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THE
HISTORY
OF
CLINTON COUNTY,

OHIO,

Volume 1

CONTAINING

A HISTORY OF THE COUNTY; ITS TOWNSHIPS, CITIES, TOWNS, SCHOOLS,
CHURCHES, ETC.; GENERAL AND LOCAL STATISTICS; PORTRAITS OF
EARLY SETTLERS AND PROMINENT MEN; HISTORY OF THE
NORTHWEST TERRITORY; HISTORY OF OHIO; MAP OF
CLINTON COUNTY; CONSTITUTION OF THE
UNITED STATES, MISCELLANEOUS
MATTERS, ETC., ETC.

ILLUSTRATED.

CHICAGO:
W. H. BEERS & CO.
1882.

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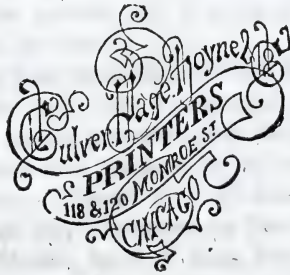
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PREFACE.

THE task of preparing and arranging the history of Clinton County has been no light one. It has been necessary to brush the cobwebs of more than eighty years from before the face of events, and build the work upon a foundation of facts, beginning in the days when the wide forests of the Northwest Territory had no settled inhabitants. For many years, the lamented Judge Robert Barclay Harlan and the venerable Dr. A. Jones engaged in searching the store houses of the past, and bringing to light the story of almost forgotten days. Upon the result of their labors the present history is built. The walls were well laid, and it has simply been the province of others who have taken part in this work to complete the structure and round it off in a becoming manner. The attempt has been made to portray the development of the county from its primitive condition through the various changes to the present, and it is the hope of the compilers and publishers that their labor has not been in vain.

A great portion of the work is from the notes of Judge Harlan and Dr. Jones, and some additional general matters have been incorporated by Pliny A. Durant, to whom was assigned the task of editing and arranging the great mass of material at hand. The township histories were prepared by the persons named, as follows: Adams, by Hon. I. W. Quinby; Chester, by A. H. Harlan; Clark, by Frank L. Hockett; Greene, by C. C. Bowers, Esq.; Jefferson, by Hon. Thomas S. Jackson; Liberty, by Hon. Jesse N. Oren; Marion, by J. W. Rice, Esq.; Richland, by Hon. Thompson Douglass, with the assistance of G. A. Graham, of Lebanon; Vernon, by Cyrus L. Sewell; Washington, by Peter Clevenger, Esq.; Wayne, by James H. Terrell; Wilson, by Reuben B. Peelle; Union, by F. E. Weakley and R. C. Brown, largely from the notes of Judge Harlan and Dr. Jones; Wilmington, by P. A. Durant, F. E. Weakley and G. A. Graham, also mostly from notes furnished them by the parties named. Such additional data as seemed necessary the writers in charge looked up in all instances.

Acknowledgments for valuable services rendered are also due to the Hon. A. W. Doan, Hon. A. P. Russell, Parker B. Osborn, William Hale, Samuel and William Walker, Cyrus Linton and very many whose names cannot here be mentioned, including county and township officials, members of the various professions, bankers, merchants, manufacturers, etc. Each person who has assisted in the slightest degree is entitled to thanks. The work is herewith submitted to its patrons with the firm conviction that it will be found valuable at the present and in the time to come.

THE PUBLISHERS.

NOVEMBER, 1882.





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THE NEW
AMERICAN UNIVERSITY

The first part of the chapter discusses the history of the American University, from its founding in 1863 to the present day. It covers the early years of the university, its growth, and its role in the development of the United States.	The second part of the chapter discusses the current state of the American University, including its academic programs, its faculty, and its student body. It also discusses the university's role in the community and its impact on the world.
The third part of the chapter discusses the future of the American University, including its role in the 21st century and its potential for growth and development. It also discusses the challenges that the university faces and the opportunities that it has.	The fourth part of the chapter discusses the role of the American University in the world, including its impact on international relations and its role in the development of other countries. It also discusses the university's role in the global economy and its impact on the environment.
The fifth part of the chapter discusses the role of the American University in the United States, including its impact on the domestic economy and its role in the development of the nation. It also discusses the university's role in the American culture and its impact on the American people.	The sixth part of the chapter discusses the role of the American University in the future, including its potential for growth and development and its role in the world. It also discusses the challenges that the university faces and the opportunities that it has.
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THEORY OF THE EARTH

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PART I.

THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

PHILOSOPHY DEPARTMENT





THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION.

When the Northwestern Territory was ceded to the United States by Virginia in 1784, it embraced only the territory lying between the Ohio and the Mississippi Rivers, and north to the northern limits of the United States. It coincided with the area now embraced in the States of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, and that portion of Minnesota lying on the east side of the Mississippi River. The United States itself at that period extended no farther west than the Mississippi River; but by the purchase of Louisiana in 1803, the western boundary of the United States was extended to the Rocky Mountains and the Northern Pacific Ocean. The new territory thus added to the National domain, and subsequently opened to settlement, has been called the "New Northwest," in contradistinction from the old "Northwestern Territory."

In comparison with the old Northwest this is a territory of vast magnitude. It includes an area of 1,887,850 square miles; being greater in extent than the united areas of all the Middle and Southern States, including Texas. Out of this magnificent territory have been erected eleven sovereign States and eight Territories, with an aggregate population, at the present time, of 13,000,000 inhabitants, or nearly one third of the entire population of the United States.

Its lakes are fresh-water seas, and the larger rivers of the continent flow for a thousand miles through its rich alluvial valleys and far-stretching prairies, more acres of which are arable and productive of the highest percentage of the cereals than of any other area of like extent on the globe.

For the last twenty years the increase of population in the Northwest has been about as three to one in any other portion of the United States.

The Discovery of America

CHAPTER I

When the first voyage of Christopher Columbus was made in 1492, the world was divided into two parts, the known and the unknown. The known world was that part of the globe which had been discovered by the ancients, and which was known to the people of the Middle Ages. The unknown world was that part of the globe which had not yet been discovered, and which was known only to the people of the New World. Columbus's voyage was the first step towards the discovery of the New World, and it was the first step towards the discovery of America.

Columbus's voyage was made in the year 1492, and it was the first voyage of a European to the New World. He was a Genoese merchant, and he was a man of great courage and enterprise. He was the first to discover the New World, and he was the first to bring the New World to the attention of the people of the Old World.

Columbus's discovery of America was a great event in the history of the world. It was the first step towards the discovery of the New World, and it was the first step towards the discovery of America. It was a great event in the history of the world, and it was a great event in the history of America.

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EARLY EXPLORATIONS.

In the year 1541, DeSoto first saw the Great West in the New World. He, however, penetrated no farther north than the 35th parallel of latitude. The expedition resulted in his death and that of more than half his army, the remainder of whom found their way to Cuba, thence to Spain, in a famished and demoralized condition. DeSoto founded no settlements, produced no results, and left no traces, unless it were that he awakened the hostility of the red man against the white man, and disheartened such as might desire to follow up the career of discovery for better purposes. The French nation were eager and ready to seize upon any news from this extensive domain, and were the first to profit by DeSoto's defeat. Yet it was more than a century before any adventurer took advantage of these discoveries.

In 1616, four years before the pilgrims "moored their bark on the wild New England shore," Le Caron, a French Franciscan, had penetrated through the Iroquois and Wyandots (Hurons) to the streams which run into Lake Huron; and in 1634, two Jesuit missionaries founded the first mission among the lake tribes. It was just one hundred years from the discovery of the Mississippi by DeSoto (1541) until the Canadian envoys met the savage nations of the Northwest at the Falls of St. Mary, below the outlet of Lake Superior. This visit led to no permanent result; yet it was not until 1659 that any of the adventurous fur traders attempted to spend a Winter in the frozen wilds about the great lakes, nor was it until 1660 that a station was established upon their borders by Mesnard, who perished in the woods a few months after. In 1665, Claude Allouez built the earliest lasting habitation of the white man among the Indians of the Northwest. In 1668, Claude Dablon and James Marquette founded the mission of Sault Ste. Marie at the Falls of St. Mary, and two years afterward, Nicholas Perrot, as agent for M. Talon, Governor General of Canada, explored Lake Illinois (Michigan) as far south as the present City of Chicago, and invited the Indian nations to meet him at a grand council at Sault Ste. Marie the following Spring, where they were taken under the protection of the king, and formal possession was taken of the Northwest. This same year Marquette established a mission at Point St. Ignatius, where was founded the old town of Michillimackinac.

During M. Talon's explorations and Marquette's residence at St. Ignatius, they learned of a great river away to the west, and fancied—as all others did then—that upon its fertile banks whole tribes of God's children resided, to whom the sound of the Gospel had never come. Filled with a wish to go and preach to them, and in compliance with a

request of M. Talon, who earnestly desired to extend the domain of his king, and to ascertain whether the river flowed into the Gulf of Mexico or the Pacific Ocean, Marquette with Joliet, as commander of the expedition, prepared for the undertaking.

On the 13th of May, 1673, the explorers, accompanied by five assistant French Canadians, set out from Mackinaw on their daring voyage of discovery. The Indians, who gathered to witness their departure, were astonished at the boldness of the undertaking, and endeavored to dissuade them from their purpose by representing the tribes on the Mississippi as exceedingly savage and cruel, and the river itself as full of all sorts of frightful monsters ready to swallow them and their canoes together. But, nothing daunted by these terrific descriptions, Marquette told them he was willing not only to encounter all the perils of the unknown region they were about to explore, but to lay down his life in a cause in which the salvation of souls was involved; and having prayed together they separated. Coasting along the northern shore of Lake Michigan, the adventurers entered Green Bay, and passed thence up the Fox River and Lake Winnebago to a village of the Miamis and Kickapoos. Here Marquette was delighted to find a beautiful cross planted in the middle of the town ornamented with white skins, red girdles and bows and arrows, which these good people had offered to the Great Manitou, or God, to thank him for the pity he had bestowed on them during the Winter in giving them an abundant "chase." This was the farthest outpost to which Dablon and Allouez had extended their missionary labors the year previous. Here Marquette drank mineral waters and was instructed in the secret of a root which cures the bite of the venomous rattlesnake. He assembled the chiefs and old men of the village, and, pointing to Joliet, said: "My friend is an envoy of France, to discover new countries, and I am an ambassador from God to enlighten them with the truths of the Gospel." Two Miami guides were here furnished to conduct them to the Wisconsin River, and they set out from the Indian village on the 10th of June, amidst a great crowd of natives who had assembled to witness their departure into a region where no white man had ever yet ventured. The guides, having conducted them across the portage, returned. The explorers launched their canoes upon the Wisconsin, which they descended to the Mississippi and proceeded down its unknown waters. What emotions must have swelled their breasts as they struck out into the broadening current and became conscious that they were now upon the bosom of the Father of Waters. The mystery was about to be lifted from the long-sought river. The scenery in that locality is beautiful, and on that delightful seventeenth of June must have been clad in all its primeval loveliness as it had been adorned by the hand of

the medical profession, and the public, and the government, and the business community, and the educational institutions, and the religious organizations, and the labor unions, and the various other groups and individuals who are interested in the health of the nation. It is the duty of the medical profession to work for the improvement of the health of the nation, and to do this in a way that is consistent with the principles of the medical profession. It is the duty of the public to support the medical profession, and to do this in a way that is consistent with the principles of the medical profession. It is the duty of the government to support the medical profession, and to do this in a way that is consistent with the principles of the medical profession. It is the duty of the business community to support the medical profession, and to do this in a way that is consistent with the principles of the medical profession. It is the duty of the educational institutions to support the medical profession, and to do this in a way that is consistent with the principles of the medical profession. It is the duty of the religious organizations to support the medical profession, and to do this in a way that is consistent with the principles of the medical profession. It is the duty of the labor unions to support the medical profession, and to do this in a way that is consistent with the principles of the medical profession. It is the duty of all of us to support the medical profession, and to do this in a way that is consistent with the principles of the medical profession.

Nature. Drifting rapidly, it is said that the bold bluffs on either hand "reminded them of the castled shores of their own beautiful rivers of France." By-and-by, as they drifted along, great herds of buffalo appeared on the banks. On going to the heads of the valley they could see a country of the greatest beauty and fertility, apparently destitute of inhabitants yet presenting the appearance of extensive manors, under the fastidious cultivation of lordly proprietors.



SOURCE OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

On June 25, they went ashore and found some fresh traces of men upon the sand, and a path which led to the prairie. The men remained in the boat, and Marquette and Joliet followed the path till they discovered a village on the banks of a river, and two other villages on a hill, within a half league of the first, inhabited by Indians. They were received most hospitably by these natives, who had never before seen a white person. After remaining a few days they re-embarked and descended the river to about latitude 33°, where they found a village of the Arkansas, and being satisfied that the river flowed into the Gulf of Mexico, turned their course

up the river, and ascending the stream to the mouth of the Illinois, rowed up that stream to its source, and procured guides from that point to the lakes. "Nowhere on this journey," says Marquette, "did we see such grounds, meadows, woods, stags, buffaloes, deer, wildcats, bustards, swans, ducks, parroquets, and even beavers, as on the Illinois River." The party, without loss or injury, reached Green Bay in September, and reported their discovery—one of the most important of the age, but of which no record was preserved save Marquette's, Joliet losing his by the upsetting of his canoe on his way to Quebec. Afterward Marquette returned to the Illinois Indians by their request, and ministered to them until 1675. On the 18th of May, in that year, as he was passing the mouth of a stream—going with his boatmen up Lake Michigan—he asked to land at its mouth and celebrate Mass. Leaving his men with the canoe, he retired a short distance and began his devotions. As much time passed and he did not return, his men went in search of him, and found him upon his knees, dead. He had peacefully passed away while at prayer. He was buried at this spot. Charlevoix, who visited the place fifty years after, found the waters had retreated from the grave, leaving the beloved missionary to repose in peace. The river has since been called Marquette.

While Marquette and his companions were pursuing their labors in the West, two men, differing widely from him and each other, were preparing to follow in his footsteps and perfect the discoveries so well begun by him. These were Robert de LaSalle and Louis Hennepin.

After LaSalle's return from the discovery of the Ohio River (see the narrative elsewhere), he established himself again among the French trading posts in Canada. Here he mused long upon the pet project of those ages—a short way to China and the East, and was busily planning an expedition up the great lakes, and so across the continent to the Pacific, when Marquette returned from the Mississippi. At once the vigorous mind of LaSalle received from his and his companions' stories the idea that by following the Great River northward, or by turning up some of the numerous western tributaries, the object could easily be gained. He applied to Frontenac, Governor General of Canada, and laid before him the plan, dim but gigantic. Frontenac entered warmly into his plans, and saw that LaSalle's idea to connect the great lakes by a chain of forts with the Gulf of Mexico would bind the country so wonderfully together, give unmeasured power to France, and glory to himself, under whose administration he earnestly hoped all would be realized.

LaSalle now repaired to France, laid his plans before the King, who warmly approved of them, and made him a Chevalier. He also received from all the noblemen the warmest wishes for his success. The Chev-

alier returned to Canada, and busily entered upon his work. He at once rebuilt Fort Frontenac and constructed the first ship to sail on these fresh-water seas. On the 7th of August, 1679, having been joined by Hennepin, he began his voyage in the Griffin up Lake Erie. He passed over this lake, through the straits beyond, up Lake St. Clair and into Huron. In this lake they encountered heavy storms. They were some time at Michillimackinac, where LaSalle founded a fort, and passed on to Green Bay, the "Baie des Puans" of the French, where he found a large quantity of furs collected for him. He loaded the Griffin with these, and placing her under the care of a pilot and fourteen sailors,



LA SALLE LANDING ON THE SHORE OF GREEN BAY.

started her on her return voyage. The vessel was never afterward heard of. He remained about these parts until early in the Winter, when, hearing nothing from the Griffin, he collected all the men—thirty working men and three monks—and started again upon his great undertaking.

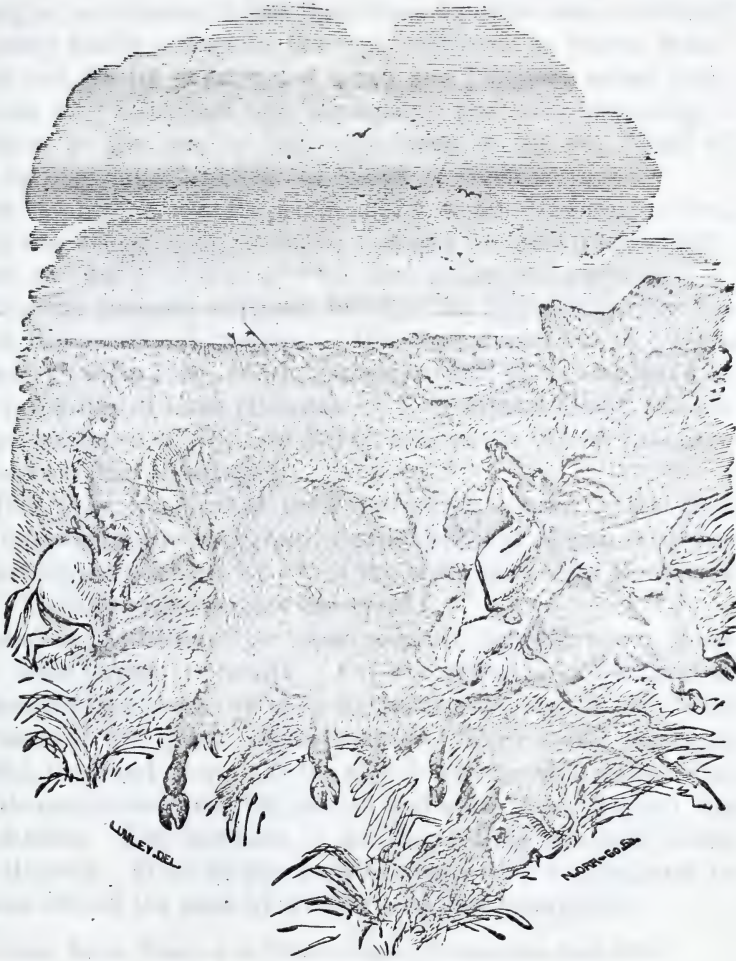
By a short portage they passed to the Illinois or Kankakee, called by the Indians, "Theakeke," *wolf*, because of the tribes of Indians called by that name, commonly known as the Mahingans, dwelling there. The French pronounced it *Kiakiki*, which became corrupted to Kankakee. "Falling down the said river by easy journeys, the better to observe the country," about the last of December they reached a village of the Illinois Indians, containing some five hundred cabins, but at that moment

no inhabitants. The *Seur de LaSalle* being in want of some breadstuffs, took advantage of the absence of the Indians to help himself to a sufficiency of maize, large quantities of which he found concealed in holes under the wigwams. This village was situated near the present village of Utica in LaSalle County, Illinois. The corn being securely stored, the voyagers again betook themselves to the stream, and toward evening, on the 4th day of January, 1680, they came into a lake which must have been the lake of Peoria. This was called by the Indians *Pim-i-te-wi*, that is, *a place where there are many fat beasts*. Here the natives were met with in large numbers, but they were gentle and kind, and having spent some time with them, LaSalle determined to erect another fort in that place, for he had heard rumors that some of the adjoining tribes were trying to disturb the good feeling which existed, and some of his men were disposed to complain, owing to the hardships and perils of the travel. He called this fort "*Crevecœur*" (broken-heart), a name expressive of the very natural sorrow and anxiety which the pretty certain loss of his ship, Griffin, and his consequent impoverishment, the danger of hostility on the part of the Indians, and of mutiny among his own men, might well cause him. His fears were not entirely groundless. At one time poison was placed in his food, but fortunately was discovered.

While building this fort, the Winter wore away, the prairies began to look green, and LaSalle, despairing of any reinforcements, concluded to return to Canada, raise new means and new men, and embark anew in the enterprise. For this purpose he made Hennepin the leader of a party to explore the head waters of the Mississippi, and he set out on his journey. This journey was accomplished with the aid of a few persons, and was successfully made, though over an almost unknown route, and in a bad season of the year. He safely reached Canada, and set out again for the object of his search.

Hennepin and his party left Fort *Crevecœur* on the last of February, 1680. When LaSalle reached this place on his return expedition, he found the fort entirely deserted, and he was obliged to return again to Canada. He embarked the third time, and succeeded. Seven days after leaving the fort, Hennepin reached the Mississippi, and paddling up the icy stream as best he could, reached no higher than the Wisconsin River by the 11th of April. Here he and his followers were taken prisoners by a band of Northern Indians, who treated them with great kindness. Hennepin's comrades were Anthony Auguel and Michael Ako. On this voyage they found several beautiful lakes, and "saw some charming prairies." Their captors were the Isaute or Sauteurs, Chippewas, a tribe of the Sioux nation, who took them up the river until about the first of May, when they reached some falls, which Hennepin christened Falls of St. Anthony

in honor of his patron saint. Here they took the land, and traveling nearly two hundred miles to the northwest, brought them to their villages. Here they were kept about three months, were treated kindly by their captors, and at the end of that time, were met by a band of Frenchmen,



BUFFALO HUNT.

headed by one *Seur de Luth*, who, in pursuit of trade and game, had penetrated thus far by the route of Lake Superior; and with these fellow-countrymen *Hennepin* and his companions were allowed to return to the borders of civilized life in November, 1680, just after *LaSalle* had returned to the wilderness on his second trip. *Hennepin* soon after went to France, where he published an account of his adventures.

The Mississippi was first discovered by De Soto in April, 1541, in his vain endeavor to find gold and precious gems. In the following Spring, De Soto, weary with hope long deferred, and worn out with his wanderings, fell a victim to disease, and on the 21st of May died. His followers, reduced by fatigue and disease to less than three hundred men, wandered about the country nearly a year, in the vain endeavor to rescue themselves by land, and finally constructed seven small vessels, called brigantines, in which they embarked, and descending the river, supposing it would lead them to the sea, in July they came to the sea (Gulf of Mexico), and by September reached the Island of Cuba.

They were the first to see the great outlet of the Mississippi; but, being so weary and discouraged, made no attempt to claim the country, and hardly had an intelligent idea of what they had passed through.

To La Salle, the intrepid explorer, belongs the honor of giving the first account of the mouths of the river. His great desire was to possess this entire country for his king, and in January, 1682, he and his band of explorers left the shores of Lake Michigan on their third attempt, crossed the Portage, passed down the Illinois River, and on the 6th of February reached the banks of the Mississippi.

On the 13th they commenced their downward course, which they pursued with but one interruption, until upon the 6th of March they discovered the three great passages by which the river discharges its waters into the gulf. La Salle thus narrates the event:

"We landed on the bank of the most western channel, about three leagues (nine miles) from its mouth. On the seventh, M. de La Salle went to reconnoiter the shores of the neighboring sea, and M. de Tonti meanwhile examined the great middle channel. They found the main outlets beautiful, large and deep. On the eighth we reascended the river, a little above its confluence with the sea, to find a dry place beyond the reach of inundations. The elevation of the North Pole was here about twenty-seven degrees. Here we prepared a column and a cross, and to the column were affixed the arms of France with this inscription:

"Louis Le Grand, Roi de France et de Navarre, regne; Le neuvieme April, 1682."

The whole party, under arms, chanted the *Te Deum*, and then, after a salute and cries of "*Vive le Roi*," the column was erected by M. de La Salle, who, standing near it, proclaimed in a loud voice the authority of the King of France. La Salle returned and laid the foundations of the Mississippi settlements in Illinois; thence he proceeded to France, where another expedition was fitted out, of which he was commander, and in two succeeding voyages failed to find the outlet of the river by sailing along the shore of the gulf. On the third voyage he was killed, through the

treachery of his followers, and the object of his expeditions was not accomplished until 1699, when D'Iberville, under the authority of the crown, discovered, on the second of March, by way of the sea, the mouth of the "Hidden River." This majestic stream was called by the natives "*Malbouchia*," and by the Spaniards, "*la Palissade*," from the great



TRAPPING.

number of trees about its mouth. After traversing the several outlets, and satisfying himself as to its certainty, he erected a fort near its western outlet, and returned to France.

An avenue of trade was now opened out which was fully improved. In 1718, New Orleans was laid out and settled by some European colonists. In 1762, the colony was made over to Spain, to be regained by France under the consulate of Napoleon. In 1803, it was purchased by

the United States for the sum of fifteen million dollars, and the territory of Louisiana and commerce of the Mississippi River came under the charge of the United States. Although LaSalle's labors ended in defeat and death, he had not worked and suffered in vain. He had thrown open to France and the world an immense and most valuable country; had established several ports, and laid the foundations of more than one settlement there. "Peoria, Kaskaskia and Cahokia, are to this day monuments of LaSalle's labors; for, though he had founded neither of them (unless Peoria, which was built nearly upon the site of Fort Crevecœur,) it was by those whom he led into the West that these places were peopled and civilized. He was, if not the discoverer, the first settler of the Mississippi Valley, and as such deserves to be known and honored."

The French early improved the opening made for them. Before the year 1698, the Rev. Father Gravier began a mission among the Illinois, and founded Kaskaskia. For some time this was merely a missionary station, where none but natives resided, it being one of three such villages, the other two being Cahokia and Peoria. What is known of these missions is learned from a letter written by Father Gabriel Marest, dated "Aux Cascaskias, autrement dit de l'Immaculate Conception de la Sainte Vierge, le 9 Novembre, 1712." Soon after the founding of Kaskaskia, the missionary, Pinet, gathered a flock at Cahokia, while Peoria arose near the ruins of Fort Crevecœur. This must have been about the year 1700. The post at Vincennes on the Oubache river, (pronounced Wă-bă, meaning *summer cloud moving swiftly*) was established in 1702, according to the best authorities.* It is altogether probable that on LaSalle's last trip he established the stations at Kaskaskia and Cahokia. In July, 1701, the foundations of Fort Ponchartrain were laid by De la Motte Cadillac on the Detroit River. These stations, with those established further north, were the earliest attempts to occupy the Northwest Territory. At the same time efforts were being made to occupy the Southwest, which finally culminated in the settlement and founding of the City of New Orleans by a colony from England in 1718. This was mainly accomplished through the efforts of the famous Mississippi Company, established by the notorious John Law, who so quickly arose into prominence in France, and who with his scheme so quickly and so ignominiously passed away.

From the time of the founding of these stations for fifty years the French nation were engrossed with the settlement of the lower Mississippi, and the war with the Chicasaws, who had, in revenge for repeated

* There is considerable dispute about this date, some asserting it was founded as late as 1742. When the new court house at Vincennes was erected, all authorities on the subject were carefully examined, and 1702 fixed upon as the correct date. It was accordingly engraved on the corner-stone of the court house.

injuries, cut off the entire colony at Natchez. Although the company did little for Louisiana, as the entire West was then called, yet it opened the trade through the Mississippi River, and started the raising of grains indigenous to that climate. Until the year 1750, but little is known of the settlements in the Northwest, as it was not until this time that the attention of the English was called to the occupation of this portion of the New World, which they then supposed they owned. Vivier, a missionary among the Illinois, writing from "Aux Illinois," six leagues from Fort Chartres, June 8, 1750, says: "We have here whites, negroes and Indians, to say nothing of cross-breeds. There are five French villages, and three villages of the natives, within a space of twenty-one leagues situated between the Mississippi and another river called the Karkadaid (Kaskaskias). In the five French villages are, perhaps, eleven hundred whites, three hundred blacks and some sixty red slaves or savages. The three Illinois towns do not contain more than eight hundred souls all

ld. Most of the French till the soil; they raise wheat, cattle, pigs and horses, and live like princes. Three times as much is produced as can be consumed; and great quantities of grain and flour are sent to New Orleans." This city was now the seaport town of the Northwest, and save in the extreme northern part, where only furs and copper ore were found, almost all the products of the country found their way to France by the mouth of the Father of Waters. In another letter, dated November 7, 1750, this same priest says: "For fifteen leagues above the mouth of the Mississippi one sees no dwellings, the ground being too low to be habitable. Thence to New Orleans, the lands are only partially occupied. New Orleans contains black, white and red, not more, I think, than twelve hundred persons. To this point come all lumber, bricks, salt-beef, tallow, tar, skins and bear's grease; and above all, pork and flour from the Illinois. These things create some commerce, as forty vessels and more have come hither this year. Above New Orleans, plantations are again met with; the most considerable is a colony of Germans, some ten leagues up the river. At Point Coupee, thirty-five leagues above the German settlement, is a fort. Along here, within five or six leagues, are not less than sixty habitations. Fifty leagues farther up is the Natchez post, where we have a garrison, who are kept prisoners through fear of the Chickasaws. Here and at Point Coupee, they raise excellent tobacco. Another hundred leagues brings us to the Arkansas, where we have also a fort and a garrison for the benefit of the river traders. * * * From the Arkansas to the Illinois, nearly five hundred leagues, there is not a settlement. There should be, however, a fort at the Oubache (Ohio), the only path by which the English can reach the Mississippi. In the Illinois country are numberless mines, but no one to

work them as they deserve." Father Marest, writing from the post at Vincennes in 1812, makes the same observation. Vivier also says: "Some individuals dig lead near the surface and supply the Indians and Canada. Two Spaniards now here, who claim to be adepts, say that our mines are like those of Mexico, and that if we would dig deeper, we should find silver under the lead; and at any rate the lead is excellent. There is also in this country, beyond doubt, copper ore, as from time to time large pieces are found in the streams."



MOUTH OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

At the close of the year 1750, the French occupied, in addition to the lower Mississippi posts and those in Illinois, one at Du Quesne, one at the Maumee in the country of the Miamis, and one at Sandusky in what may be termed the Ohio Valley. In the northern part of the Northwest they had stations at St. Joseph's on the St. Joseph's of Lake Michigan, at Fort Ponchartrain (Detroit), at Michillimackinac or Massillimacanac, Fox River of Green Bay, and at Sault Ste. Marie. The fondest dreams of LaSalle were now fully realized. The French alone were possessors of this vast realm, basing their claim on discovery and settlement. Another nation, however, was now turning its attention to this extensive country,

and hearing of its wealth, began to lay plans for occupying it and for securing the great profits arising therefrom.

The French, however, had another claim to this country, namely, the

DISCOVERY OF THE OHIO.

This "Beautiful" river was discovered by Robert Cavalier de LaSalle in 1669, four years before the discovery of the Mississippi by Joliet and Marquette.

While LaSalle was at his trading post on the St. Lawrence, he found leisure to study nine Indian dialects, the chief of which was the Iroquois. He not only desired to facilitate his intercourse in trade, but he longed to travel and explore the unknown regions of the West. An incident soon occurred which decided him to fit out an exploring expedition.

While conversing with some Senecas, he learned of a river called the Ohio, which rose in their country and flowed to the sea, but at such a distance that it required eight months to reach its mouth. In this statement the Mississippi and its tributaries were considered as one stream. LaSalle believing, as most of the French at that period did, that the great rivers flowing west emptied into the Sea of California, was anxious to embark in the enterprise of discovering a route across the continent to the commerce of China and Japan.

He repaired at once to Quebec to obtain the approval of the Governor. His eloquent appeal prevailed. The Governor and the Intendant, Talon, issued letters patent authorizing the enterprise, but made no provision to defray the expenses. At this juncture the seminary of St. Sulpice decided to send out missionaries in connection with the expedition, and LaSalle offering to sell his improvements at LaChine to raise money, the offer was accepted by the Superior, and two thousand eight hundred dollars were raised, with which LaSalle purchased four canoes and the necessary supplies for the outfit.

On the 6th of July, 1669, the party, numbering twenty-four persons, embarked in seven canoes on the St. Lawrence; two additional canoes carried the Indian guides. In three days they were gliding over the bosom of Lake Ontario. Their guides conducted them directly to the Seneca village on the bank of the Genesee, in the vicinity of the present City of Rochester, New York. Here they expected to procure guides to conduct them to the Ohio, but in this they were disappointed.

The Indians seemed unfriendly to the enterprise. LaSalle suspected that the Jesuits had prejudiced their minds against his plans. After waiting a month in the hope of gaining their object, they met an Indian

and the fact that the patient is not in a position to pay for the treatment is a factor which must be considered in the physician's decision.

THE ETHICS OF THE PHYSICIAN

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from the Iroquois colony at the head of Lake Ontario, who assured them that they could there find guides, and offered to conduct them thence.

On their way they passed the mouth of the Niagara River, when they heard for the first time the distant thunder of the cataract. Arriving



HIGH BRIDGE, LAKE BLUFF, LAKE COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

among the Iroquois, they met with a friendly reception, and learned from a Shawanee prisoner that they could reach the Ohio in six weeks. Delighted with the unexpected good fortune, they made ready to resume their journey; but just as they were about to start they heard of the arrival of two Frenchmen in a neighboring village. One of them proved to be Louis Joliet, afterwards famous as an explorer in the West. He

from the Japanese, and the only one of the kind
that they ever had. It was a very old one, and
it was the only one that they had. It was the only one
that they had. It was the only one that they had.



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had been sent by the Canadian Government to explore the copper mines on Lake Superior, but had failed, and was on his way back to Quebec. He gave the missionaries a map of the country he had explored in the lake region, together with an account of the condition of the Indians in that quarter. This induced the priests to determine on leaving the expedition and going to Lake Superior. LaSalle warned them that the Jesuits were probably occupying that field, and that they would meet with a cold reception. Nevertheless they persisted in their purpose, and after worship on the lake shore, parted from LaSalle. On arriving at Lake Superior, they found, as LaSalle had predicted, the Jesuit Fathers, Marquette and Dablon, occupying the field.

These zealous disciples of Loyola informed them that they wanted no assistance from St. Sulpice, nor from those who made him their patron saint; and thus repulsed, they returned to Montreal the following June without having made a single discovery or converted a single Indian.

After parting with the priests, LaSalle went to the chief Iroquois village at Onondaga, where he obtained guides, and passing thence to a tributary of the Ohio south of Lake Erie, he descended the latter as far as the falls at Louisville. Thus was the Ohio discovered by LaSalle, the persevering and successful French explorer of the West, in 1669.

The account of the latter part of his journey is found in an anonymous paper, which purports to have been taken from the lips of LaSalle himself during a subsequent visit to Paris. In a letter written to Count Frontenac in 1667, shortly after the discovery, he himself says that he discovered the Ohio and descended it to the falls. This was regarded as an indisputable fact by the French authorities, who claimed the Ohio Valley upon another ground. When Washington was sent by the colony of Virginia in 1753, to demand of Gordeur de St. Pierre why the French had built a fort on the Monongahela, the haughty commandant at Quebec replied: "We claim the country on the Ohio by virtue of the discoveries of LaSalle, and will not give it up to the English. Our orders are to make prisoners of every Englishman found trading in the Ohio Valley."

ENGLISH EXPLORATIONS AND SETTLEMENTS.

When the new year of 1750 broke in upon the Father of Waters and the Great Northwest, all was still wild save at the French posts already described. In 1749, when the English first began to think seriously about sending men into the West, the greater portion of the States of Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota were yet under the dominion of the red men. The English knew, however, pretty

conclusively of the nature of the wealth of these wilds. As early as 1710, Governor Spotswood, of Virginia, had commenced movements to secure the country west of the Alleghenies to the English crown. In Pennsylvania, Governor Keith and James Logan, secretary of the province, from 1719 to 1731, represented to the powers of England the necessity of securing the Western lands. Nothing was done, however, by that power save to take some diplomatic steps to secure the claims of Britain to this unexplored wilderness.

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England had from the outset claimed from the Atlantic to the Pacific, on the ground that the discovery of the seacoast and its possession was a discovery and possession of the country, and, as is well known, her grants to the colonies extended "from sea to sea." This was not all her claim. She had purchased from the Indian tribes large tracts of land. This latter was also a strong argument. As early as 1684, Lord Howard, Governor of Virginia, held a treaty with the six nations. These were the great Northern Confederacy, and comprised at first the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas, and Senecas. Afterward the Tuscaroras were taken into the confederacy, and it became known as the SIX NATIONS. They came under the protection of the mother country, and again in 1701, they repeated the agreement, and in September, 1726, a formal deed was drawn up and signed by the chiefs. The validity of this claim has often been disputed, but never successfully. In 1744, a purchase was made at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, of certain lands within the "Colony of Virginia," for which the Indians received £200 in gold and a like sum in goods, with a promise that, as settlements increased, more should be paid. The Commissioners from Virginia were Colonel Thomas Lee and Colonel William Beverly. As settlements extended, the promise of more pay was called to mind, and Mr. Conrad Weiser was sent across the mountains with presents to appease the savages. Col. Lee, and some Virginians accompanied him with the intention of sounding the Indians upon their feelings regarding the English. They were not satisfied with their treatment, and plainly told the Commissioners why. The English did not desire the cultivation of the country, but the monopoly of the Indian trade. In 1748, the Ohio Company was formed, and petitioned the king for a grant of land beyond the Alleghenies. This was granted, and the government of Virginia was ordered to grant to them a half million acres, two hundred thousand of which were to be located at once. Upon the 12th of June, 1749, 800,000 acres from the line of Canada north and west was made to the Loyal Company, and on the 29th of October, 1751, 100,000 acres were given to the Greenbriar Company. All this time the French were not idle. They saw that, should the British gain a foothold in the West, especially upon the Ohio, they might not only prevent the French

settling upon it, but in time would come to the lower posts and so gain possession of the whole country. Upon the 10th of May, 1774, Vaudreuil, Governor of Canada and the French possessions, well knowing the consequences that must arise from allowing the English to build trading posts in the Northwest, seized some of their frontier posts, and to further secure the claim of the French to the West, he, in 1749, sent Louis Celeron with a party of soldiers to plant along the Ohio River, in the mounds and at the mouths of its principal tributaries, plates of lead, on which were inscribed the claims of France. These were heard of in 1752, and within the memory of residents now living along the "Oyo," as the beautiful river was called by the French. One of these plates was found with the inscription partly defaced. It bears date August 16, 1749, and a copy of the inscription with particular account of the discovery of the plate, was sent by DeWitt Clinton to the American Antiquarian Society, among whose journals it may now be found.* These measures did not, however, deter the English from going on with their explorations, and though neither party resorted to arms, yet the conflict was gathering, and it was only a question of time when the storm would burst upon the frontier settlements. In 1750, Christopher Gist was sent by the Ohio Company to examine its lands. He went to a village of the Twigtwees, on the Miami, about one hundred and fifty miles above its mouth. He afterward spoke of it as very populous. From there he went down the Ohio River nearly to the falls at the present City of Louisville, and in November he commenced a survey of the Company's lands. During the Winter, General Andrew Lewis performed a similar work for the Greenbriar Company. Meanwhile the French were busy in preparing their forts for defense, and in opening roads, and also sent a small party of soldiers to keep the Ohio clear. This party, having heard of the English post on the Miami River, early in 1652, assisted by the Ottawas and Chippewas, attacked it, and, after a severe battle, in which fourteen of the natives were killed and others wounded, captured the garrison. (They were probably garrisoned in a block house). The traders were carried away to Canada, and one account says several were burned. This fort or post was called by the English Pickawillany. A memorial of the king's ministers refers to it as "Pickawillanes, in the center of the territory between the Ohio and the Wabash. The name is probably some variation of Pickaway or Picqua in 1773, written by Rev. David Jones Pickaweke."

* The following is a translation of the inscription on the plate: "In the year 1749, reign of Louis XV., King of France, we, Celeron, commandant of a detachment by Monsieur the Marquis of Gallisoniere, commander-in-chief of New France, to establish tranquillity in certain Indian villages of these cantons, have buried this plate at the confluence of the Toradakoin, this twenty-ninth of July, near the river Ohio, otherwise Beautiful River, as a monument of renewal of possession which we have taken of the said river, and all its tributaries; inasmuch as the preceding Kings of France have enjoyed it, and maintained it by their arms and treaties; especially by those of Ryswick, Utrecht, and Aix La Chapelle."

This was the first blood shed between the French and English, and occurred near the present City of Piqua, Ohio, or at least at a point about forty-seven miles north of Dayton. Each nation became now more interested in the progress of events in the Northwest. The English determined to purchase from the Indians a title to the lands they wished to occupy, and Messrs. Fry (afterward Commander-in-chief over Washington at the commencement of the French War of 1775-1763), Lomax and Patton were sent in the Spring of 1752 to hold a conference with the natives at Logstown to learn what they objected to in the treaty of Lancaster already noticed, and to settle all difficulties. On the 9th of June, these Commissioners met the red men at Logstown, a little village on the north bank of the Ohio, about seventeen miles below the site of Pittsburgh. Here had been a trading point for many years, but it was abandoned by the Indians in 1750. At first the Indians declined to recognize the treaty of Lancaster, but, the Commissioners taking aside Montour, the interpreter, who was a son of the famous Catharine Montour, and a chief among the six nations, induced him to use his influence in their favor. This he did, and upon the 13th of June they all united in signing a deed, confirming the Lancaster treaty in its full extent, consenting to a settlement of the southeast of the Ohio, and guaranteeing that it should not be disturbed by them. These were the means used to obtain the first treaty with the Indians in the Ohio Valley.

Meanwhile the powers beyond the sea were trying to out-manceuvre each other, and were professing to be at peace. The English generally outwitted the Indians, and failed in many instances to fulfill their contracts. They thereby gained the ill-will of the red men, and further increased the feeling by failing to provide them with arms and ammunition. Said an old chief, at Easton, in 1758: "The Indians on the Ohio left you because of your own fault. When we heard the French were coming, we asked you for help and arms, but we did not get them. The French came, they treated us kindly, and gained our affections. The Governor of Virginia settled on our lands for his own benefit, and, when we wanted help, forsook us."

At the beginning of 1653, the English thought they had secured by title the lands in the West, but the French had quietly gathered cannon and military stores to be in readiness for the expected blow. The English made other attempts to ratify these existing treaties, but not until the Summer could the Indians be gathered together to discuss the plans of the French. They had sent messages to the French, warning them away; but they replied that they intended to complete the chain of forts already begun, and would not abandon the field.

Soon after this, no satisfaction being obtained from the Ohio regard-

ing the positions and purposes of the French, Governor Dinwiddie of Virginia determined to send to them another messenger and learn from them, if possible, their intentions. For this purpose he selected a young man, a surveyor, who, at the early age of nineteen, had received the rank of major, and who was thoroughly posted regarding frontier life. This personage was no other than the illustrious George Washington, who then held considerable interest in Western lands. He was at this time just twenty-two years of age. Taking Gist as his guide, the two, accompanied by four servitors, set out on their perilous march. They left Will's Creek on the 10th of November, 1753, and on the 22d reached the Monongahela, about ten miles above the fork. From there they went to Logstown, where Washington had a long conference with the chiefs of the Six Nations. From them he learned the condition of the French, and also heard of their determination not to come down the river till the following Spring. The Indians were non-committal, as they were afraid to turn either way, and, as far as they could, desired to remain neutral. Washington, finding nothing could be done with them, went on to Venango, an old Indian town at the mouth of French Creek. Here the French had a fort, called Fort Machault. Through the rum and flattery of the French, he nearly lost all his Indian followers. Finding nothing of importance here, he pursued his way amid great privations, and on the 11th of December reached the fort at the head of French Creek. Here he delivered Governor Dinwiddie's letter, received his answer, took his observations, and on the 16th set out upon his return journey with no one but Gist, his guide, and a few Indians who still remained true to him, notwithstanding the endeavors of the French to retain them. Their homeward journey was one of great peril and suffering from the cold, yet they reached home in safety on the 6th of January, 1754.

From the letter of St. Pierre, commander of the French fort, sent by Washington to Governor Dinwiddie, it was learned that the French would not give up without a struggle. Active preparations were at once made in all the English colonies for the coming conflict, while the French finished the fort at Venango and strengthened their lines of fortifications, and gathered their forces to be in readiness.

The Old Dominion was all alive. Virginia was the center of great activities; volunteers were called for, and from all the neighboring colonies men rallied to the conflict, and everywhere along the Potomac men were enlisting under the Governor's proclamation—which promised two hundred thousand acres on the Ohio. Along this river they were gathering as far as Will's Creek, and far beyond this point, whither Trent had come for assistance for his little band of forty-one men, who were

working away in hunger and want, to fortify that point at the fork of the Ohio, to which both parties were looking with deep interest.

"The first birds of Spring filled the air with their song; the swift river rolled by the Allegheny hillsides, swollen by the melting snows of Spring and the April showers. The leaves were appearing; a few Indian scouts were seen, but no enemy seemed near at hand; and all was so quiet, that Frazier, an old Indian scout and trader, who had been left by Trent in command, ventured to his home at the mouth of Turtle Creek, ten miles up the Monongahela. But, though all was so quiet in that wilderness, keen eyes had seen the low intrenchment rising at the fork, and swift feet had borne the news of it up the river; and upon the morning of the 17th of April, Ensign Ward, who then had charge of it, saw upon the Allegheny a sight that made his heart sink—sixty batteaux and three hundred canoes filled with men, and laden deep with cannon and stores. * * * That evening he supped with his captor, Contrecoeur, and the next day he was bowed off by the Frenchman, and with his men and tools, marched up the Monongahela."

The French and Indian war had begun. The treaty of Aix la Chapelle, in 1748, had left the boundaries between the French and English possessions unsettled, and the events already narrated show the French were determined to hold the country watered by the Mississippi and its tributaries; while the English laid claims to the country by virtue of the discoveries of the Cabots, and claimed all the country from Newfoundland to Florida, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The first decisive blow had now been struck, and the first attempt of the English, through the Ohio Company, to occupy these lands, had resulted disastrously to them. The French and Indians immediately completed the fortifications begun at the Fork, which they had so easily captured, and when completed gave to the fort the name of DuQuesne. Washington was at Will's Creek when the news of the capture of the fort arrived. He at once departed to recapture it. On his way he entrenched himself at a place called the "Meadows," where he erected a fort called by him Fort Necessity. From there he surprised and captured a force of French and Indians marching against him, but was soon after attacked in his fort by a much superior force, and was obliged to yield on the morning of July 4th. He was allowed to return to Virginia.

The English Government immediately planned four campaigns; one against Fort DuQuesne; one against Nova Scotia; one against Fort Niagara, and one against Crown Point. These occurred during 1755-6, and were not successful in driving the French from their possessions. The expedition against Fort DuQuesne was led by the famous General Braddock, who, refusing to listen to the advice of Washington and those

acquainted with Indian warfare, suffered such an inglorious defeat. This occurred on the morning of July 9th, and is generally known as the battle of Monongahela, or "Braddock's Defeat." The war continued with various vicissitudes through the years 1756-7; when, at the commencement of 1758, in accordance with the plans of William Pitt, then Secretary of State, afterwards Lord Chatham, active preparations were made to carry on the war. Three expeditions were planned for this year: one, under General Amherst, against Louisburg; another, under Abercrombie, against Fort Ticonderoga; and a third, under General Forbes, against Fort DuQuesne. On the 26th of July, Louisburg surrendered after a desperate resistance of more than forty days, and the eastern part of the Canadian possessions fell into the hands of the British. Abercrombie captured Fort Frontenac, and when the expedition against Fort DuQuesne, of which Washington had the active command, arrived there, it was found in flames and deserted. The English at once took possession, rebuilt the fort, and in honor of their illustrious statesman, changed the name to Fort Pitt.

The great object of the campaign of 1759, was the reduction of Canada. General Wolfe was to lay siege to Quebec; Amherst was to reduce Ticonderoga and Crown Point, and General Prideaux was to capture Niagara. This latter place was taken in July, but the gallant Prideaux lost his life in the attempt. Amherst captured Ticonderoga and Crown Point without a blow; and Wolfe, after making the memorable ascent to the Plains of Abraham, on September 13th, defeated Montcalm, and on the 18th, the city capitulated. In this engagement Montcalm and Wolfe both lost their lives. De Levi, Montcalm's successor, marched to Sillery, three miles above the city, with the purpose of defeating the English, and there, on the 28th of the following April, was fought one of the bloodiest battles of the French and Indian War. It resulted in the defeat of the French, and the fall of the City of Montreal. The Governor signed a capitulation by which the whole of Canada was surrendered to the English. This practically concluded the war, but it was not until 1763 that the treaties of peace between France and England were signed. This was done on the 10th of February of that year, and under its provisions all the country east of the Mississippi and north of the Iberville River, in Louisiana, were ceded to England. At the same time Spain ceded Florida to Great Britain.

On the 13th of September, 1760, Major Robert Rogers was sent from Montreal to take charge of Detroit, the only remaining French post in the territory. He arrived there on the 19th of November, and summoned the place to surrender. At first the commander of the post, Beletre, refused, but on the 29th, hearing of the continued defeat of the

French arms, surrendered. Rogers remained there until December 23d under the personal protection of the celebrated chief, Pontiac, to whom, no doubt, he owed his safety. Pontiac had come here to inquire the purposes of the English in taking possession of the country. He was assured that they came simply to trade with the natives, and did not desire their country. This answer conciliated the savages, and did much to insure the safety of Rogers and his party during their stay, and while on their journey home.

Rogers set out for Fort Pitt on December 23, and was just one month on the way. His route was from Detroit to Maumee, thence across the present State of Ohio directly to the fort. This was the common trail of the Indians in their journeys from Sandusky to the fork of the Ohio. It went from Fort Sandusky, where Sandusky City now is, crossed the Huron river, then called Bald Eagle Creek, to "Mohickon John's Town" on Mohickon Creek, the northern branch of White Woman's River, and thence crossed to Beaver's Town, a Delaware town on what is now Sandy Creek. At Beaver's Town were probably one hundred and fifty warriors, and not less than three thousand acres of cleared land. From there the track went up Sandy Creek to and across Big Beaver, and up the Ohio to Logstown, thence on to the fork.

The Northwest Territory was now entirely under the English rule. New settlements began to be rapidly made, and the promise of a large trade was speedily manifested. Had the British carried out their promises with the natives none of those savage butcheries would have been perpetrated, and the country would have been spared their recital.

The renowned chief, Pontiac, was one of the leading spirits in these atrocities. We will now pause in our narrative, and notice the leading events in his life. The earliest authentic information regarding this noted Indian chief is learned from an account of an Indian trader named Alexander Henry, who, in the Spring of 1761, penetrated his domains as far as Missillimacnac. Pontiac was then a great friend of the French, but a bitter foe of the English, whom he considered as encroaching on his hunting grounds. Henry was obliged to disguise himself as a Canadian to insure safety, but was discovered by Pontiac, who bitterly reproached him and the English for their attempted subjugation of the West. He declared that no treaty had been made with them; no presents sent them, and that he would resent any possession of the West by that nation. He was at the time about fifty years of age, tall and dignified, and was civil and military ruler of the Ottawas, Ojibwas and Pottawatamies.

The Indians, from Lake Michigan to the borders of North Carolina, were united in this feeling, and at the time of the treaty of Paris, ratified February 10, 1763, a general conspiracy was formed to fall suddenly



PONTIAC, THE OTTAWA CHIEFTAIN.



FIGURE 1. A Native American Warrior.

upon the frontier British posts, and with one blow strike every man dead. Pontiac was the marked leader in all this, and was the commander of the Chippewas, Ottawas, Wyandots, Miamis, Shawanese, Delawares and Mingoes, who had, for the time, laid aside their local quarrels to unite in this enterprise.

The blow came, as near as can now be ascertained, on May 7, 1763. Nine British posts fell, and the Indians drank, "scooped up in the hollow of joined hands," the blood of many a Briton.

Pontiac's immediate field of action was the garrison at Detroit. Here, however, the plans were frustrated by an Indian woman disclosing the plot the evening previous to his arrival. Everything was carried out, however, according to Pontiac's plans until the moment of action, when Major Gladwyn, the commander of the post, stepping to one of the Indian chiefs, suddenly drew aside his blanket and disclosed the concealed musket. Pontiac, though a brave man, turned pale and trembled. He saw his plan was known, and that the garrison were prepared. He endeavored to exculpate himself from any such intentions; but the guilt was evident, and he and his followers were dismissed with a severe reprimand, and warned never to again enter the walls of the post.

Pontiac at once laid siege to the fort, and until the treaty of peace between the British and the Western Indians, concluded in August, 1764, continued to harass and besiege the fortress. He organized a regular commissariat department, issued bills of credit written out on bark, which, to his credit, it may be stated, were punctually redeemed. At the conclusion of the treaty, in which it seems he took no part, he went further south, living many years among the Illinois.

He had given up all hope of saving his country and race. After a time he endeavored to unite the Illinois tribe and those about St. Louis in a war with the whites. His efforts were fruitless, and only ended in a quarrel between himself and some Kaskaskia Indians, one of whom soon afterwards killed him. His death was, however, avenged by the northern Indians, who nearly exterminated the Illinois in the wars which followed.

Had it not been for the treachery of a few of his followers, his plan for the extermination of the whites, a masterly one, would undoubtedly have been carried out.

It was in the Spring of the year following Rogers' visit that Alexander Henry went to Missillimacnac, and everywhere found the strongest feelings against the English, who had not carried out their promises, and were doing nothing to conciliate the natives. Here he met the chief, Pontiac, who, after conveying to him in a speech the idea that their French father would awake soon and utterly destroy his enemies, said: "Englishman, although you have conquered the French, you have not

yet conquered us! We are not your slaves! These lakes, these woods, these mountains, were left us by our ancestors. They are our inheritance, and we will part with them to none. Your nation supposes that we, like the white people, can not live without bread and pork and beef. But you ought to know that He, the Great Spirit and Master of Life, has provided food for us upon these broad lakes and in these mountains."

He then spoke of the fact that no treaty had been made with them, no presents sent them, and that he and his people were yet for war. Such were the feelings of the Northwestern Indians immediately after the English took possession of their country. These feelings were no doubt encouraged by the Canadians and French, who hoped that yet the French arms might prevail. The treaty of Paris, however, gave to the English the right to this vast domain, and active preparations were going on to occupy it and enjoy its trade and emoluments.

In 1762, France, by a secret treaty, ceded Louisiana to Spain, to prevent it falling into the hands of the English, who were becoming masters of the entire West. The next year the treaty of Paris, signed at Fontainebleau, gave to the English the domain of the country in question. Twenty years after, by the treaty of peace between the United States and England, that part of Canada lying south and west of the Great Lakes, comprehending a large territory which is the subject of these sketches, was acknowledged to be a portion of the United States; and twenty years still later, in 1803, Louisiana was ceded by Spain back to France, and by France sold to the United States.

In the half century, from the building of the Fort of Crevecœur by LaSalle, in 1680, up to the erection of Fort Chartres, many French settlements had been made in that quarter. These have already been noticed, being those at St. Vincent (Vincennes), Kohokia or Cahokia, Kaskaskia and Prairie du Rocher, on the American Bottom, a large tract of rich alluvial soil in Illinois, on the Mississippi, opposite the site of St. Louis.

By the treaty of Paris, the regions east of the Mississippi, including all these and other towns of the Northwest, were given over to England; but they do not appear to have been taken possession of until 1765, when Captain Stirling, in the name of the Majesty of England, established himself at Fort Chartres bearing with him the proclamation of General Gage, dated December 30, 1764, which promised religious freedom to all Catholics who worshiped here, and a right to leave the country with their effects if they wished, or to remain with the privileges of Englishmen. It was shortly after the occupancy of the West by the British that the war with Pontiac opened. It is already noticed in the sketch of that chieftain. By it many a Briton lost his life, and many a frontier settle-

ment in its infancy ceased to exist. This was not ended until the year 1764, when, failing to capture Detroit, Niagara and Fort Pitt, his confederacy became disheartened, and, receiving no aid from the French, Pontiac abandoned the enterprise and departed to the Illinois, among whom he afterward lost his life.

As soon as these difficulties were definitely settled, settlers began rapidly to survey the country and prepare for occupation. During the year 1770, a number of persons from Virginia and other British provinces explored and marked out nearly all the valuable lands on the Monongahela and along the banks of the Ohio as far as the Little Kanawha. This was followed by another exploring expedition, in which George Washington was a party. The latter, accompanied by Dr. Craik, Capt. Crawford and others, on the 20th of October, 1770, descended the Ohio from Pittsburgh to the mouth of the Kanawha; ascended that stream about fourteen miles, marked out several large tracts of land, shot several buffalo, which were then abundant in the Ohio Valley, and returned to the fort.

Pittsburgh was at this time a trading post, about which was clustered a village of some twenty houses, inhabited by Indian traders. This same year, Capt. Pittman visited Kaskaskia and its neighboring villages. He found there about sixty-five resident families, and at Cahokia only forty-five dwellings. At Fort Chartres was another small settlement, and at Detroit the garrison were quite prosperous and strong. For a year or two settlers continued to locate near some of these posts, generally Fort Pitt or Detroit, owing to the fears of the Indians, who still maintained some feelings of hatred to the English. The trade from the posts was quite good, and from those in Illinois large quantities of pork and flour found their way to the New Orleans market. At this time the policy of the British Government was strongly opposed to the extension of the colonies west. In 1763, the King of England forbade, by royal proclamation, his colonial subjects from making a settlement beyond the sources of the rivers which fall into the Atlantic Ocean. At the instance of the Board of Trade, measures were taken to prevent the settlement without the limits prescribed, and to retain the commerce within easy reach of Great Britain.

The commander-in-chief of the king's forces wrote in 1769: "In the course of a few years necessity will compel the colonists, should they extend their settlements west, to provide manufactures of some kind for themselves, and when all connection upheld by commerce with the mother country ceases, an *independency* in their government will soon follow."

In accordance with this policy, Gov. Gage issued a proclamation in 1772, commanding the inhabitants of Vincennes to abandon their settlements and join some of the Eastern English colonies. To this they

...in the history of the United States. The first of these was the discovery of gold in California in 1848, which led to a great influx of people to the West. This was followed by the discovery of gold in Nevada in 1859, which led to a similar influx. The third was the discovery of gold in Colorado in 1858, which led to a third influx. These discoveries led to a great expansion of the United States territory and a great increase in the population of the West.

As soon as the discovery of gold in California was made, the people of the United States began to flock to the West. They went there in search of gold, and many of them found it. The discovery of gold in Nevada and Colorado also led to a great influx of people to the West. These discoveries led to a great expansion of the United States territory and a great increase in the population of the West.

The discovery of gold in California was the first of a series of discoveries that led to the great expansion of the United States territory. The discovery of gold in Nevada and Colorado also led to a great influx of people to the West. These discoveries led to a great expansion of the United States territory and a great increase in the population of the West.

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strenuously objected, giving good reasons therefor, and were allowed to remain. The strong opposition to this policy of Great Britain led to its change, and to such a course as to gain the attachment of the French population. In December, 1773, influential citizens of Quebec petitioned the king for an extension of the boundary lines of that province, which was granted, and Parliament passed an act on June 2, 1774, extending the boundary so as to include the territory lying within the present States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan.

In consequence of the liberal policy pursued by the British Government toward the French settlers in the West, they were disposed to favor that nation in the war which soon followed with the colonies; but the early alliance between France and America soon brought them to the side of the war for independence.

In 1774, Gov. Dunmore, of Virginia, began to encourage emigration to the Western lands. He appointed magistrates at Fort Pitt under the pretense that the fort was under the government of that commonwealth. One of these justices, John Connelly, who possessed a tract of land in the Ohio Valley, gathered a force of men and garrisoned the fort, calling it Fort Dunmore. This and other parties were formed to select sites for settlements, and often came in conflict with the Indians, who yet claimed portions of the valley, and several battles followed. These ended in the famous battle of Kanawha in July, where the Indians were defeated and driven across the Ohio.

During the years 1775 and 1776, by the operations of land companies and the perseverance of individuals, several settlements were firmly established between the Alleghanies and the Ohio River, and western land speculators were busy in Illinois and on the Wabash. At a council held in Kaskaskia on July 5, 1773, an association of English traders, calling themselves the "Illinois Land Company," obtained from ten chiefs of the Kaskaskia, Cahokia and Peoria tribes two large tracts of land lying on the east side of the Mississippi River south of the Illinois. In 1775, a merchant from the Illinois Country, named Viviat, came to Post Vincennes as the agent of the association called the "Wabash Land Company." On the 8th of October he obtained from eleven Piankeshaw chiefs, a deed for 37,497,600 acres of land. This deed was signed by the grantors, attested by a number of the inhabitants of Vincennes, and afterward recorded in the office of a notary public at Kaskaskia. This and other land companies had extensive schemes for the colonization of the West; but all were frustrated by the breaking out of the Revolution. On the 20th of April, 1780, the two companies named consolidated under the name of the "United Illinois and Wabash Land Company." They afterward made

strenuous efforts to have these grants sanctioned by Congress, but all signally failed.

When the War of the Revolution commenced, Kentucky was an unorganized country, though there were several settlements within her borders.

In Hutchins' Topography of Virginia, it is stated that at that time "Kaskaskia contained 80 houses, and nearly 1,000 white and black inhabitants — the whites being a little the more numerous. Cahokia contains 50 houses and 300 white inhabitants, and 80 negroes. There were east of the Mississippi River, about the year 1771" — when these observations were made — "300 white men capable of bearing arms, and 230 negroes."

From 1775 until the expedition of Clark, nothing is recorded and nothing known of these settlements, save what is contained in a report made by a committee to Congress in June, 1778. From it the following extract is made :

"Near the mouth of the River Kaskaskia, there is a village which appears to have contained nearly eighty families from the beginning of the late revolution. There are twelve families in a small village at la Prairie du Rochers, and near fifty families at the Kahokia Village. There are also four or five families at Fort Chartres and St. Philips, which is five miles further up the river."

St. Louis had been settled in February, 1764, and at this time contained, including its neighboring towns, over six hundred whites and one hundred and fifty negroes. It must be remembered that all the country west of the Mississippi was now under French rule, and remained so until ceded again to Spain, its original owner, who afterwards sold it and the country including New Orleans to the United States. At Detroit there were, according to Capt. Carver, who was in the Northwest from 1766 to 1768, more than one hundred houses, and the river was settled for more than twenty miles, although poorly cultivated — the people being engaged in the Indian trade. This old town has a history, which we will here relate.

It is the oldest town in the Northwest, having been founded by Antoine de Lamotte Cadillac, in 1701. It was laid out in the form of an oblong square, of two acres in length, and an acre and a half in width. As described by A. D. Frazer, who first visited it and became a permanent resident of the place, in 1778, it comprised within its limits that space between Mr. Palmer's store (Conant Block) and Capt. Perkins' house (near the Arsenal building), and extended back as far as the public barn, and was bordered in front by the Detroit River. It was surrounded by oak and cedar pickets, about fifteen feet long, set in the ground, and had four gates — east, west, north and south. Over the first three of these

gates were block houses provided with four guns apiece, each a six-pounder. Two six-gun batteries were planted fronting the river and in a parallel direction with the block houses. There were four streets running east and west, the main street being twenty feet wide and the rest fifteen feet, while the four streets crossing these at right angles were from ten to fifteen feet in width.

At the date spoken of by Mr. Frazer, there was no fort within the enclosure, but a citadel on the ground corresponding to the present northwest corner of Jefferson Avenue and Wayne Street. The citadel was inclosed by pickets, and within it were erected barracks of wood, two stories high, sufficient to contain ten officers, and also barracks sufficient to contain four hundred men, and a provision store built of brick. The citadel also contained a hospital and guard-house. The old town of Detroit, in 1778, contained about sixty houses, most of them one story, with a few a story and a half in height. They were all of logs, some hewn and some round. There was one building of splendid appearance, called the "King's Palace," two stories high, which stood near the east gate. It was built for Governor Hamilton, the first governor commissioned by the British. There were two guard-houses, one near the west gate and the other near the Government House. Each of the guards consisted of twenty-four men and a subaltern, who mounted regularly every morning between nine and ten o'clock. Each furnished four sentinels, who were relieved every two hours. There was also an officer of the day, who performed strict duty. Each of the gates was shut regularly at sunset, even wicket gates were shut at nine o'clock, and all the keys were delivered into the hands of the commanding officer. They were opened in the morning at sunrise. No Indian or squaw was permitted to enter town with any weapon, such as a tomahawk or a knife. It was a standing order that the Indians should deliver their arms and instruments of every kind before they were permitted to pass the sentinel, and they were restored to them on their return. No more than twenty-five Indians were allowed to enter the town at any one time, and they were admitted only at the east and west gates. At sundown the drums beat, and all the Indians were required to leave town instantly. There was a council house near the water side for the purpose of holding council with the Indians. The population of the town was about sixty families, in all about two hundred males and one hundred females. This town was destroyed by fire, all except one dwelling, in 1805. After which the present "new" town was laid out.

On the breaking out of the Revolution, the British held every post of importance in the West. Kentucky was formed as a component part of Virginia, and the sturdy pioneers of the West, alive to their interests,

and recognizing the great benefits of obtaining the control of the trade in this part of the New World, held steadily to their purposes, and those within the commonwealth of Kentucky proceeded to exercise their civil privileges, by electing John Todd and Richard Gallaway, burgesses to represent them in the Assembly of the parent state. Early in September of that year (1777) the first court was held in Harrodsburg, and Col. Bowman, afterwards major, who had arrived in August, was made the commander of a militia organization which had been commenced the March previous. Thus the tree of loyalty was growing. The chief spirit in this far-out colony, who had represented her the year previous east of the mountains, was now meditating a move unequalled in its boldness. He had been watching the movements of the British throughout the Northwest, and understood their whole plan. He saw it was through their possession of the posts at Detroit, Vincennes, Kaskaskia, and other places, which would give them constant and easy access to the various Indian tribes in the Northwest, that the British intended to penetrate the country from the north and south, and annihilate the frontier fortresses. This moving, energetic man was Colonel, afterwards General, George Rogers Clark. He knew the Indians were not unanimously in accord with the English, and he was convinced that, could the British be defeated and expelled from the Northwest, the natives might be easily awed into neutrality; and by spies sent for the purpose, he satisfied himself that the enterprise against the Illinois settlements might easily succeed. Having convinced himself of the certainty of the project, he repaired to the Capital of Virginia, which place he reached on November 5th. While he was on his way, fortunately, on October 17th, Burgoyne had been defeated, and the spirits of the colonists greatly encouraged thereby. Patrick Henry was Governor of Virginia, and at once entered heartily into Clark's plans. The same plan had before been agitated in the Colonial Assemblies, but there was no one until Clark came who was sufficiently acquainted with the condition of affairs at the scene of action to be able to guide them.

Clark, having satisfied the Virginia leaders of the feasibility of his plan, received, on the 2d of January, two sets of instructions—one secret, the other open—the latter authorized him to proceed to enlist seven companies to go to Kentucky, subject to his orders, and to serve three months from their arrival in the West. The secret order authorized him to arm these troops, to procure his powder and lead of General Hand at Pittsburgh, and to proceed at once to subjugate the country.

With these instructions Clark repaired to Pittsburgh, choosing rather to raise his men west of the mountains, as he well knew all were needed in the colonies in the conflict there. He sent Col. W. B. Smith to Hol-

ston for the same purpose, but neither succeeded in raising the required number of men. The settlers in these parts were afraid to leave their own firesides exposed to a vigilant foe, and but few could be induced to join the proposed expedition. With three companies and several private volunteers, Clark at length commenced his descent of the Ohio, which he navigated as far as the Falls, where he took possession of and fortified Corn Island, a small island between the present Cities of Louisville, Kentucky, and New Albany, Indiana. Remains of this fortification may yet be found. At this place he appointed Col. Bowman to meet him with such recruits as had reached Kentucky by the southern route, and as many as could be spared from the station. Here he announced to the men their real destination. Having completed his arrangements, and chosen his party, he left a small garrison upon the island, and on the 24th of June, during a total eclipse of the sun, which to them augured no good, and which fixes beyond dispute the date of starting, he with his chosen band, fell down the river. His plan was to go by water as far as Fort Massac or Massacre, and thence march direct to Kaskaskia. Here he intended to surprise the garrison, and after its capture go to Cahokia, then to Vincennes, and lastly to Detroit. Should he fail, he intended to march directly to the Mississippi River and cross it into the Spanish country. Before his start he received two good items of information: one that the alliance had been formed between France and the United States; and the other that the Indians throughout the Illinois country and the inhabitants, at the various frontier posts, had been led to believe by the British that the "Long Knives" or Virginians, were the most fierce, bloodthirsty and cruel savages that ever scalped a foe. With this impression on their minds, Clark saw that proper management would cause them to submit at once from fear, if surprised, and then from gratitude would become friendly if treated with unexpected leniency.

The march to Kaskaskia was accomplished through a hot July sun, and the town reached on the evening of July 4. He captured the fort near the village, and soon after the village itself by surprise, and without the loss of a single man or by killing any of the enemy. After sufficiently working upon the fears of the natives, Clark told them they were at perfect liberty to worship as they pleased, and to take whichever side of the great conflict they would, also he would protect them from any barbarity from British or Indian foe. This had the desired effect, and the inhabitants, so unexpectedly and so gratefully surprised by the unlooked for turn of affairs, at once swore allegiance to the American arms, and when Clark desired to go to Cahokia on the 6th of July, they accompanied him, and through their influence the inhabitants of the place surrendered, and gladly placed themselves under his protection. Thus

the two important posts in Illinois passed from the hands of the English into the possession of Virginia.

In the person of the priest at Kaskaskia, M. Gibault, Clark found a powerful ally and generous friend. Clark saw that, to retain possession of the Northwest and treat successfully with the Indians within its boundaries, he must establish a government for the colonies he had taken. St. Vincent, the next important post to Detroit, remained yet to be taken before the Mississippi Valley was conquered. M. Gibault told him that he would alone, by persuasion, lead Vincennes to throw off its connection with England. Clark gladly accepted his offer, and on the 14th of July, in company with a fellow-townsmen, M. Gibault started on his mission of peace, and on the 1st of August returned with the cheerful intelligence that the post on the "Oubache" had taken the oath of allegiance to the Old Dominion. During this interval, Clark established his courts, placed garrisons at Kaskaskia and Cahokia, successfully re-enlisted his men, sent word to have a fort, which proved the germ of Louisville, erected at the Falls of the Ohio, and dispatched Mr. Rocheblave, who had been commander at Kaskaskia, as a prisoner of war to Richmond. In October the County of Illinois was established by the Legislature of Virginia, John Todd appointed Lieutenant Colonel and Civil Governor; and in November General Clark and his men received the thanks of the Old Dominion through their Legislature.

In a speech a few days afterward, Clark made known fully to the natives his plans, and at its close all came forward and swore allegiance to the Long Knives. While he was doing this Governor Hamilton, having made his various arrangements, had left Detroit and moved down the Wabash to Vincennes intending to operate from that point in reducing the Illinois posts, and then proceed on down to Kentucky and drive the rebels from the West. Gen. Clark had, on the return of M. Gibault, dispatched Captain Helm, of Fauquier County, Virginia, with an attendant named Henry, across the Illinois prairies to command the fort. Hamilton knew nothing of the capitulation of the post, and was greatly surprised on his arrival to be confronted by Capt. Helm, who, standing at the entrance of the fort by a loaded cannon ready to fire upon his assailants, demanded upon what terms Hamilton demanded possession of the fort. Being granted the rights of a prisoner of war, he surrendered to the British General, who could scarcely believe his eyes when he saw the force in the garrison.

Hamilton, not realizing the character of the men with whom he was contending, gave up his intended campaign for the Winter, sent his four hundred Indian warriors to prevent troops from coming down the Ohio,

The first important point in the history of the United States is the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus in 1492.

At the beginning of the sixteenth century, the Spanish monarchs, Isabella and Ferdinand, were seeking a new route to the East Indies.

It was in 1492 that Christopher Columbus, an Italian navigator, sailed across the Atlantic Ocean and discovered the Americas.

He would spend the rest of his life exploring the New World, and his discoveries would lead to the European colonization of the Americas.

In 1492, Columbus sailed from Spain with three ships, the Santa Maria, the Pinta, and the Niña, and reached the island of San Salvador in the Bahamas.

He found the natives friendly and took possession of the land in the name of the Spanish monarchs.

In October, he sailed to Cuba, and in December, he sailed to Hispaniola, where he established a settlement.

His first voyage was a success, and he returned to Spain with valuable information about the New World.

He returned to Spain in 1493, and his discoveries led to further exploration and the eventual colonization of the Americas.

The first voyage of Christopher Columbus was a landmark event in the history of the United States.

It opened the way for European exploration and the eventual settlement of the New World.

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and to annoy the Americans in all ways, and sat quietly down to pass the Winter. Information of all these proceedings having reached Clark, he saw that immediate and decisive action was necessary, and that unless he captured Hamilton, Hamilton would capture him. Clark received the news on the 29th of January, 1779, and on February 4th, having sufficiently garrisoned Kaskaskia and Cahokia, he sent down the Mississippi a "battoo," as Major Bowman writes it, in order to ascend the Ohio and Wabash, and operate with the land forces gathering for the fray.

On the next day, Clark, with his little force of one hundred and twenty men, set out for the post, and after incredible hard marching through much mud, the ground being thawed by the incessant spring rains, on the 22d reached the fort, and being joined by his "battoo," at once commenced the attack on the post. The aim of the American backwoodsman was unerring, and on the 24th the garrison surrendered to the intrepid boldness of Clark. The French were treated with great kindness, and gladly renewed their allegiance to Virginia. Hamilton was sent as a prisoner to Virginia, where he was kept in close confinement. During his command of the British frontier posts, he had offered prizes to the Indians for all the scalps of Americans they would bring to him, and had earned in consequence thereof the title "Hair-buyer General," by which he was ever afterward known.

Detroit was now without doubt within easy reach of the enterprising Virginian, could he but raise the necessary force. Governor Henry being apprised of this, promised him the needed reinforcement, and Clark concluded to wait until he could capture and sufficiently garrison the posts. Had Clark failed in this bold undertaking, and Hamilton succeeded in uniting the western Indians for the next Spring's campaign, the West would indeed have been swept from the Mississippi to the Allegheny Mountains, and the great blow struck, which had been contemplated from the commencement, by the British.

"But for this small army of dripping, but fearless Virginians, the union of all the tribes from Georgia to Maine against the colonies might have been effected, and the whole current of our history changed."

At this time some fears were entertained by the Colonial Governments that the Indians in the North and Northwest were inclining to the British, and under the instructions of Washington, now Commander-in-Chief of the Colonial army, and so bravely fighting for American independence, armed forces were sent against the Six Nations, and upon the Ohio frontier, Col. Bowman, acting under the same general's orders, marched against Indians within the present limits of that State. These expeditions were in the main successful, and the Indians were compelled to sue for peace.

The American Medical Association is the largest and most influential organization of its kind in the world. It is the only organization of its kind that is composed of physicians and surgeons. It is the only organization of its kind that is composed of physicians and surgeons. It is the only organization of its kind that is composed of physicians and surgeons.

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During this same year (1779) the famous "Land Laws" of Virginia were passed. The passage of these laws was of more consequence to the pioneers of Kentucky and the Northwest than the gaining of a few Indian conflicts. These laws confirmed in main all grants made, and guaranteed to all actual settlers their rights and privileges. After providing for the settlers, the laws provided for selling the balance of the public lands at forty cents per acre. To carry the Land Laws into effect, the Legislature sent four Virginians westward to attend to the various claims, over many of which great confusion prevailed concerning their validity. These gentlemen opened their court on October 13, 1779, at St. Asaphs, and continued until April 26, 1780, when they adjourned, having decided three thousand claims. They were succeeded by the surveyor, who came in the person of Mr. George May, and assumed his duties on the 10th day of the month whose name he bore. With the opening of the next year (1780) the troubles concerning the navigation of the Mississippi commenced. The Spanish Government exacted such measures in relation to its trade as to cause the overtures made to the United States to be rejected. The American Government considered they had a right to navigate its channel. To enforce their claims, a fort was erected below the mouth of the Ohio on the Kentucky side of the river. The settlements in Kentucky were being rapidly filled by emigrants. It was during this year that the first seminary of learning was established in the West in this young and enterprising Commonwealth.

The settlers here did not look upon the building of this fort in a friendly manner, as it aroused the hostility of the Indians. Spain had been friendly to the Colonies during their struggle for independence, and though for a while this friendship appeared in danger from the refusal of the free navigation of the river, yet it was finally settled to the satisfaction of both nations.

The Winter of 1779-80 was one of the most unusually severe ones ever experienced in the West. The Indians always referred to it as the "Great Cold." Numbers of wild animals perished, and not a few pioneers lost their lives. The following Summer a party of Canadians and Indians attacked St. Louis, and attempted to take possession of it in consequence of the friendly disposition of Spain to the revolting colonies. They met with such a determined resistance on the part of the inhabitants, even the women taking part in the battle, that they were compelled to abandon the contest. They also made an attack on the settlements in Kentucky, but, becoming alarmed in some unaccountable manner, they fled the country in great haste.

About this time arose the question in the Colonial Congress concerning the western lands claimed by Virginia, New York, Massachusetts

During this time, the United States was engaged in a series of wars with the British, the French, and the Spanish. The first of these was the American Revolutionary War, which began in 1775 and ended in 1783. The United States emerged from this war as an independent nation, and the British recognized its sovereignty. The second war was the War of 1812, which began in 1812 and ended in 1815. The United States emerged from this war as a more powerful nation, and the British recognized its status as a major power. The third war was the Spanish-American War, which began in 1898 and ended in 1902. The United States emerged from this war as a world power, and the Spanish recognized its status as a major power. The United States has since been engaged in a number of other wars, including the Korean War, the Vietnam War, and the Gulf War. The United States has also been engaged in a number of other conflicts, including the Vietnam War, the Korean War, and the Gulf War. The United States has since been engaged in a number of other wars, including the Korean War, the Vietnam War, and the Gulf War. The United States has also been engaged in a number of other conflicts, including the Vietnam War, the Korean War, and the Gulf War.

and Connecticut. The agitation concerning this subject finally led New York, on the 19th of February, 1780, to pass a law giving to the delegates of that State in Congress the power to cede her western lands for the benefit of the United States. This law was laid before Congress during the next month, but no steps were taken concerning it until September 6th, when a resolution passed that body calling upon the States claiming western lands to release their claims in favor of the whole body. This basis formed the union, and was the first after all of those legislative measures which resulted in the creation of the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota. In December of the same year, the plan of conquering Detroit again arose. The conquest might have easily been effected by Clark had the necessary aid been furnished him. Nothing decisive was done, yet the heads of the Government knew that the safety of the Northwest from British invasion lay in the capture and retention of that important post, the only unconquered one in the territory.

Before the close of the year, Kentucky was divided into the Counties of Lincoln, Fayette and Jefferson, and the act establishing the Town of Louisville was passed. This same year is also noted in the annals of American history as the year in which occurred Arnold's treason to the United States.

Virginia, in accordance with the resolution of Congress, on the 2d day of January, 1781, agreed to yield her western lands to the United States upon certain conditions, which Congress would not accede to, and the Act of Cession, on the part of the Old Dominion, failed, nor was anything farther done until 1783. During all that time the Colonies were busily engaged in the struggle with the mother country, and in consequence thereof but little heed was given to the western settlements. Upon the 16th of April, 1781, the first birth north of the Ohio River of American parentage occurred, being that of Mary Heckewelder, daughter of the widely known Moravian missionary, whose band of Christian Indians suffered in after years a horrible massacre by the hands of the frontier settlers, who had been exasperated by the murder of several of their neighbors, and in their rage committed, without regard to humanity, a deed which forever afterwards cast a shade of shame upon their lives. For this and kindred outrages on the part of the whites, the Indians committed many deeds of cruelty which darken the years of 1771 and 1772 in the history of the Northwest.

During the year 1782 a number of battles among the Indians and frontiersmen occurred, and between the Moravian Indians and the Wyandots. In these, horrible acts of cruelty were practised on the captives, many of such dark deeds transpiring under the leadership of the notorious

frontier outlaw, Simon Girty, whose name, as well as those of his brothers, was a terror to women and children. These occurred chiefly in the Ohio valleys. Cotemporary with them were several engagements in Kentucky, in which the famous Daniel Boone engaged, and who, often by his skill and knowledge of Indian warfare, saved the outposts from cruel destruc-



INDIANS ATTACKING FRONTIERSMEN.

tion. By the close of the year victory had perched upon the American banner, and on the 30th of November, provisional articles of peace had been arranged between the Commissioners of England and her unconquerable colonies. Cornwallis had been defeated on the 19th of October preceding, and the liberty of America was assured. On the 19th of April following, the anniversary of the battle of Lexington, peace was

proclaimed to the army of the United States, and on the 2d of the next September, the definite treaty which ended our revolutionary struggle was concluded. By the terms of that treaty, the boundaries of the West were as follows: On the north the line was to extend along the center of the Great Lakes; from the western point of Lake Superior to Long Lake; thence to the Lake of the Woods; thence to the head of the Mississippi River; down its center to the 31st parallel of latitude, then on that line east to the head of the Appalachicola River; down its center to its junction with the Flint; thence straight to the head of St. Mary's River, and thence down along its center to the Atlantic Ocean.

Following the cessation of hostilities with England, several posts were still occupied by the British in the North and West. Among these was Detroit, still in the hands of the enemy. Numerous engagements with the Indians throughout Ohio and Indiana occurred, upon whose lands adventurous whites would settle ere the title had been acquired by the proper treaty.

To remedy this latter evil, Congress appointed commissioners to treat with the natives and purchase their lands, and prohibited the settlement of the territory until this could be done. Before the close of the year another attempt was made to capture Detroit, which was, however, not pushed, and Virginia, no longer feeling the interest in the Northwest she had formerly done, withdrew her troops, having on the 20th of December preceding authorized the whole of her possessions to be deeded to the United States. This was done on the 1st of March following, and the Northwest Territory passed from the control of the Old Dominion. To Gen. Clark and his soldiers, however, she gave a tract of one hundred and fifty thousand acres of land, to be situated any where north of the Ohio wherever they chose to locate them. They selected the region opposite the falls of the Ohio, where is now the dilapidated village of Clarksville, about midway between the Cities of New Albany and Jeffersonville, Indiana.

While the frontier remained thus, and Gen. Haldimand at Detroit refused to evacuate alleging that he had no orders from his King to do so, settlers were rapidly gathering about the inland forts. In the Spring of 1784, Pittsburgh was regularly laid out, and from the journal of Arthur Lee, who passed through the town soon after on his way to the Indian council at Fort McIntosh, we suppose it was not very prepossessing in appearance. He says:

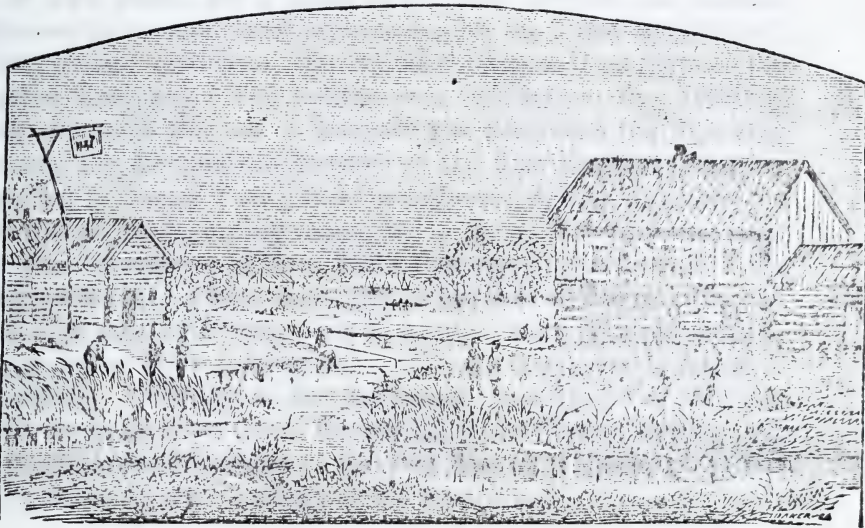
"Pittsburgh is inhabited almost entirely by Scots and Irish, who live in paltry log houses, and are as dirty as if in the north of Ireland or even Scotland. There is a great deal of trade carried on, the goods being bought at the vast expense of forty-five shillings per pound from Phila-

delphia and Baltimore. They take in the shops flour, wheat, skins and money. There are in the town four attorneys, two doctors, and not a priest of any persuasion, nor church nor chapel."

Kentucky at this time contained thirty thousand inhabitants, and was beginning to discuss measures for a separation from Virginia. A land office was opened at Louisville, and measures were adopted to take defensive precaution against the Indians who were yet, in some instances, incited to deeds of violence by the British. Before the close of this year, 1784, the military claimants of land began to occupy them, although no entries were recorded until 1787.

The Indian title to the Northwest was not yet extinguished. They held large tracts of lands, and in order to prevent bloodshed Congress adopted means for treaties with the original owners and provided for the surveys of the lands gained thereby, as well as for those north of the Ohio, now in its possession. On January 31, 1786, a treaty was made with the Wabash Indians. The treaty of Fort Stanwix had been made in 1784. That at Fort McIntosh in 1785, and through these much land was gained. The Wabash Indians, however, afterward refused to comply with the provisions of the treaty made with them, and in order to compel their adherence to its provisions, force was used. During the year 1786, the free navigation of the Mississippi came up in Congress, and caused various discussions, which resulted in no definite action, only serving to excite speculation in regard to the western lands. Congress had promised bounties of land to the soldiers of the Revolution, but owing to the unsettled condition of affairs along the Mississippi respecting its navigation, and the trade of the Northwest, that body had, in 1783, declared its inability to fulfill these promises until a treaty could be concluded between the two Governments. Before the close of the year 1786, however, it was able, through the treaties with the Indians, to allow some grants and the settlement thereon, and on the 14th of September Connecticut ceded to the General Government the tract of land known as the "Connecticut Reserve," and before the close of the following year a large tract of land north of the Ohio was sold to a company, who at once took measures to settle it. By the provisions of this grant, the company were to pay the United States one dollar per acre, subject to a deduction of one-third for bad lands and other contingencies. They received 750,000 acres, bounded on the south by the Ohio, on the east by the seventh range of townships, on the west by the sixteenth range, and on the north by a line so drawn as to make the grant complete without the reservations. In addition to this, Congress afterward granted 100,000 acres to actual settlers, and 214,285 acres as army bounties under the resolutions of 1789 and 1790.

While Dr. Cutler, one of the agents of the company, was pressing its claims before Congress, that body was bringing into form an ordinance for the political and social organization of this Territory. When the cession was made by Virginia, in 1784, a plan was offered, but rejected. A motion had been made to strike from the proposed plan the prohibition of slavery, which prevailed. The plan was then discussed and altered, and finally passed unanimously, with the exception of South Carolina. By this proposition, the Territory was to have been divided into states



PRESENT SITE OF LAKE STREET BRIDGE, CHICAGO, IN 1833.

by parallels and meridian lines. This, it was thought, would make ten states, which were to have been named as follows—beginning at the northwest corner and going southwardly: Sylvania, Michigania, Chersonesus, Assenisipia, Metropotamia, Illenoia, Saratoga, Washington, Polypotamia and Pelisipia.

There was a more serious objection to this plan than its category of names,—the boundaries. The root of the difficulty was in the resolution of Congress passed in October, 1780, which fixed the boundaries of the ceded lands to be from one hundred to one hundred and fifty miles

square. These resolutions being presented to the Legislatures of Virginia and Massachusetts, they desired a change, and in July, 1786, the subject was taken up in Congress, and changed to favor a division into not more than five states, and not less than three. This was approved by the State Legislature of Virginia. The subject of the Government was again taken up by Congress in 1786, and discussed throughout that year and until July, 1787, when the famous "Compact of 1787" was passed, and the foundation of the government of the Northwest laid. This compact is fully discussed and explained in the history of Illinois in this book, and to it the reader is referred.

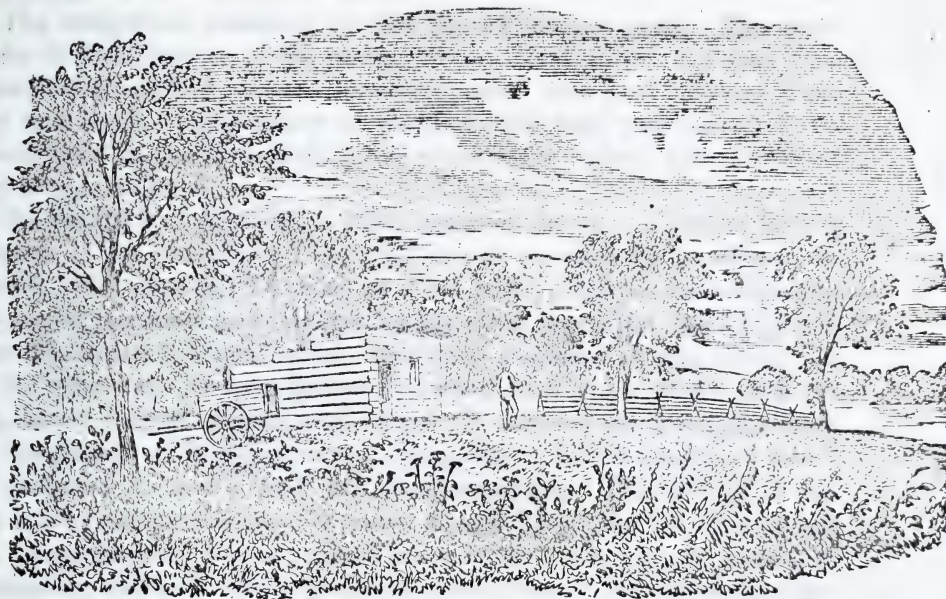
The passage of this act and the grant to the New England Company was soon followed by an application to the Government by John Cleves Symmes, of New Jersey, for a grant of the land between the Miamis. This gentleman had visited these lands soon after the treaty of 1786, and, being greatly pleased with them, offered similar terms to those given to the New England Company. The petition was referred to the Treasury Board with power to act, and a contract was concluded the following year. During the Autumn the directors of the New England Company were preparing to occupy their grant the following Spring, and upon the 23d of November made arrangements for a party of forty-seven men, under the superintendency of Gen. Rufus Putnam, to set forward. Six boat-builders were to leave at once, and on the first of January the surveyors and their assistants, twenty-six in number, were to meet at Hartford and proceed on their journey westward; the remainder to follow as soon as possible. Congress, in the meantime, upon the 3d of October, had ordered seven hundred troops for defense of the western settlers, and to prevent unauthorized intrusions; and two days later appointed Arthur St. Clair Governor of the Territory of the Northwest.

AMERICAN SETTLEMENTS.

The civil organization of the Northwest Territory was now complete, and notwithstanding the uncertainty of Indian affairs, settlers from the East began to come into the country rapidly. The New England Company sent their men during the Winter of 1787-8 pressing on over the Alleghenies by the old Indian path which had been opened into Braddock's road, and which has since been made a national turnpike from Cumberland westward. Through the weary winter days they toiled on, and by April were all gathered on the Yohiogany, where boats had been built, and at once started for the Muskingum. Here they arrived on the 7th of that month, and unless the Moravian missionaries be regarded as the pioneers of Ohio, this little band can justly claim that honor.

Gen. St. Clair, the appointed Governor of the Northwest, not having yet arrived, a set of laws were passed, written out, and published by being nailed to a tree in the embryo town, and Jonathan Meigs appointed to administer them.

Washington in writing of this, the first American settlement in the Northwest, said: "No colony in America was ever settled under such favorable auspices as that which has just commenced at Muskingum. Information, property and strength will be its characteristics. I know many of its settlers personally, and there never were men better calculated to promote the welfare of such a community."



A PIONEER DWELLING.

On the 2d of July a meeting of the directors and agents was held on the banks of the Muskingum, "for the purpose of naming the newborn city and its squares." As yet the settlement was known as the "Muskingum," but that was now changed to the name Marietta, in honor of Marie Antoinette. The square upon which the block-houses stood was called "*Campus Martius*;" square number 19, "*Capitolium*;" square number 61, "*Cecilia*;" and the great road through the covert way, "*Sacra Via*." Two days after, an oration was delivered by James M. Varnum, who with S. H. Parsons and John Armstrong had been appointed to the judicial bench of the territory on the 16th of October, 1787. On July 9, Gov. St. Clair arrived, and the colony began to assume form. The act of 1787 provided two district grades of government for the Northwest,

under the first of which the whole power was invested in the hands of a governor and three district judges. This was immediately formed upon the Governor's arrival, and the first laws of the colony passed on the 25th of July. These provided for the organization of the militia, and on the next day appeared the Governor's proclamation, erecting all that country that had been ceded by the Indians east of the Scioto River into the County of Washington. From that time forward, notwithstanding the doubts yet existing as to the Indians, all Marietta prospered, and on the 2d of September the first court of the territory was held with imposing ceremonies.

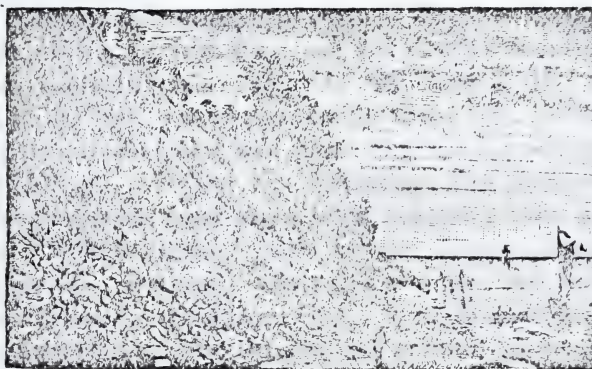
The emigration westward at this time was very great. The commander at Fort Harmer, at the mouth of the Muskingum, reported four thousand five hundred persons as having passed that post between February and June, 1788—many of whom would have purchased of the "Associates," as the New England Company was called, had they been ready to receive them.

On the 26th of November, 1787, Symmes issued a pamphlet stating the terms of his contract and the plan of sale he intended to adopt. In January, 1788, Matthias Denman, of New Jersey, took an active interest in Symmes' purchase, and located among other tracts the sections upon which Cincinnati has been built. Retaining one-third of this locality, he sold the other two-thirds to Robert Patterson and John Filson, and the three, about August, commenced to lay out a town on the spot, which was designated as being opposite Licking River, to the mouth of which they proposed to have a road cut from Lexington. The naming of the town is thus narrated in the "Western Annals":—"Mr. Filson, who had been a schoolmaster, was appointed to name the town, and, in respect to its situation, and as if with a prophetic perception of the mixed race that were to inhabit it in after days, he named it Losantiville, which, being interpreted, means: *ville*, the town; *anti*, against or opposite to; *os*, the mouth; *L.* of Licking."

Meanwhile, in July, Symmes got thirty persons and eight four-horse teams under way for the West. These reached Limestone (now Maysville) in September, where were several persons from Redstone. Here Mr. Symmes tried to found a settlement, but the great freshet of 1789 caused the "Point," as it was and is yet called, to be fifteen feet under water, and the settlement to be abandoned. The little band of settlers removed to the mouth of the Miami. Before Symmes and his colony left the "Point," two settlements had been made on his purchase. The first was by Mr. Stiltes, the original projector of the whole plan, who, with a colony of Redstone people, had located at the mouth of the Miami, whither Symmes went with his Maysville colony. Here a clearing had

been made by the Indians owing to the great fertility of the soil. Mr. Stiltes with his colony came to this place on the 18th of November, 1788, with twenty-six persons, and, building a block-house, prepared to remain through the Winter. They named the settlement Columbia. Here they were kindly treated by the Indians, but suffered greatly from the flood of 1789.

On the 4th of March, 1789, the Constitution of the United States went into operation, and on April 30, George Washington was inaugurated President of the American people, and during the next Summer, an Indian war was commenced by the tribes north of the Ohio. The President at first used pacific means; but these failing, he sent General Harmer against the hostile tribes. He destroyed several villages, but



LAKE BLUFF

The frontage of Lake Bluff Grounds on Lake Michigan, with one hundred and seventy feet of gradual ascent.

was defeated in two battles, near the present City of Fort Wayne, Indiana. From this time till the close of 1795, the principal events were the wars with the various Indian tribes. In 1796, General St. Clair was appointed in command, and marched against the Indians; but while he was encamped on a stream, the St. Mary, a branch of the Maumee, he was attacked and defeated with the loss of six hundred men.

General Wayne was now sent against the savages. In August, 1794, he met them near the rapids of the Maumee, and gained a complete victory. This success, followed by vigorous measures, compelled the Indians to sue for peace, and on the 30th of July, the following year, the treaty of Greenville was signed by the principal chiefs, by which a large tract of country was ceded to the United States.

Before proceeding in our narrative, we will pause to notice Fort Washington, erected in the early part of this war on the site of Cincinnati. Nearly all of the great cities of the Northwest, and indeed of the

whole country, have had their *nuclei* in those rude pioneer structures, known as forts or stockades. Thus Forts Dearborn, Washington, Pontchartrain, mark the original sites of the now proud Cities of Chicago, Cincinnati and Detroit. So of most of the flourishing cities east and west of the Mississippi. Fort Washington, erected by Doughty in 1790, was a rude but highly interesting structure. It was composed of a number of strongly-built hewed log cabins. Those designed for soldiers' barracks were a story and a half high, while those composing the officers quarters were more imposing and more conveniently arranged and furnished. The whole were so placed as to form a hollow square, enclosing about an acre of ground, with a block house at each of the four angles.

The logs for the construction of this fort were cut from the ground upon which it was erected. It stood between Third and Fourth Streets of the present city (Cincinnati) extending east of Eastern Row, now Broadway, which was then a narrow alley, and the eastern boundary of of the town as it was originally laid out. On the bank of the river, immediately in front of the fort, was an appendage of the fort, called the Artificer's Yard. It contained about two acres of ground, enclosed by small contiguous buildings, occupied by workshops and quarters of laborers. Within this enclosure there was a large two-story frame house, familiarly called the "Yellow House," built for the accommodation of the Quartermaster General. For many years this was the best finished and most commodious edifice in the Queen City. Fort Washington was for some time the headquarters of both the civil and military governments of the Northwestern Territory.

Following the consummation of the treaty various gigantic land speculations were entered into by different persons, who hoped to obtain from the Indians in Michigan and northern Indiana, large tracts of lands. These were generally discovered in time to prevent the outrageous schemes from being carried out, and from involving the settlers in war. On October 27, 1795, the treaty between the United States and Spain was signed, whereby the free navigation of the Mississippi was secured.

No sooner had the treaty of 1795 been ratified than settlements began to pour rapidly into the West. The great event of the year 1796 was the occupation of that part of the Northwest including Michigan, which was this year, under the provisions of the treaty, evacuated by the British forces. The United States, owing to certain conditions, did not feel justified in addressing the authorities in Canada in relation to Detroit and other frontier posts. When at last the British authorities were called to give them up, they at once complied, and General Wayne, who had done so much to preserve the frontier settlements, and who, before the year's close, sickened and died near Erie, transferred his head-

quarters to the neighborhood of the lakes, where a county named after him was formed, which included the northwest of Ohio, all of Michigan, and the northeast of Indiana. During this same year settlements were formed at the present City of Chillicothe, along the Miami from Middletown to Piqua, while in the more distant West, settlers and speculators began to appear in great numbers. In September, the City of Cleveland was laid out, and during the Summer and Autumn, Samuel Jackson and Jonathan Sharpless erected the first manufactory of paper—the “Red-stone Paper Mill”—in the West. St. Louis contained some seventy houses, and Detroit over three hundred, and along the river, contiguous to it, were more than three thousand inhabitants, mostly French Canadians, Indians and half-breeds, scarcely any Americans venturing yet into that part of the Northwest.

The election of representatives for the territory had taken place, and on the 4th of February, 1799, they convened at Losantiville—now known as Cincinnati, having been named so by Gov. St. Clair, and considered the capital of the Territory—to nominate persons from whom the members of the Legislature were to be chosen in accordance with a previous ordinance. This nomination being made, the Assembly adjourned until the 16th of the following September. From those named the President selected as members of the council, Henry Vandenburg, of Vincennes, Robert Oliver, of Marietta, James Findlay and Jacob Burnett, of Cincinnati, and David Vance, of Vanceville. On the 16th of September the Territorial Legislature met, and on the 24th the two houses were duly organized, Henry Vandenburg being elected President of the Council.

The message of Gov. St. Clair was addressed to the Legislature September 20th, and on October 13th that body elected as a delegate to Congress Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison, who received eleven of the votes cast, being a majority of one over his opponent, Arthur St. Clair, son of Gen. St. Clair.

The whole number of acts passed at this session, and approved by the Governor, were thirty-seven—eleven others were passed, but received his veto. The most important of those passed related to the militia, to the administration, and to taxation. On the 19th of December this protracted session of the first Legislature in the West was closed, and on the 30th of December the President nominated Charles Willing Bryd to the office of Secretary of the Territory *vice* Wm. Henry Harrison, elected to Congress. The Senate confirmed his nomination the next day.

DIVISION OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

The increased emigration to the Northwest, the extent of the domain, and the inconvenient modes of travel, made it very difficult to conduct the ordinary operations of government, and rendered the efficient action of courts almost impossible. To remedy this, it was deemed advisable to divide the territory for civil purposes. Congress, in 1800, appointed a committee to examine the question and report some means for its solution. This committee, on the 3d of March, reported that:

"In the three western countries there has been but one court having cognizance of crimes, in five years, and the immunity which offenders experience attracts, as to an asylum, the most vile and abandoned criminals, and at the same time deters useful citizens from making settlements in such society. The extreme necessity of judiciary attention and assistance is experienced in civil as well as in criminal cases. * * * * To minister a remedy to these and other evils, it occurs to this committee that it is expedient that a division of said territory into two distinct and separate governments should be made; and that such division be made by a line beginning at the mouth of the Great Miami River, running directly north until it intersects the boundary between the United States and Canada."

The report was accepted by Congress, and, in accordance with its suggestions, that body passed an Act extinguishing the Northwest Territory, which Act was approved May 7. Among its provisions were these:

"That from and after July 4 next, all that part of the Territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio River, which lies to the westward of a line beginning at a point on the Ohio, opposite to the mouth of the Kentucky River, and running thence to Fort Recovery, and thence north until it shall intersect the territorial line between the United States and Canada, shall, for the purpose of temporary government, constitute a separate territory, and be called the Indiana Territory."

After providing for the exercise of the civil and criminal powers of the territories, and other provisions, the Act further provides:

"That until it shall otherwise be ordered by the Legislatures of the said Territories, respectively, Chillicothe on the Scioto River shall be the seat of government of the Territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio River; and that St. Vincennes on the Wabash River shall be the seat of government for the Indiana Territory."

Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison was appointed Governor of the Indiana Territory, and entered upon his duties about a year later. Connecticut also about this time released her claims to the reserve, and in March a law

was passed accepting this cession. Settlements had been made upon thirty-five of the townships in the reserve, mills had been built, and seven hundred miles of road cut in various directions. On the 3d of November the General Assembly met at Chillicothe. Near the close of the year, the first missionary of the Connecticut Reserve came, who found no township containing more than eleven families. It was upon the first of October that the secret treaty had been made between Napoleon and the King of Spain, whereby the latter agreed to cede to France the province of Louisiana.

In January, 1802, the Assembly of the Northwestern Territory chartered the college at Athens. From the earliest dawn of the western colonies, education was promptly provided for, and as early as 1787, newspapers were issued from Pittsburgh and Kentucky, and largely read throughout the frontier settlements. Before the close of this year, the Congress of the United States granted to the citizens of the Northwestern territory the formation of a State government. One of the provisions of the "compact of 1787" provided that whenever the number of inhabitants within prescribed limits exceeded 45,000, they should be entitled to a separate government. The prescribed limits of Ohio contained, from a census taken to ascertain the legality of the act, more than that number, and on the 30th of April, 1802, Congress passed the act defining its limits, and on the 29th of November the Constitution of the new State of Ohio, so named from the beautiful river forming its southern boundary, came into existence. The exact limits of Lake Michigan were not then known, but the territory now included within the State of Michigan was wholly within the territory of Indiana.

Gen. Harrison, while residing at Vincennes, made several treaties with the Indians, thereby gaining large tracts of lands. The next year is memorable in the history of the West for the purchase of Louisiana from France by the United States for \$15,000,000. Thus by a peaceful mode, the domain of the United States was extended over a large tract of country west of the Mississippi, and was for a time under the jurisdiction of the Northwest government, and, as has been mentioned in the early part of this narrative, was called the "New Northwest." The limits of this history will not allow a description of its territory. The same year large grants of land were obtained from the Indians, and the House of Representatives of the new State of Ohio signed a bill respecting the College Township in the district of Cincinnati.

Before the close of the year, Gen. Harrison obtained additional grants of lands from the various Indian nations in Indiana and the present limits of Illinois, and on the 18th of August, 1804, completed a treaty at St. Louis, whereby over 51,000,000 acres of lands were obtained from the

aborigines. Measures were also taken to learn the condition of affairs in and about Detroit.

C. Jouett, the Indian agent in Michigan, still a part of Indiana Territory, reported as follows upon the condition of matters at that post:

"The Town of Detroit.—The charter, which is for fifteen miles square, was granted in the time of Louis XIV. of France, and is now, from the best information I have been able to get, at Quebec. Of those two hundred and twenty-five acres, only four are occupied by the town and Fort Lenault. The remainder is a common, except twenty-four acres, which were added twenty years ago to a farm belonging to Wm. Macomb. * * * A stockade incloses the town, fort and citadel. The pickets, as well as the public houses, are in a state of gradual decay. The streets are narrow, straight and regular, and intersect each other at right angles. The houses are, for the most part, low and inelegant."

During this year, Congress granted a township of land for the support of a college, and began to offer inducements for settlers in these wilds, and the country now comprising the State of Michigan began to fill rapidly with settlers along its southern borders. This same year, also, a law was passed organizing the Southwest Territory, dividing it into two portions, the Territory of New Orleans, which city was made the seat of government, and the District of Louisiana, which was annexed to the domain of Gen. Harrison.

On the 11th of January, 1805, the Territory of Michigan was formed, Wm. Hull was appointed governor, with headquarters at Detroit, the change to take effect on June 30. On the 11th of that month, a fire occurred at Detroit, which destroyed almost every building in the place. When the officers of the new territory reached the post, they found it in ruins, and the inhabitants scattered throughout the country. Rebuilding, however, soon commenced, and ere long the town contained more houses than before the fire, and many of them much better built.

While this was being done, Indiana had passed to the second grade of government, and through her General Assembly had obtained large tracts of land from the Indian tribes. To all this the celebrated Indian, Tecumthe or Tecumseh, vigorously protested, and it was the main cause of his attempts to unite the various Indian tribes in a conflict with the settlers. To obtain a full account of these attempts, the workings of the British, and the signal failure, culminating in the death of Tecumseh at the battle of the Thames, and the close of the war of 1812 in the Northwest, we will step aside in our story, and relate the principal events of his life, and his connection with this conflict.



TECUMSEH, THE SHAWANOE CHIEFTAIN.



AMERICAN WOMANHOOD, 1880

TECUMSEH, AND THE WAR OF 1812.

This famous Indian chief was born about the year 1768, not far from the site of the present city of Springfield, Ohio. His father, Puckeshinwa, was a member of the Kisopok tribe of the Swanoese nation, and his mother, Methontaske, was a member of the Turtle tribe of the same people. They removed from Florida about the middle of the last century to the birthplace of Tecumseh. In 1774, his father, who had risen to be chief, was slain at the battle of Point Pleasant, and not long after Tecumseh, by his bravery, became the leader of his tribe. In 1795 he was declared chief, and then lived at Deer Creek, near the site of the present City of Urbana. He remained here about one year, when he returned to Piqua, and in 1798, he went to White River, Indiana. In 1805, he and his brother, Laulewasikan (Open Door), who had announced himself as a prophet, went to a tract of land on the Wabash River, given them by the Pottawatomies and Kickapoos. From this date the chief comes into prominence. He was now about thirty-seven years of age, was five feet and ten inches in height, was stoutly built, and possessed of enormous powers of endurance. His countenance was naturally pleasing, and he was, in general, devoid of those savage attributes possessed by most Indians. It is stated he could read and write, and had a confidential secretary and adviser, named Billy Caldwell, a half-breed, who afterward became chief of the Pottawatomies. He occupied the first house built on the site of Chicago. At this time, Tecumseh entered upon the great work of his life. He had long objected to the grants of land made by the Indians to the whites, and determined to unite all the Indian tribes into a league, in order that no treaties or grants of land could be made save by the consent of this confederation.

He traveled constantly, going from north to south; from the south to the north, everywhere urging the Indians to this step. He was a matchless orator, and his burning words had their effect.

Gen. Harrison, then Governor of Indiana, by watching the movements of the Indians, became convinced that a grand conspiracy was forming, and made preparations to defend the settlements. Tecumseh's plan was similar to Pontiac's, elsewhere described, and to the cunning artifice of that chieftain was added his own sagacity.

During the year 1809, Tecumseh and the prophet were actively preparing for the work. In that year, Gen. Harrison entered into a treaty with the Delawares, Kickapoos, Pottawatomies, Miamis, Eel River Indians and Weas, in which these tribes ceded to the whites certain lands upon the Wabash, to all of which Tecumseh entered a bitter protest, averring

as one principal reason that he did not want the Indians to give up any lands north and west of the Ohio River.

Tecumseh, in August, 1810, visited the General at Vincennes and held a council relating to the grievances of the Indians. Becoming unduly angry at this conference he was dismissed from the village, and soon after departed to incite the southern Indian tribes to the conflict.

Gen. Harrison determined to move upon the chief's headquarters at Tippecanoe, and for this purpose went about sixty-five miles up the Wabash, where he built Fort Harrison. From this place he went to the prophet's town, where he informed the Indians he had no hostile intentions, provided they were true to the existing treaties. He encamped near the village early in October, and on the morning of November 7, he was attacked by a large force of the Indians, and the famous battle of Tippecanoe occurred. The Indians were routed and their town broken up. Tecumseh returning not long after, was greatly exasperated at his brother, the prophet, even threatening to kill him for rashly precipitating the war, and foiling his (Tecumseh's) plans.

Tecumseh sent word to Gen. Harrison that he was now returned from the South, and was ready to visit the President as had at one time previously been proposed. Gen. Harrison informed him he could not go as a chief, which method Tecumseh desired, and the visit was never made.

In June of the following year, he visited the Indian agent at Fort Wayne. Here he disavowed any intention to make a war against the United States, and reproached Gen. Harrison for marching against his people. The agent replied to this; Tecumseh listened with a cold indifference, and after making a few general remarks, with a haughty air drew his blanket about him, left the council house, and departed for Fort Malden, in Upper Canada, where he joined the British standard.

He remained under this Government, doing effective work for the Crown while engaged in the war of 1812 which now opened. He was, however, always humane in his treatment of the prisoners, never allowing his warriors to ruthlessly mutilate the bodies of those slain, or wantonly murder the captive.

In the Summer of 1813, Perry's victory on Lake Erie occurred, and shortly after active preparations were made to capture Malden. On the 27th of September, the American army, under Gen. Harrison, set sail for the shores of Canada, and in a few hours stood around the ruins of Malden, from which the British army, under Proctor, had retreated to Sandwich, intending to make its way to the heart of Canada by the Valley of the Thames. On the 29th Gen. Harrison was at Sandwich, and Gen. McArthur took possession of Detroit and the territory of Michigan.

On the 2d of October, the Americans began their pursuit of Proctor, whom they overtook on the 5th, and the battle of the Thames followed. Early in the engagement, Tecumseh who was at the head of the column of Indians was slain, and they, no longer hearing the voice of their chieftain, fled. The victory was decisive, and practically closed the war in the Northwest.



INDIANS ATTACKING A STOCKADE.

Just who killed the great chief has been a matter of much dispute; but the weight of opinion awards the act to Col. Richard M. Johnson, who fired at him with a pistol, the shot proving fatal.

In 1805 occurred Burr's Insurrection. He took possession of a beautiful island in the Ohio, after the killing of Hamilton, and is charged by many with attempting to set up an independent government. His plans were frustrated by the general government, his property confiscated and he was compelled to flee the country for safety.

In January, 1807, Governor Hull, of Michigan Territory, made a treaty with the Indians, whereby all that peninsula was ceded to the United States. Before the close of the year, a stockade was built about Detroit. It was also during this year that Indiana and Illinois endeavored to obtain the repeal of that section of the compact of 1787, whereby slavery was excluded from the Northwest Territory. These attempts, however, all signally failed.

In 1809 it was deemed advisable to divide the Indiana Territory. This was done, and the Territory of Illinois was formed from the western part, the seat of government being fixed at Kaskaskia. The next year, the intentions of Tecumseh manifested themselves in open hostilities, and then began the events already narrated.

While this war was in progress, emigration to the West went on with surprising rapidity. In 1811, under Mr. Roosevelt of New York, the first steamboat trip was made on the Ohio, much to the astonishment of the natives, many of whom fled in terror at the appearance of the "monster." It arrived at Louisville on the 10th day of October. At the close of the first week of January, 1812, it arrived at Natchez, after being nearly overwhelmed in the great earthquake which occurred while on its downward trip.

The battle of the Thames was fought on October 6, 1813. It effectually closed hostilities in the Northwest, although peace was not fully restored until July 22, 1814, when a treaty was formed at Greenville, under the direction of General Harrison, between the United States and the Indian tribes, in which it was stipulated that the Indians should cease hostilities against the Americans if the war were continued. Such, happily, was not the case, and on the 24th of December the treaty of Ghent was signed by the representatives of England and the United States. This treaty was followed the next year by treaties with various Indian tribes throughout the West and Northwest, and quiet was again restored in this part of the new world.

On the 18th of March, 1816, Pittsburgh was incorporated as a city. It then had a population of 8,000 people, and was already noted for its manufacturing interests. On April 19, Indiana Territory was allowed to form a state government. At that time there were thirteen counties organized, containing about sixty-three thousand inhabitants. The first election of state officers was held in August, when Jonathan Jennings was chosen Governor. The officers were sworn in on November 7, and on December 11, the State was formally admitted into the Union. For some time the seat of government was at Corydon, but a more central location being desirable, the present capital, Indianapolis (City of Indiana), was laid out January 1, 1825.

On the 28th of December the Bank of Illinois, at Shawneetown, was chartered, with a capital of \$300,000. At this period all banks were under the control of the States, and were allowed to establish branches at different convenient points.

Until this time Chillicothe and Cincinnati had in turn enjoyed the privileges of being the capital of Ohio. But the rapid settlement of the northern and eastern portions of the State demanded, as in Indiana, a more central location, and before the close of the year, the site of Columbus was selected and surveyed as the future capital of the State. Banking had begun in Ohio as early as 1808, when the first bank was chartered at Marietta, but here as elsewhere it did not bring to the state the hoped-for assistance. It and other banks were subsequently unable to redeem their currency, and were obliged to suspend.

In 1818, Illinois was made a state, and all the territory north of her northern limits was erected into a separate territory and joined to Michigan for judicial purposes. By the following year, navigation of the lakes was increasing with great rapidity and affording an immense source of revenue to the dwellers in the Northwest, but it was not until 1826 that the trade was extended to Lake Michigan, or that steamships began to navigate the bosom of that inland sea.

Until the year 1832, the commencement of the Black Hawk War, but few hostilities were experienced with the Indians. Roads were opened, canals were dug, cities were built, common schools were established, universities were founded, many of which, especially the Michigan University, have achieved a world wide-reputation. The people were becoming wealthy. The domains of the United States had been extended, and had the sons of the forest been treated with honesty and justice, the record of many years would have been that of peace and continuous prosperity.

BLACK HAWK AND THE BLACK HAWK WAR.

This conflict, though confined to Illinois, is an important epoch in the Northwestern history, being the last war with the Indians in this part of the United States.

Ma-ka-tai-me-she-kia-kiah, or Black Hawk, was born in the principal Sac village, about three miles from the junction of Rock River with the Mississippi, in the year 1767. His father's name was Py-e-sa or Pahaes; his grandfather's, Na-na-ma-kee, or the Thunderer. Black Hawk early distinguished himself as a warrior, and at the age of fifteen was permitted to paint and was ranked among the braves. About the year 1783, he went on an expedition against the enemies of his nation, the Osages, one



BLACK HAWK, THE SAG CHIEFTAIN.

of whom he killed and scalped, and for this deed of Indian bravery he was permitted to join in the scalp dance. Three or four years after he, at the head of two hundred braves, went on another expedition against the Osages, to avenge the murder of some women and children belonging to his own tribe. Meeting an equal number of Osage warriors, a fierce battle ensued, in which the latter tribe lost one-half their number. The Sacs lost only about nineteen warriors. He next attacked the Cherokees for a similar cause. In a severe battle with them, near the present City of St. Louis, his father was slain, and Black Hawk, taking possession of the "Medicine Bag," at once announced himself chief of the Sac nation. He had now conquered the Cherokees, and about the year 1800, at the head of five hundred Sacs and Foxes, and a hundred Iowas, he waged war against the Osage nation and subdued it. For two years he battled successfully with other Indian tribes, all of whom he conquered.

Black Hawk does not at any time seem to have been friendly to the Americans. When on a visit to St. Louis to see his "Spanish Father," he declined to see any of the Americans, alleging, as a reason, he did not want *two* fathers.

The treaty at St. Louis was consummated in 1804. The next year the United States Government erected a fort near the head of the Des Moines Rapids, called Fort Edwards. This seemed to enrage Black Hawk, who at once determined to capture Fort Madison, standing on the west side of the Mississippi above the mouth of the Des Moines River. The fort was garrisoned by about fifty men. Here he was defeated. The difficulties with the British Government arose about this time, and the War of 1812 followed. That government, extending aid to the Western Indians, by giving them arms and ammunition, induced them to remain hostile to the Americans. In August, 1812, Black Hawk, at the head of about five hundred braves, started to join the British forces at Detroit, passing on his way the site of Chicago, where the famous Fort Dearborn Massacre had a few days before occurred. Of his connection with the British Government but little is known. In 1813 he with his little band descended the Mississippi, and attacking some United States troops at Fort Howard was defeated.

In the early part of 1815, the Indian tribes west of the Mississippi were notified that peace had been declared between the United States and England, and nearly all hostilities had ceased. Black Hawk did not sign any treaty, however, until May of the following year. He then recognized the validity of the treaty at St. Louis in 1804. From the time of signing this treaty in 1816, until the breaking out of the war in 1832, he and his band passed their time in the common pursuits of Indian life.

Ten years before the commencement of this war, the Sac and Fox

Indians were urged to join the Iowas on the west bank of the Father of Waters. All were agreed, save the band known as the British Band, of which Black Hawk was leader. He strenuously objected to the removal, and was induced to comply only after being threatened with the power of the Government. This and various actions on the part of the white settlers provoked Black Hawk and his band to attempt the capture of his native village now occupied by the whites. The war followed. He and his actions were undoubtedly misunderstood, and had his wishes been acquiesced in at the beginning of the struggle, much bloodshed would have been prevented.

Black Hawk was chief now of the Sac and Fox nations, and a noted warrior. He and his tribe inhabited a village on Rock River, nearly three miles above its confluence with the Mississippi, where the tribe had lived many generations. When that portion of Illinois was reserved to them, they remained in peaceable possession of their reservation, spending their time in the enjoyment of Indian life. The fine situation of their village and the quality of their lands incited the more lawless white settlers, who from time to time began to encroach upon the red men's domain. From one pretext to another, and from one step to another, the crafty white men gained a foothold, until through whisky and artifice they obtained deeds from many of the Indians for their possessions. The Indians were finally induced to cross over the Father of Waters and locate among the Iowas. Black Hawk was strenuously opposed to all this, but as the authorities of Illinois and the United States thought this the best move, he was forced to comply. Moreover other tribes joined the whites and urged the removal. Black Hawk would not agree to the terms of the treaty made with his nation for their lands, and as soon as the military, called to enforce his removal, had retired, he returned to the Illinois side of the river. A large force was at once raised and marched against him. On the evening of May 14, 1832, the first engagement occurred between a band from this army and Black Hawk's band, in which the former were defeated.

This attack and its result aroused the whites. A large force of men was raised, and Gen. Scott hastened from the seaboard, by way of the lakes, with United States troops and artillery to aid in the subjugation of the Indians. On the 24th of June, Black Hawk, with 200 warriors, was repulsed by Major Demont between Rock River and Galena. The American army continued to move up Rock River toward the main body of the Indians, and on the 21st of July came upon Black Hawk and his band, and defeated them near the Blue Mounds.

Before this action, Gen. Henry, in command, sent word to the main army by whom he was immediately rejoined, and the whole crossed the

Wisconsin in pursuit of Black Hawk and his band who were fleeing to the Mississippi. They were overtaken on the 2d of August, and in the battle which followed the power of the Indian chief was completely broken. He fled, but was seized by the Winnebagoes and delivered to the whites.

On the 21st of September, 1832, Gen. Scott and Gov. Reynolds concluded a treaty with the Winnebagoes, Sacs and Foxes by which they ceded to the United States a vast tract of country, and agreed to remain peaceable with the whites. For the faithful performance of the provisions of this treaty on the part of the Indians, it was stipulated that Black Hawk, his two sons, the prophet Wabokieshiek, and six other chiefs of the hostile bands should be retained as hostages during the pleasure of the President. They were confined at Fort Barracks and put in irons.

The next Spring, by order of the Secretary of War, they were taken to Washington. From there they were removed to Fortress Monroe, "there to remain until the conduct of their nation was such as to justify their being set at liberty." They were retained here until the 4th of June, when the authorities directed them to be taken to the principal cities so that they might see the folly of contending against the white people. Everywhere they were observed by thousands, the name of the old chief being extensively known. By the middle of August they reached Fort Armstrong on Rock Island, where Black Hawk was soon after released to go to his countrymen. As he passed the site of his birth-place, now the home of the white man, he was deeply moved. His village where he was born, where he had so happily lived, and where he had hoped to die, was now another's dwelling place, and he was a wanderer.

On the next day after his release, he went at once to his tribe and his lodge. His wife was yet living, and with her he passed the remainder of his days. To his credit it may be said that Black Hawk always remained true to his wife, and served her with a devotion uncommon among the Indians, living with her upward of forty years.

Black Hawk now passed his time hunting and fishing. A deep melancholy had settled over him from which he could not be freed. At all times when he visited the whites he was received with marked attention. He was an honored guest at the old settlers' reunion in Lee County, Illinois, at some of their meetings, and received many tokens of esteem. In September, 1838, while on his way to Rock Island to receive his annuity from the Government, he contracted a severe cold which resulted in a fatal attack of bilious fever which terminated his life on October 3. His faithful wife, who was devotedly attached to him, mourned deeply during his sickness. After his death he was dressed in the uniform presented to him by the President while in Washington. He was buried in a grave six feet in depth, situated upon a beautiful eminence. "The

body was placed in the middle of the grave, in a sitting posture, upon a seat constructed for the purpose. On his left side, the cane, given him by Henry Clay, was placed upright, with his right hand resting upon it. Many of the old warrior's trophies were placed in the grave, and some Indian garments, together with his favorite weapons."

No sooner was the Black Hawk war concluded than settlers began rapidly to pour into the northern parts of Illinois, and into Wisconsin, now free from Indian depredations. Chicago, from a trading post, had grown to a commercial center, and was rapidly coming into prominence. In 1835, the formation of a State Government in Michigan was discussed, but did not take active form until two years later, when the State became a part of the Federal Union.

The main attraction to that portion of the Northwest lying west of Lake Michigan, now included in the State of Wisconsin, was its alluvial wealth. Copper ore was found about Lake Superior. For some time this region was attached to Michigan for judiciary purposes, but in 1836 was made a territory, then including Minnesota and Iowa. The latter State was detached two years later. In 1848, Wisconsin was admitted as a State, Madison being made the capital. We have now traced the various divisions of the Northwest Territory (save a little in Minnesota) from the time it was a unit comprising this vast territory, until circumstances compelled its present division.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND ITS AMENDMENTS.

We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

SEC. 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several states, and the electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each state shall have at least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the representation from any state, the Executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

SEC. 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each state, chosen by the Legislature thereof for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expira-

tion of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any state, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice-President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President *pro tempore*, in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried the Chief Justice shall preside. And no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

Judgment, in cases of impeachment, shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment according to law.

SEC. 4. The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each state by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

SEC. 5. Each house shall be the judge of the election, returns, and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalties as each house may provide.

Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may, in their judgment, require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

Neither house, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

SEC. 6. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason,

felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house they shall not be questioned in any other place.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

SEC. 7. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve he shall sign it; but if not he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted), after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment), shall be presented to the President of the United States, and before the same shall take effect shall be approved by him, or, being disapproved by him, shall be re-passed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

SEC. 8. The Congress shall have power—

To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts, and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow money on the credit of the United States;

To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes;

To establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States;

To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures;

To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States;

To establish post offices and post roads;

To promote the progress of sciences and useful arts, by securing, for limited times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries;

To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court;

To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offenses against the law of nations;

To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water;

To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years;

To provide and maintain a navy;

To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces;

To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions;

To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the states respectively the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

To exercise legislation in all cases whatsoever over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular states, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the state in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock yards, and other needful buildings; and

To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

SEC. 9. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the states now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

No bill of attainder or *ex post facto* law shall be passed.

No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any state.

No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one state over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to or from one state be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expeditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States: and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign state.

SEC. 10. No state shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

No state shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws, and the net produce of all duties and imposts laid by any state on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress.

No state shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty on tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another state, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. The Executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice-President chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

Each state shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of Electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the state may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector.

[* The Electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them for President; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said House shall in like manner choose the President. But in choosing the President, the vote shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the President,

* This clause between brackets has been superseded and annulled by the Twelfth amendment.

the person having the greatest number of votes of the Electors shall be the Vice-President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall choose from them by ballot the Vice-President.]

The Congress may determine the time of choosing the Electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States or any of them.

Before he enters on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States."

SEC. 2. The President shall be commander in chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several states, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardon for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law; but the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

SEC. 3. He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may on extraordinary

occasions convene both houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

SEC. 4. The President, Vice-President, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION I. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the Supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

SEC. 2. The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more states; between a state and citizens of another state; between citizens of different states; between citizens of the same state claiming lands under grants of different states, and between a state or the citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens, or subjects.

In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls, and those in which a state shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction.

In all the other cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the state where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any state, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

SEC. 3. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each state to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other state. And

the Congress may, by general laws, prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

SEC. 2. The citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states.

A person charged in any state with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice and be found in another state, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the state from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the state having jurisdiction of the crime.

No person held to service or labor in one state, under the laws thereof escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on the claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

SEC. 3. New states may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new state shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other state; nor any state be formed by the junction of two or more states, or parts of states, without the consent of the Legislatures of the states concerned, as well as of the Congress.

The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States or of any particular state.

SEC. 4. The United States shall guarantee to every state in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature can not be convened), against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several states, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several states, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress. Provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no state, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI.

All debts contracted and engagements entered into before the adoption of this Constitution shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution as under the Confederation.

This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the Judges in every state shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the mem-

bers of the several state Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several states, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

The ratification of the Conventions of nine states shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the states so ratifying the same.

Done in convention by the unanimous consent of the states present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the independence of the United States of America the twelfth. In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names.

GEO. WASHINGTON,
President and Deputy from Virginia.

New Hampshire.

JOHN LANGDON,
NICHOLAS GILMAN.

Massachusetts.

NATHANIEL GORHAM,
RUFUS KING.

Connecticut.

WM. SAM'L JOHNSON,
ROGER SHERMAN.

New York.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

New Jersey.

WIL. LIVINGSTON,
WM. PATERSON,
DAVID BREARLEY,
JONA. DAYTON.

Pennsylvania.

B. FRANKLIN,
ROBT. MORRIS,
THOS. FITZSIMONS,
JAMES WILSON,
THOS. MIFFLIN,
GEO. CLYMER,
JARED INGERSOLL,
GOUV. MORRIS.

Delaware.

GEO. READ,
JOHN DICKINSON,
JACO. BROOM,
GUNNING BEDFORD, JR.,
RICHARD BASSETT.

Maryland.

JAMES M'HENRY,
DANL. CARROLL,
DAN. OF ST. THOS. JENIFER.

Virginia.

JOHN BLAIR,
JAMES MADISON, JR.

North Carolina.

WM. BLOUNT,
HU. WILLIAMSON,
RICH'D DOBBS SPAIGHT.

South Carolina.

J. RUTLEDGE,
CHARLES PINCKNEY,
CHAS. COTESWORTH PINCKNEY,
PIERCE BUTLER.

Georgia.

WILLIAM FEW,
ABR. BALDWIN.

WILLIAM JACKSON, *Secretary.*

ARTICLES IN ADDITION TO AND AMENDATORY OF THE CONSTITUTION
OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

*Proposed by Congress and ratified by the Legislatures of the several states,
pursuant to the fifth article of the original Constitution.*

ARTICLE I.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

ARTICLE II.

A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

ARTICLE III.

No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IV.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized.

ARTICLE V.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

ARTICLE VI.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor; and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

ARTICLE VII.

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact

tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States than according to the rules of the common law.

ARTICLE VIII.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

ARTICLE IX.

The enumeration, in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ARTICLE X.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people.

ARTICLE XI.

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another state, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign state.

ARTICLE XII.

The Electors shall meet in their respective states and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person to be voted for as president, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest number not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President, shall be the Vice-President, if such number be the majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have a major-

ity, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

SECTION 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

SEC. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XIV.

SECTION 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the state wherein they reside. No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

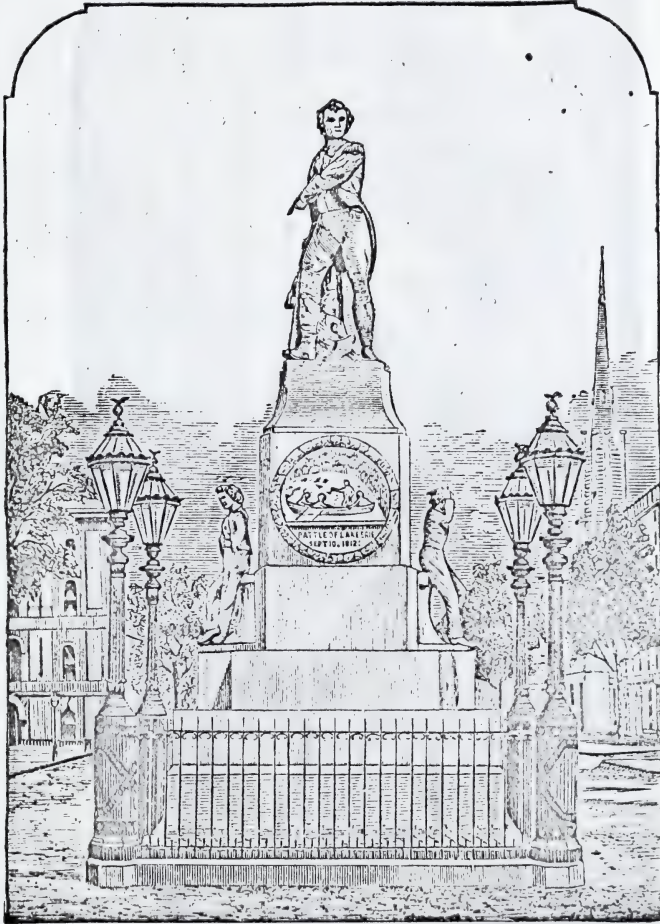
SEC. 2. Representatives shall be appointed among the several states according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each state, excluding Indians not taxed; but when the right to vote at any election for the choice of Electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a state, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such state, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged except for participation in rebellion or other crimes, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such state.

SEC. 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or Elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any state, who, having previously taken an oath as a Member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any state Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any state to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disability.

SEC. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any state shall pay any debt or obligation incurred in the aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any loss or emancipation of any slave, but such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void.

ARTICLE XV.

SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.



PERRY'S MONUMENT, CLEVELAND, OHIO.

On Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.



VIEW OF NIAGARA FALLS.

Reached via Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

COURTESY OF ILLINOIS UNION - BUTLER

PART II.

HISTORY OF THE STATE OF OHIO.

HISTORY OF OHIO



HISTORY OF OHIO.

IT is not our province in a volume of this description, to delineate the chronology of prehistoric epochs, or to dwell at length upon those topics pertaining to the scientific causes which tended to the formation of a continent, undiscovered for centuries, by the wisdom and energy of those making a history of the Old World, by the advancement of enlightenment in the Eastern Hemisphere.

Naturally, the geological formation of the State of Ohio cannot be entirely separated from facts relative to the strata, which, in remote ages accumulated one layer above the other, and finally constituted a "built-up" America, from a vast sea. The action of this huge body of water washed sediment and whatever came in its way upon primitive rocks, which were subjected to frequent and repeated submersions, emerging as the water subsided, thus leaving a stratum or layer to solidify and mark its number in the series—a system of growth repeated in trees of the forest—in those discernible rings that count so many years. The southeastern part of North America emerging a second time from the Silurian Sea, which extended west to the Rocky Mountains and north to the primitive hills of British America, a succession of rock-bound, salt-water lakes remained. These covered a large portion of the continent, and their water evaporating, organic and mineral matter remained to solidify. This thick stratum has been designated by geologists as the water-line layer. This constitutes the upper layer of rock in the larger portion of the west half of Ohio. In other sections it forms the bed rock.

Following the lime-rock deposit, must have been more frequent sweeps of the great sea, since the layers are comparatively thin, proving a more speedy change. During this scientific rising and falling of the sea, other actions were taking place, such as volcanic and other influences which displaced the regularity of the strata, and occasionally came out in an upheaval or a regular perpendicular dip. A disturbance of this character formed the low mountain range extending from the highlands of Canada to the southern boundary of Tennessee. This "bulge" is supposed to be the consequence of the cooling of the earth and the pressure of the oceans on either side of the continent. Geologists designate this as the Cincinnati arch. This forms a separation between the coal fields of the Alleghanies and those of Illinois.

Passing over several periods, we reach the glacial, during which the topography of the continent was considerably modified, and which is among the latest epochs of geology, though exceedingly remote as compared with human

history. Previously, a torrid heat prevailed the entire Northern hemisphere. Now the temperature of the frigid zone crept southward until it reached Cincinnati. A vast field of ice, perhaps hundreds of feet thick, extended from the north pole to this point. As this glacial rigor came southward, the flow of the St. Lawrence River was stopped, and the surplus water of the great lake basin was turned into the Ohio and Mississippi. This glacial sea was by no means stationary even after its southern limit had been reached. It possessed the properties of a solid and a fluid. Its action was slow but powerful, grinding mountains to powder and forming great valleys and basins. Separating into two glacial portions, one moved toward the watershed north of the Ohio River; and, continuing westerly, it hollowed out the basin of Lake Erie and crushed the apex of the Cincinnati arch. From this point, it turned southward and swept with a regular course through the Maumee and Miami Valleys to the Ohio River. The southern border constantly melting, and flowing toward the Gulf of Mexico, the great field was pressed forward by the accumulations of ice in the northern latitudes. Thus for ages, this powerful force was fitting the earth for the habitation of man. The surface was leveled, huge rocks broken and reduced to pebbles, sand, clay, etc., other soil and surface-material—while the debris was embedded at the bottom. In some sections, as the ice melted and freed the boulders and rocks, the lighter material was swept away. The glacier moving forward, and the forces proving an "equilibrium," the edge of this ice-field was held in a solid stronghold, and the material thus deposited forms a ridge, called by geologists "terminal moraine," first exemplified in Ohio by the "Black Swamp," in the Maumee Valley.

The most extreme rigor of this period beginning to wane, the ice of the Maumee and Miami Valleys began to move slowly forward, toward the north, reaching the points now termed Hudson, Mich.; Fort Wayne, Ind., and Kenton, Ohio—reaching somewhat further south than Lima and Van Wert. The edge of the glacier was defined in outline by the present western border of Lake Erie, and parallel with it. Climatic influences "acting and counteracting," the glacial force was concentrated, the Maumee Valley being subjected to a grinding process, and a deposit of material going on, which now forms the boundary of the "Black Swamp." As our readers are aware, the waters of the St. Joseph and St. Mary's meet at Fort Wayne, and their united waters form the Maumee; thence the turn is northwest, and, wearing an outlet through the ridge, it reaches the head of Lake Erie.

The torrid zone yet gaining the ascendancy, the ice-fields continuing their reverse motion, and retreating toward the north, the basin of the great lakes was formed; and the blocks of ice melting therein, a vast sea of fresh water was formed, which gradually overflowed a portion of Canada and Michigan. But the St. Lawrence, that important outlet, was under the restraint of an ice blockade, and the surplus water of the fresh sea was turned into the Ohio and Mississippi.

Later, mountains of ice-float were drifted from the north by winds and currents, into temperate latitudes, and melting, deposited rocks, stones and general debris. Following the iceberg-drift, came the permanent elevation above the ocean-level. The St. Lawrence outlet was formed. The inland sea was assuming its division into lakes. The united waters of Erie and Huron flowed through the Wabash Valley and into the Ohio, until, through some agency, that section was dry, and the lakes drained in another direction. The action of the glacial period in the Erie basin vicinity created what is known as the "Niagara limestone," by grinding upper strata and drifting the debris elsewhere. This seems to have occurred at intervals, exposures being made in Seneca, Sandusky and Wood Counties, and beneath the axis of the Cincinnati arch. Oriskany limestone is also available in another stratum, which has been brought to the surface. Again, there is a carboniferous stratum of limestone, and along the Maumee is a thin exposure of the Hamilton limestone and shale.

A glacier having both fluid and solid properties, it will readily be comprehended that obdurate projections of rock resisted its action, and created currents in other directions, for its forces. When this specified epoch had ceased to be, Ohio was a rough, irregular and crude mixture of ridges and knobs and pinnacles, which were "leveled up" and finished by iceberg-drift and inland-sea deposits. This settled and accumulated, and the work of hundreds of years produced a beautiful surface, its inequalities overcome, the water having receded and "terra firma" remaining. A deep bed of clay, sufficiently compact to hold the germs of organic matter, and sufficiently porous to absorb moisture, was especially adapted to encourage the growth of vegetation. These seeds had been brought by the winds and waves and natural agencies, and now began to produce plants and shrubs, which withered to enrich the soil, after scattering broadcast seeds that would again perpetuate verdure. Worms, land crabs and burrowing animals assisted in the creation of soil, while the buffalo, deer and bear followed, as soon as forestry appeared. Decomposed foliage and fallen timber aided in the great work of preparing the present State of Ohio for the habitation of man. Prairie, marsh, forest, rivers and lakes were formed, which, in turn, were modified and prepared for a grand destiny by other influences.

In glancing over the compiled histories of Ohio, those containing details of her early struggles, afflictions and triumphs, we are especially impressed with its near and sympathetic relation with the great Northwest, and the republic of the United States of America. From the early years when white men built their rude cabins in the then tangled wilderness, to the opulent and magnificent present of this united nation, Ohio has been stanch, loyal and earnest, both in action and principle.

We shall endeavor to trace the history of the State concisely and accurately, according to the data given by the most reliable historians. We are obliged to glean the prominent events only, our space being limited, compared with the multitudinous interests connected with this important part of the United States.

FRENCH HISTORY.

All through early French history, is the fact especially prominent, that in their explorations and expeditions, they united piety and business. They were zealous in sending out their missionaries, but they were always attended by traders and those who were as skilled in the world's profit and loss, as their companions were in propagating Christianity.

Prior to the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers upon Plymouth Rock, the Upper Lakes were visited by the French, and records prove that during the first half of the seventeenth century, a vagabondish set, working in the interests of the fur company of New France, understood the geographical position of the lakes and their tributary streams. M. Perrot, an intelligent explorer, made overtures of peace to the Indian tribes around these bodies of water, and effected a treaty, which, it is claimed, established the right for the French, in the name of their king, to hold the place near St. Mary's Falls. They further assert that the Mississippi was discovered by the French from Lake Superior, but this is not authenticated, and Father Marquette and M. Joliet are accepted as the first who found this large stream, in 1763. The good missionary won his way with his patient and sympathetic nature.

Ohio was, like the other portions of the West, originally in the possession of aborigines or Indians. Of their origin, many suppositions are advanced, but no certainties sustained. From practical evidences, the Mound-Builders were active in Ohio, and here as elsewhere, their work marked retrogression, rather than advancement. The territory of Ohio was claimed by the French, and included in that wide tract between the Alleghanies and the Rockies, held by them under the name of Louisiana. Before the year 1750, a French trading-post was established at the mouth of the Wabash, and communication was established between that point and the Maumee, and Canada. Between the years 1678 and 1682, the intrepid La Salle and Father Hennepin, assisted by Fondi, an Italian, with a small band of followers, inaugurated a series of explorations about the great lakes and the Mississippi, building forts on their way and planting the French priority. In 1680, La Salle erected a stockade at the foot of the rapids of the Maumee, which was a general rendezvous for missionaries, traders and explorers, besides constituting a primitive "stock exchange."

The English colonies were at this time east of the Alleghanies, while the French were establishing themselves west of this range, gaining an entrance north and south, the two portions separated by hostile and barbarous foes. La Salle's spirit of adventure led him into new fields, but Father Hennepin was detailed to investigate that part of the world now known as the State of Ohio. The records assert that he published a volume containing an account of his observations "in the country between New Mexico and the frozen ocean," in 1684, together with maps of Lakes Erie, Huron and Michigan, and a plat of the larger streams in Ohio.

Apparently, the French more speedily comprehended the value of their advantages in the New World than the English, and vigorously inaugurated and sustained commercial and religious projects. They were essentially benefited by the mediation of the Catholic priests between settlers and Indians, this really earnest class everywhere ingratiating themselves with the savages. The Order of Jesuits were very vigorous, and representatives were stationed at every trading-post, village and settlement. The English colonists engaged mostly in agriculture, while the French took a lively interest in the fur trade with the natives, probably from their former settlement in Quebec and thereabouts, where the climate is advantageous for this business. This added to the influence of the priests, and the natural assimilation of French and the Indians, through the tact and amiability of the former, the French possessions gained more rapidly than the English or Spanish. They courted their daughters and married them. They engaged in feasts and trades, and took advantage of those unimpeded times to extend their dominion with surprising celerity. A chain of trading, missionary and military posts extended from New Orleans to Quebec, by way of the Mississippi and Illinois Rivers, thence via Mackinaw and Detroit to Lakes Erie and Ontario. This route was shortened thereafter by following the Ohio River to the Wabash, following the latter upward, and down the Maumee to Lake Erie.

About the same time, and to check the advancement of the French, the Ohio Company was formed by the English. This was an outgrowth of the contest between these two nations for the ascendancy, whether empire, settlement or individual. After thirty years' peace between these two nations, "King George's War" opened the campaign in 1744, but terminated in 1748, the treaty at Aix-la-Chapelle unfortunately omitting a settlement of any division of claims in America. The English, French and Spanish were the first to enter America, and the right of possession by each monarch or empire was held by right of a first discovery. The only right that England could advance regarding Ohio was that the portion of the Six Nations found in the Ohio Valley had placed some of their lands under British jurisdiction, and that other portions had been purchased at Lancaster, Penn., by means of a treaty with the same nations. All this was strenuously denied and ignored by the French. Thus several conflicting influences swept carnage over fair Ohio. The Indians were allied to one side and the other, and were against each other. The Indians and French would advance against the English, and they, in retaliation, would make a raid into the Indian territory and overcome a French settlement. Whenever they could as well, Indians would take the cause in their own keeping and fight each other. The wide, verdant fields of Ohio were drenched ghastly red under a glowing sun, and the great forests echoed moans from the dying and distressed. The English colonists had partially overcome their deprivation, caused by a struggle for subsistence, and means to guard against the savages—this distress augmented by campaigns against Canada—by their

increased numbers and wealth, but were now alarmed by the French rule in America, which gained so rapidly, unmolested as it was by Indian raids and other devastating circumstances. A constant conflict was going on between Lake Erie and the Upper Ohio. Atrocities and massacres were committed indiscriminately, which opened the way for a desperate class of marauders and villains from the colonies and European States. These people enlisted with the Indians on either side for the purpose of leadership and plunder. Every fortification, trading-post and settlement was garrisoned or deserted, and the ground between the Alleghanies and the Maumee became a conflict field, rife with thrilling deeds, sacrifice and adventures, the half never having been chronicled, and many heroes falling uncrowned by even a lasting memory, since during these times the people kept few annals, and cared less for historical memories than anything on earth. They were living, and dying, and struggling, and that was more than they could carry through safely. The French formed a road from the Ohio River to Detroit, via the foot of the Lower Rapids of the Maumee, and the foot of the Lower Rapids of the Sandusky.

The Ohio Company obtained a charter under English views, from the British Government, with a grant of 6,000 acres of land on the Ohio. The English now reverted to the times of the Cabots, and protested that by right they held the entire country between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, bounded by those parallels of latitude defining their Atlantic coast settlements. France claimed the region drained by the Mississippi and tributaries, the great lakes and their tributaries, the area being west of the Alleghanies. Ohio was thus included in the disputed tract.

The Ohio Company was formed in 1748, by a number of Virginians and Londoners, two brothers of George Washington taking conspicuous parts in the movement; Thomas Lee was especially active. When the surveys were begun, the Governor of Canada entered vigorous protests, and indicated his displeasure by a prompt line of posts from Erie to Pittsburgh, named respectively, Presque Isle, Le Bœuf, Vedango, Kittaning and Du Quesne. The latter was begun by the English, captured by the French, and by them completed.

The first English settlement of which we can find traces was a block-house at Piqua, about the year 1752. It was attacked, and a bitter struggle ensued, resulting in the death of fourteen of the assailants. Those within the garrison suffered severely, many being burned, and the remainder captured and dispatched to Canada.

In 1753, the French and Indian war actively began. It did not extend beyond the American continent until 1756, when the home governments took an interest in its progress beyond encouraging their respective colonists to pursue the war-path to a direful finale for their adversaries. For four years, the French captured and conquered, spreading terror wherever they went, and they followed every Englishman that set his foot on Ohio soil to the death. We may state that these people had not retained their civilized habits, and

constant association with savages had embued them with barbarous methods of warfare which were sickening and revolting to the English, and to which they could not resort. It is highly probable that French success was vastly brought about by these means, together with the assistance of their Indian allies. In 1758, when the English hope was almost exterminated, the elder Pitt being placed at the head of the administration, a new and energetic system was inaugurated, wise measures instituted, and military science triumphed over savage cunning and French intrigue. The first brilliant English achievement was the conquest of Canada. When the home governments interfered, the war assumed the character of a French and English conflict, regardless of Indian right, yet the tribes continued to participate in the carnage.

A certain Christian, Frederick Post, a Moravian missionary, located upon the Muskingum, near Beavertown. Heckewelder consented to become his associate. The Indians receiving them kindly, under conditions that Post should serve as tutor, this missionary began clearing a field for the purpose of planting corn for sustenance. This did not accord with Indian logic. They had stipulated that he teach and he was planting corn, which to them was a signal of the coming of other whites, the building of a fort and encroachments upon the Indians. They referred to the French priests, who were in good physical condition, did not till land, but were in charge of the Great Spirit who provided for them, a conclusive proof to them that when divine work was acceptable to the Great Spirit, priests were somehow sustained by other than the plans which disturbed their great hunting-grounds. However, they allowed him a small space, and he remained with them, preaching and teaching during the summer of 1762, when, accompanied by one of the principal chiefs, he returned to Lancaster, Penn., where a treaty was concluded. On his return to his post, he was met by Heckewelder, who imparted the tidings that friendly Indians had warned him that the war was about to sweep over their section, and destruction awaited them if they remained. The mission was accordingly abandoned. This failure was not so bitter as the English effort to sustain their trading-post in 1749, on the Great Miami, afterward called Laramie's store. It pursued a feeble existence until 1752, when a French raid upon the Twig-twees and English colonists proved fatal.

A European treaty now excluded the French from any rights to make treaties with the Indians, and the English, in their flush of victory after Pitt's succession, assumed the authority over Indians and lands. The savages did not accept the situation with anything resembling the gentle spirit of resignation, and the Ottawa chief, Pontiac, led the several tribes into a general war against the intruders. It was no longer French and English, but Indian and English, the former being instigated and assisted many times by the French, now desperate and unscrupulous in a mad spirit for revenge.

The intention of the Indians was to drive the whites east of the mountains, destroying their numerous strongholds in Pennsylvania and Virginia, if they

failed in their hope of utterly exterminating them. Pontiac had effected a consolidation of the tribes ranging from Mackinaw to North Carolina, thus being enabled to swoop down upon all the settlements simultaneously. A deadly beginning was made in the Ohio Valley, and only two or three English traders escaped out of the one hundred and twenty located in that vicinity. The forts at Presque Isle, St. Joseph and Maekinaw, were captured amid scenes of slaughter too terrible to perpetuate in description. The years 1763 and 1764 were literally drenched in human carnage and anguish. Ohio was a great field of crime, murder, pain and horror. The expeditions of Bradstreet and Bouquet crushed the war in 1764, and Pontiac with his Ottawas removed to the Maumee and settled. English settlement now progressed with great rapidity, but this was destined to be disturbed in 1774, by the action of Lord Dunmore, who led an expedition against the tribes of the Ohio country, terminated by his treaty on the Scioto plains. At this period, the colonists were not in strict harmony with England, and the spirit of revolution was spreading every day.

When Lord Dunmore made his treaty, the affirmation was made and gained ground that he, being a thorough loyalist, had compromised under such terms as held the Indians British allies against the settlers. Directly following this treaty, was the deliberate murder of a number of Indians, near Wheeling, including the family of the great chief, Logan—which inaugurated retaliating atrocities.

In the year 1781, April 16, the first white child was born within the present limits of Ohio, and was christened Mary Heckewelder, daughter of a Moravian missionary. All the settlers of these Moravian towns on the Muskingum were made prisoners in September of the same year. Heckewelder was transported to Detroit, but English tyranny failed to find any evidence against him or his collaborators, and they were reluctantly released, and returned to their families in Sandusky. Poverty added to their sufferings, and in the forlorn hope of finding a remnant of their property at the old settlements, which might assist in mitigating their necessities, they wearily went thitherward. They began gathering their grain, but the Wyandots attacked them, and many lives were lost. Frontiersmen had also grown jealous of them, and a body of about ninety marched out together, for the fiendish purpose of pillaging, slaughtering and laying waste all Moravian towns and posts. With the wily insidiousness of savages, they went about their diabolical plan. The Moravians were cordial and bade this band welcome, when they reached their towns in the guise of friendship. Williamson, the leader, and the gleaners, were called from the fields, when, to the dismay of these trusting and frank people, they were all bound, and only fifteen out of the marauding band of ninety were in favor of even sparing the lives of these hapless men, women and children. Forty men, twenty-two women and thirty-four children were then cruelly and heartlessly murdered, their sufferings laughed to scorn, and the last sound that fell on their

ears was exultant derision. It would seem that whatever the Indians left undone, in the way of horror, in the State of Ohio, the whites improved upon, and blackened the pages of American history with deeds of blood. Succeeding this barbarity, was the expedition against Moravian Indian towns, upon the Sandusky. Not an Indian, whether an enemy or friend, old or young, male or female, was to escape the assault, including an extermination of the Moravian element.

Col. William Crawford led the expedition, which counted 500 men, in their dastardly work. Warning had in some manner reached the towns, and the troops found them deserted. But the Indians were incensed, and their wrath had not driven them to hiding-places, but to a preparation to meet their foes. They fought desperately, and Crawford's troops were defeated and scattered, many being captured, and among them, Col. Crawford himself. It is hardly probable that Crawford could justly expect much mercy at the hands of his captors. His battle-cry had been "no quarter," and yet he evidently hoped for some consideration, as he requested an interview with Simon Girty, who lived with and influenced the Indians. Accounts state that Crawford implored the aid of Girty, and at last secured a promise to use his power to obtain the Colonel's pardon. However, this was of no avail, and it is doubtful whether Girty was disposed to intercede. The prisoners were tortured and put to death, and Crawford's agonies were protracted as long as possible. Dr. Knight managed to disable the Indian who had him in charge, and made his escape to the settlements, where he related the result of the expedition and the tortures of the captured.

On October 27, 1784, a treaty was concluded, at Fort Stanwix, with the sachems and warriors of the Mohawks, Onondagas, Senecas, Cayugas, Oneidas and Tuscarawas, and the Six Nations then ceded to the Colonial Government all claims to the country west of a line defined by the western boundary to the Ohio—thus rendering the Indian claim to a large portion of Ohio lands practically extinct.

Although the French and Indian war was a series of heart-rending events, it was a serious and remarkable school of discipline for the untrained troops which soon engaged in the Revolutionary struggle. On the fields of Ohio, many valuable officers, who earned distinction in the war of independence, learned their first lessons in intrepid valor.

During the Revolution, the colonial troops were engaged east of the mountains, and western settlements and frontier people were left alone to defend themselves and their property against encroachments and attacks.

The Indian tribes again became belligerent, and united with the English against the "Americans." The latter held a line of posts along the Upper Ohio, while the British were stationed in the old French strongholds on the lakes and the Mississippi. The unscrupulous whites and Indians ranged at random between this boundary and the Cuyahoga, thence southerly to the Ohio,

thus including the Scioto and Miami Valleys. Southeastern Ohio constituted "the neutral ground."

Gen. Clarke's expedition, although chiefly confined to Indiana and Illinois, greatly influenced the settlement of Ohio. His exploits and the resolution of his troops were chiefly instrumental in holding the country west of the Alleghanies, and insuring its possession by the United States during the Revolution. The British had been emphatic, in the Paris treaty, at the time of the settlement of the French and English difficulties, in demanding the Ohio River as the northern boundary of the United States. The American Commissioners relied upon Gen. Clarke's valor and energy in holding the country west of the Alleghanies, which he had conquered, and the British Commissioners were compelled to give their consent, under civil and military measures. In 1783, by the treaty of Paris, at the close of the Revolutionary war, the English relinquished all rights to the fertile territory between the Alleghanies and the Mississippi, and the United States held undisputed possession.

January 10, 1786, Gens. Rufus Putnam and Benjamin Tupper circulated a pamphlet, proposing the formation of a company for the purpose of settling the Ohio lands, and soliciting the attention and consideration of all those desiring a future home and prosperity. A meeting was also called, to assemble during the following February, and select delegates to represent each county in Massachusetts. These dignitaries should convene during the month of March, at the "Bunch of Grapes" tavern, in Boston, for the purpose of definitely forming the association, and adopting such measures as would benefit all directly interested. The meeting and "convention" followed, and the subscription books were opened. One million dollars, chiefly represented by Continental certificates, was the price of the land. The shares were valued at \$1,000 each, and there was a division of a thousand shares. The first payment was to be \$10 per share, this money to be set aside for such expenses as might accrue. A year's interest was to be devoted to the establishment of the settlement, and those families who were unable to incur the expense of moving were to be assisted. Those who purchased shares to the number of twenty were entitled to a representation by an agent, who was permitted to vote for Directors. This plan matured and was acted upon during the following year. It may be that the action of Connecticut, in ceding her territorial claims to the General Government, with few exceptions, greatly encouraged this new undertaking. That tract was, until recently, designated the "Western Reserve"—an extent 170 miles from the western boundary of Pennsylvania, and parallel thereto, being reserved.

On October 27, 1787, a contract was made between the Board of the Treasury, for the United States, and Manasseh Cutler and Winthrop Sargent, agents for the Directors of the New England Ohio Company, for the purchase of a tract of land, bounded by the Ohio, and from the mouth of the Scioto to the intersection of the western boundary of the seventh townships, then surveying; thence by said boundary to the northern boundary of the tenth township from

the Ohio; thence, by a due west line, to the Scioto; thence, by the Scioto, to the beginning.

However fertile and attractive Ohio was known to have been, settlement did not gain rapidly after the close of the war with England, although the United States has gained her freedom. It was more than six years after Cornwallis laid down his sword, before a white settlement was formed on the *Ohio* side of the river. The French and Indian war had incited the English to be jealous of her colonial conquests, and mistrusting their loyalty, they had, so soon as the French claims were annulled, taken measures to crush all colonial claims also, and a royal proclamation rescinded all colonial land grants and charters, holding all the country west of the sources of the Atlantic rivers under the protection and sovereignty of the king of Great Britain, for the use of the Indians. All white persons were forbidden to remain or settle within the prescribed limits. Parliament then attached this tract to Quebec, and the English Government felt assured that the thirteen colonies were restricted and held secure east of the Alleghanies.

The result of the war between the colonies and England did not constitute an Indian treaty. Although England signed over her title and right, the savages held the land and ignored all white agreements, one way or the other. Whenever an attempt at settlement was undertaken, Indian depredations proved disastrous. The tribes were encouraged by the English fur traders, and the English commandant at Detroit incited them to destroy all Americans who attempted to usurp the rights of red men.

Added to this serious difficulty was the unsettled debate regarding State claims, which rendered a title precarious. A treaty, signed at Fort McIntosh, previous to the war, and authenticated, shows that during the conflict the Delawares and Wyandots occupied the Indian and British frontier, on the southern shore of Lake Erie, from the Cuyahoga to the Maumee, and from the lake to the sources of its tributaries. Later, these two tribes ceded to the United States "the neutral ground," by warranty deed, and by quit-claim, the territory south and west of the described tract, set apart for their use.

By special measures, the grant of Congress in the matter of the Ohio Company extended to nearly 5,000,000 acres, valued at \$3,500,000. The original Ohio Company obtained 1,500,000 acres, the remaining being reserved by individuals, for private speculation.

The same year, Congress appointed Arthur St. Clair, Governor, and Winthrop Sargent, Secretary, of the Territory.

Fort Harmar had previously been built, at the mouth of the Muskingum, and in 1788, a New England colony attempted the "Muskingum settlement," on the opposite side, which was afterward named *Marietta*. In July, 1788, the Territorial officers were received in this village, and there established the first form of civil government, as set forth in the Ordinance of 1787. Three United States Judges were appointed, and Courts of Common Pleas, Probate and Justice were established.

If the stormy times were supposed to be of the past, that composure was rudely broken by the utter disregard of the Shawnee and other Indian tribes, who soon induced the Delawares and Wyandots to repudiate their consent in the matter of settlement. The miseries of frontier horrors were repeated. The British commandant at Detroit instigated many of these hostilities, yet the American Government took honorable action in assuring the English representative that American military preparations in the West was not an expedition against Detroit, or other British possessions, although the possession of Detroit by that nation was in direct opposition to the treaty of 1783. Gov. St. Clair, to avert the direful consequences of a border war, dispatched a Frenchman, Gameline, to the principal Indian towns of the Wabash and Maumee countries, to request them to meet the United States agents, and make a compromise for the benefit of both parties, at the same time reiterating the desire of the General Government to adhere to the Fort Harmar treaty. The Miamis, Shawnees, Ottawas, Kickapoos and Delawares received this representative kindly, but declined the wampum sent by the Governor, and deferred giving an answer until they had considered the subject with the "father at Detroit."

Blue Jacket, chief of the Shawnees, informed the Frenchman that the Indians doubted the sincerity of the Americans. The new settlement on the Ohio was a proof that the whites intended to crowd further and further, until the Indians were again and again robbed of their just right. He then emphatically asserted that unless the north side of the river was kept free from these inroads there could be no terms of peace with the Shawnees, and many other tribes.

Blue Jacket was unusually intelligent and sagacious, and expressed himself eloquently. He was persistent in his determination to engage in the war of extermination, should the white settlements continue north of the Ohio.

These overtures were continued, but they failed in producing any arrangement that permitted the whites to locate north of the Ohio.

Congress called upon Kentucky and Pennsylvania to lend the aid of their militia. Gen. Harmar was instructed to destroy the Miami villages at the head of the Maumee. Late in the fall of 1790, he executed this order.

The Indians had stored a large quantity of provisions, in expectation of a campaign, and this dependence was devastated. Without authority, and with undue carelessness, he divided his army and attempted to achieve other victories. He more than lost what he had gained. Two raids upon the Wabash Indians, thereafter, proved successful, but the campaign under Gov. St. Clair was not calculated to establish peace or obtain power, and was deemed but little less than a failure.

The year 1792 was a series of skirmishes, so far as a settlement was concerned, but 1793 succeeded well enough to convene a meeting of United States Commissioners and representatives of the hostile tribes, at the rapids of the Maumee. It is highly probable that a satisfactory treaty might have been arranged, had it not been for the intervention and malicious influence of the

British Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Col. McKee, his assistant Capt. Elliott, and the notorious Capt. Simon Girty, who instigated the savages to deeds more horrible than their own barbarisms.

It was evident that a severe struggle must ensue, and Capt. Wayne, in 1792, appointed to the command of the Western army, was called upon to conduct the campaign. He exhibited his wisdom in the beginning, by preparing his men in military discipline and fully equipping them before marching to meet a savage foe in a wilderness. Various causes detained the army, and it was not until the fall of 1793, that the force marched from Fort Washington (Cincinnati) to begin the battle.

It was already late in the season, and, before any progress had been made, the army went into winter quarters at Greenville, on a branch of the Big Miami.

In the mean time, the Ohio Company had not matured its practical "settlement plan," although a generous grant had been obtained. In 1792, they received a clear title to 750,000 acres of land, for which the full price had previously been paid, in Continental currency. Congress set aside 214,285 acres as army bounties, and 100,000 acres to actual settlers. The two latter appropriations joined that of the Ohio Company.

There had been numerous conventions, discussions and other fruitless attempts to somehow form a plan for the government of the Northwest Territory, but it was not until July 13, 1787, that an ordinance was passed, and that was the result of Dr. Cutler's efforts. Every State sustained its measures.

This ordinance was the foundation of the constitution of the future State of Ohio, and indeed, permeates the entire Northwestern creed.

ORDINANCE OF 1787.—No. 32.

AN ORDINANCE FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE TERRITORY OF THE UNITED STATES, NORTHWEST OF THE OHIO RIVER.

Be it ordained by the United States in Congress assembled, That the said Territory, for the purpose of government, be one district; subject, however, to be divided into two districts, as future circumstances may, in the opinion of Congress, make it expedient.

Be it ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the estates of both resident and non-resident proprietors in the said Territory, dying intestate, shall descend to and be distributed among their children and the descendants of a deceased child, in equal parts; the descendants of a deceased child or grandchild to take the share of their deceased parent in equal parts among them. And when there shall be no children or descendants, then in equal parts to the next of kin in equal degree; and among collaterals, the children of a deceased brother or sister of the intestate shall have, in equal parts among them, their deceased parent's share; and there shall in no case be a distribution between kindred of the whole and half blood, saving in all cases to the widow of intestate, her third part of the real estate, for life, and one-third part of the personal estate; and this law relative to descents and dower, shall remain in full force until altered by the Legislature of the district. And until the Governor and Judges shall adopt laws as hereinafter mentioned, estates in said Territory may be devised or bequeathed by wills in writing, signed and sealed by him or her in whom the estate may be (being of full age), and attested by three witnesses; and real estate may be conveyed by lease and release, or bargain and sale, signed and sealed, and delivered by the person (being in full age) in whom the estate may be, and attested

by two witnesses, provided such wills be duly proved, and such conveyances be acknowledged, or the execution thereof duly proved and be recorded within one year after proper magistrates, courts and registers shall be appointed for that purpose. And personal property may be transferred by delivery, saving, however, to the French and Canadian inhabitants and other settlers of the Kaskaskias, St. Vincent's and the neighboring villages, who have heretofore professed themselves citizens of Virginia, their laws and customs now in force among them, relative to the descent and conveyance of property.

Be it ordained by the authority aforesaid, That there shall be appointed from time to time, by Congress, a Governor whose commission shall continue in force for a term of three years, unless sooner revoked by Congress. He shall reside in the district and have a freehold estate therein, of a thousand acres of land while in the exercise of his office.

There shall be appointed from time to time by Congress, a Secretary whose commission shall continue in force for two years, unless sooner revoked. He shall reside in the district, and shall have a freehold estate therein in 500 acres of land, while in the exercise of his office. It shall be his duty to keep and preserve the acts and laws passed by the Legislature, and the public records of the district, and the proceedings of the Governor in his executive department, and transmit authentic copies of such acts and proceedings every six months, to the Secretary of Congress. There shall also be appointed a court to consist of three Judges, any two of whom to form a court, who shall have a common law jurisdiction and shall reside in the district and have each therein a freehold estate in 500 acres of land, while in the exercise of their office, and their commissions shall continue in force during good behavior.

The Governor and Judges, or a majority of them, shall adopt and publish in the district such laws of the original States, criminal and civil, as may be necessary and best suited to the circumstances of the district, and report them to Congress from time to time, which laws shall be in force in the district until the organization of the General Assembly therein, unless disapproved by Congress. But afterward, the Legislature shall have authority to alter them, as they shall think fit.

The Governor, for the time being, shall be commander-in-chief of the militia, appoint and commission all officers in the same, below the rank of general officers. All general officers shall be appointed and commissioned by Congress.

Previous to the organization of the General Assembly, the Governor shall appoint such magistrates and other civil officers in each county or township, as he shall find necessary for the preservation of the peace and good order in the same. After the General Assembly shall be organized, the powers and duties of magistrates and other civil officers shall be regulated and defined by the said Assembly, but all magistrates and other civil officers not herein otherwise directed, shall, during the continuance of this temporary government, be appointed by the Governor.

For the prevention of crimes and injuries, the laws to be adopted or made shall have force in all parts of the district, and for the execution of process, criminal or civil, the Governor shall make proper divisions thereof, and he shall proceed from time to time as circumstances may require, to lay out the parts of the district in which the Indian titles shall have been extinguished, into counties and townships, subject, however, to such alterations as may thereafter be made by the Legislature. So soon as there shall be 5,000 free male inhabitants of full age in the district, upon giving proof thereof to the Governor, they shall receive authority with time and place, to elect representatives from their counties or townships, to represent them in the General Assembly. *Provided,* That for every 500 free male inhabitants, there shall be one representative, and so on progressively with the number of free male inhabitants, shall the right of representation increase, until the number of representatives shall amount to twenty-five. After which, the number shall be regulated by the Legislature. *Provided,* That no person be eligible or qualified to act as a representative unless he shall have been a citizen of one of the United States three years, and be a resident in the district, or unless he shall have resided in the district three years, and in either case, shall likewise hold in his own right in fee simple 200 acres of land within the same.

Provided, Also, that a freehold in 50 acres of land in the district, having been a citizen of one of the States, and being a resident in the district, or the like freehold and two years' residence in the district, shall be necessary to qualify a man as an elector of a representative.

The representatives thus elected, shall serve for the term of two years. And in case of the death of a representative or removal from office, the Governor shall issue a writ to the county or township for which he was a member, to elect another in his stead, to serve for the residue of the term.

The General Assembly or Legislature shall consist of the Governor, Legislative Council, and a House of Representatives. The Legislative Council shall consist of five members, to continue in office five years, unless sooner removed by Congress; any three of whom to be a quorum. And the members of the Council shall be nominated and appointed in the following manner, to wit:

As soon as representatives shall be elected, the Governor shall appoint a time and place for them to meet together, and when met, they shall nominate ten persons, residents in the district, and each person in a freehold in 500 acres of land, and return their names to Congress, five of whom Congress shall appoint and commission as aforesaid. And whenever a vacancy shall happen in the Council by death or removal from office, the House of Representatives shall nominate two persons, qualified as aforesaid, for each vacancy, and return their names to Congress, one of whom Congress shall appoint and commission for the residue of the term. And every five years, four months at least before the expiration of the time of service of the members of the Council, the said House shall nominate ten persons qualified as aforesaid, and return their names to Congress, five of whom Congress shall appoint and commission to serve as members of the Council five years, unless sooner removed. And the Governor, Legislative Council and House of Representatives shall have authority to make laws in all cases, for the good government of the district, not repugnant to the principles and articles in this Ordinance, established and declared.

And all bills having passed by a majority in the House, and by a majority in the Council, shall be referred to the Governor for his assent. But no bill or legislative act whatever, shall be of any force without his assent. The Governor shall have power to convene, prorogue and dissolve the General Assembly, when in his opinion it shall be expedient.

The Governor, Judges, Legislative Council, Secretary, and such other officers as Congress shall appoint in the district, shall take an oath or affirmation of fidelity and of office. The Governor before the President of Congress, and all other officers before the Governor.

As soon as a Legislature shall be formed in the district, the Council and House assembled in one room, shall have authority by joint ballot to elect a delegate to Congress, who shall have a seat in Congress, with a right of debating, but not of voting, during this temporary government.

And for extending the fundamental principles of civil and religious liberty, which forms the basis whereon these republics, their laws and constitutions, are created; to fix and establish those principles as the basis of all laws, constitutions and governments, which forever hereafter shall be formed in said Territory. To provide for the establishment of States, and permanent governments therein, and for their admission to a share in the Federal Council on an equal footing with the original States, at as early periods as may be consistent with the general interest.

It is hereby ordained and declared by the authority aforesaid, That the following articles shall be considered as articles of compact between the original States and the people, and States in said Territory, and forever remain unaltered unless by common consent, to wit:

ARTICLE II. The inhabitants of said Territory shall always be entitled to the benefits of the writ of *habeas corpus*, and of the trial by jury; of a proportionate representation of the people in the Legislature, and of judicial procedure according to the course of common law. All persons shall be bailable, except for capital offenses, where the proof shall be evident or the presumption great. All fines shall be moderate, and no cruel or unreasonable punishment shall be inflicted. No man shall be deprived of his liberty or property, but by the judgment of his peers or the law of the land. And should the public exigencies make it necessary for the common preservation, to take any person's property, or to demand his particular services, full compensation

shall be made for the same. And in the just preservation of rights and property, it is understood and declared that no law ought ever to be made or have force in the said Territory, that shall in any manner whatever interfere with or effect private contracts or engagements *bona fide* and without fraud, previously formed.

ART. III. Religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged. The utmost good faith shall always be observed toward the Indians; their lands and property shall never be taken from them without their consent; and in their property, rights and liberty they shall never be invaded or disturbed, unless in just and lawful wars authorized by Congress. But laws founded in justice and humanity, shall from time to time be made for preventing wrongs being done to them, and for preserving peace and friendship with them.

ART. IV. The said Territory and the States which may be formed therein, shall ever remain a part of the confederacy of the United States of America, subject to the articles of confederation, and to such alterations therein as shall be constitutionally made, and to all the acts and ordinances of the United States in Congress assembled conformable thereto. The inhabitants and settlers in said Territory shall be subject to pay a part of the federal debts contracted or to be contracted, and a proportional part of the expenses of the Government, to be apportioned on them by Congress, according to the same common rule and measure by which apportionments thereof shall be made on the other States, and the taxes for paying their proportion shall be laid and levied by the authority and directions of the Legislature of the district or districts or new States, within the time agreed upon by the United States in Congress assembled. The Legislatures of those districts or new States, shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the soil by the United States in Congress assembled, nor with any regulations Congress may find necessary for securing the title in such soil to the *bona-fide* purchasers. No tax shall be imposed on lands the property of the United States, and in no case, shall non-residents be taxed higher than residents. The navigable waters leading into the Mississippi and St. Lawrence, and the carrying places between the same, shall be common highways, and forever free as well to the inhabitants of the said Territory as to the citizens of the United States and those of any other States that may be admitted into the confederacy, without any tax, impost or duty therefor.

ART. V. There shall be formed in said Territory not less than three, nor more than five, States, and the boundaries of the States, as soon as Virginia shall alter her act of cession and consent to the same, shall become fixed and established as follows, to wit: The western State in the said Territory shall be bounded by the Mississippi, the Ohio, the Wabash Rivers; a direct line drawn from the Wabash and Post St. Vincent, due north to the Territorial line between the United States and Canada; and by the said Territorial line to the Lake of the Woods and Mississippi. The middle State shall be bounded by the said direct line, the Wabash from Post St. Vincent to the Ohio, by the Ohio, by a direct line drawn due north from the mouth of the Great Miami to the said Territorial line. The eastern State shall be bounded by the last-mentioned direct line, the Ohio, Pennsylvania and said territorial line. *Provided*, however, and it is further understood and declared, that the boundaries of those three States shall be subject so far to be altered, that, if Congress shall hereafter find it expedient, they shall have authority to form one or two States in that part of the said Territory which lies north of an east and west line drawn through the southerly bend or extreme of Lake Michigan. And whenever any of the said States shall have 60,000 free inhabitants therein, such State shall be admitted by its delegates into the Congress of the United States on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatever, and shall be at liberty to form a permanent constitution and State government. *Provided*, The constitution and government so to be formed, shall be represented, and in conformity to the principles contained in these articles; and so far as it can be consistent with the general interest of the confederacy, such admission shall be allowed at an earlier period, and when there may be a less number of free inhabitants than 60,000.

ART. VI. There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said Territory, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes whereof the party shall have been duly convicted. *Provided always*, That any person escaping into the same from whom labor or service is lawfully

claimed in one of the original States, each fugitive may be lawfully claimed and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labor or services as aforesaid.

Be it ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the resolutions of the 23d of April, 1784, relative to the subject of this ordinance, be and the same are hereby repealed and declared null and void.

The passage of this ordinance, since known as the "Ordinance of 1787," was immediately followed by an application to the Government, by John Cleves Seymour, of New Jersey, in behalf of the country, between the Miamis, and a contract was concluded the following year. The Ohio Company were exceedingly energetic in inaugurating settlements. Gen. Putman, with a party of forty-seven men, set out on an exploring expedition, accompanied by six boat builders. On the 1st of January, 1788, twenty-six surveyors followed, from Hartford, Conn. They arrived in Ohio on the 7th of April, 1788, and their active energy founded the permanent beginning of this great Western State. When we review the dangerous experiments that have been made, in this land west of the Alleghanies, the horrors which had overwhelmed every attempt, we can faintly realize the stalwart courage that sent these men on their way, and sustained them in their pioneer hardships. With characteristic vigor, they began their little town. Enthusiastic and happy, they did not rest from their toilsome march over the old Indian roads, but kept busily at work to establish an oasis in this wide expanse of wilderness, before they should take necessary ease to recuperate their strength.

The wise men met on the 2d of May, and the little town was named Marietta. Situated as it was, in the midst of danger, they had used precaution to build and equip a fortified square, which was designated Campus Martius; Square No. 19 was Capitolium, and Square No. 61 was Cecelia, and the main street was Sacra Via.

Marietta was especially fortunate in her actual "first families." Ten of the forty-eight men had received a thorough college education; the remaining were individuals of sterling merit, honorable, and several had already attained reputations for superior excellence of abilities. Patriotic and brave, the settlement certainly possessed a foundation that promised well for the future. The following 4th of July was an auspicious event, and the Hon. James M. Varnum was the eloquent orator of the occasion.

The opening of the court, on the 2d of September, was a solemn ceremonial, the High Sheriff leading with drawn sword, followed by citizens, with an escort of officers from Fort Harmar, the members of the bar, the Governor and Clergymen, the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas—Gen. Rufus Putman and Benjamin Tupper—all these constituted an imposing spectacle, as they progressed over a path which had been cut through the forest to Campus Martius Hall, the edifice of law and order.

The Judges took their seats, a prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Cutler, and immediately the Sheriff, Col. Ebenezer Sprout, proclaimed the response, and the court of impartial justice was convened.

This ceremonial was, perhaps, made all the more impressive by the presence of several powerful Indian chiefs, who had journeyed to Marietta for the purpose of making a treaty.

The settlement now increased rapidly, new cabins were erected constantly. On the 17th of December, a society event occurred, in the form of a grand ball, fifteen ladies being present.

John Cleves Symmes had contracted for 2,000,000 acres of land, and succeeded in obtaining his grant, but circumstances prevented him from meeting his part of the obligations, and the specification was reduced to 1,000,000. After vain attempt to make his payments, a settlement was finally effected for 248,540 acres, and Symmes was prepared to dispose of clear titles to new-comers. In 1788, a town was established within the boundaries of his grant, at the mouth of the little Miami, known as Columbia, and in the early part of 1787 another was formed opposite the mouth of the Licking River, by name Losantiville, analyzed by a frontier scholar—*ville*, the town; *anti*, opposite to; *os*, the mouth of; *L*, Licking.

Judge Symmes had projected building his main town at North Bend. This plan was frustrated by reason of Ensign Luce—who had been commissioned by Gen. Harmar to erect a fort—deciding that North Bend was not suitable for the purpose. He selected Losantiville for the purpose, and Fort Washington was the result. In 1790, Gov. St. Clair was called to inspect the settlement, and proceeded to organize Hamilton County, at the same time calling the town *Cincinnati*.

It will be remembered that Connecticut ceded most of her western lands to General Government, retaining, however, a minor portion. As the settlements began to increase on the "Virginia Reserve" and between the Scioto and Miami Rivers, all those holding claims were not disposed to part with them, while others were anxious to secure grants for the purpose of speculation, rather than the advancement of civilization. The Scioto Company was a questionable adherent of the Ohio Company, and began operations, which resulted well, whatever their purpose may have been.

Gen. Putnam cleared the land and directed the building of 100 dwellings and six block-houses. During 1791, the colony arrived, consisting of 500 persons. Only ten of these were tillers of the soil. Viscount Malartie ventured into the wilderness, but instead of settling, joined Gen. St. Clair's army, and was ultimately his aid-de-camp. Indian conquests were not to his taste, and he soon returned to France. This new colony was essentially French, and its location was Gallia County. The name "Gallipolis" was selected.

These settlers, being unaccustomed to severe toil, and disinclined to learn its hard lesson, soon became demoralized, through deprivation and absolute want. Congress came to their aid with a land grant of 24,000 acres, but few of them cared to enter claims, and soon all traces of the old town were lost, and its inhabitants scattered.

Gen. St. Clair having become unpopular, through repeated failures in Indian campaigns, and Gen. Anthony Wayne having wintered at Fort Washington, the spring of 1793 was opened by a march of the army, well disciplined and led by "Mad Anthony," on a campaign that must crush the rapidly increasing depredations of the Indians, notwithstanding which these new settlements had been made. All winter, Gen. Wayne had dispatched scouts, spies and hardy frontiersmen on errands of discovery, and his plans were, therefore, practically matured. His army cut its way through the forests, gathering horses, provisions, etc., as they marched, and finally came nearly up to the enemy before discovery. They again returned to Fort Washington, as the Commander-in-Chief, under the order of the Executive, had proclaimed inaction until the Northern or British Commissioners and Indians should convene and discuss the situation and prospects. Gen. Wayne, meantime, drilled his men at "Hobson's Choice," a place near Fort Washington.

The Commissioners came from Detroit, and assembled at Capt. Matthew Elliot's house, at the mouth of the Detroit River.

A meeting was called at Sandusky, and twenty Indian representatives were present, to argue the grounds of a treaty. Simon Girty acted as interpreter, and has been vehemently accused of unfaithfulness in this trust, since he did not advocate the adjustment of matters on any grounds. The Indians reiterated their rights and wrongs, and offered to receive the half of the purchase money, provided the actual settlers would accept it as the price of the land, move away, and leave the original owners the proud possessors of their lands. The Government would then expend less money than they would have done in a full Indian purchase, or a long and cruel war. This being out of the question and rejected, a decided specification was made that the Ohio boundary was to be obliterated, and a new one adopted, that encompassed a mere fraction of territory. This was also rejected. The Indians indignantly bade the Americans to go back to their father, and they would return to their tribes.

The council was terminated in confusion. It is highly probable that some settlement might have been made, had it not been for English influence which instigated the savages, in the hope of ultimately making conquests for themselves. The commander at Detroit evinced great uneasiness whenever there was a shadow of an opportunity for a peaceful understanding.

On Christmas Day, 1793, a detachment of the army encamped on the identical ground made memorable by St. Clair's horrible defeat. A reward was offered for every human skull that was found, and 600 were gathered. The bones of the victims were removed from the spot where they built Fort Recovery. This point was left in charge of Alexander Gibson.

Early in the year 1794, Lord Dorchester addressed the Commissioners in behalf of the English. Even at this time, Gen. Wayne, to avoid the terrors of a great war, again made overtures of peace, dispatching Freeman, Trueman and Hardin, all initiated in savage tactics, on errands of mercy—and the three men

were inhumanly murdered. The English went so far as to order Gov. Simcoe to erect a fort, in April, 1794, on the Rapids of the Maumee, thus rousing the Indians by a bold proof that they had espoused their cause. In May, the Spanish, who were ever jealous of colonial encroachments, were willing to aid in a general raid against the Americans.

In June, a scouting party from Fort Recovery, fell into an Indian ambush and suffered severely, their foes following them to the very entrance. The siege continued for two days. It was plainly evident that white men augmented the Indian force; ounce balls and buck-shot surely came from their rifles. Again, the Indians immediately began a search beneath the logs where pieces of artillery were hidden during the great battle of St. Clair, but fortunately, Fort Recovery had the use of them and they accomplished much.

On July 26, Scott joined Wayne at Greenville, with 1,600 mounted Kentuckians, and on the 28th, the legion took up its line of deadly march. Halting at Girty's Town, they built Fort Mary's, later on Fort Adams. Throwing the enemy off their guard by feints and counter-marching, the troops surprised the Indians, and without the slightest resistance took possession of their villages at the confluence of the Auglaize and Maumee. They found provision in abundance, and tarried a week building Fort Defiance.

Again Gen. Wayne would have made terms of peace, on the principle of the Government to arrest bloodshed, but the Indians were rendered cruelly intent on war by an addition of a body of British militia from Detroit, and by regulars stationed at a fort they had built on the left bank of the river, below the rapids, called Fort Miami. The "Fallen Timber" ground was selected as the field for a battle by the savages, in the expectation that the trees cast down by a tornado and there remaining, would seriously impede American progress.

August 15th, Wayne marched down the river, and at Roche de Boeuf, erected a fortification for their stores and luggage, naming it "Fort Deposit." On the 20th, the American army began the attack. Maj. Price and Maj. Gen. Scott were heroic in their assistance, and after a sharp, deadly conflict, the enemy was routed, fleeing in confusion, and leaving their dead and wounded strewn thickly over the field. The savages were pressed to the front always, and when the carnage was painful, the British troops not engaged looked on coolly from the fort and offered no assistance, aiding their own, however, when possible. Gen. Wayne being an ardent soldier, was apt to forget his position, and impetuously place himself constantly in danger. Lieut. Harrison is reported to have requested the General not to forget to give him field orders, in his own participation in the battle, and to have received the reply that *the standing order was always to charge bayonets.*

Notwithstanding the treaty of 1778, and the fact that the British were trespassing, they encroached upon the Ohio soil, and essayed to vindicate their action by discarding American claims and recognizing the Indian rights, whereby they might seek their own colonization and make treaties.

Maj. Campbell was in command at Fort Miami, and when he saw the savages being cut down almost mercilessly, he not only refrained from offering aid, but when, in their desperate retreat, they attempted to enter the fort for protection, he ordered the doors closed in their faces.

On the following day, Campbell sent a message to Wayne, demanding a reason for hostile action, adding that Great Britain was not now at war with the United States. He received a characteristic reply.

During the Revolution, Detroit was an important British point, and the Maumee was its outlet. Therefore, the English clung tenaciously to this possession, giving, as it did, the advantage of the great fur trade. The English Government evidently regretted ceding so much of her territory in the West, and were searching for an excuse to quarrel and attempt to regain at least a part of what they had lost. Their policy was to sustain the bitter hatred between the Indians and the Americans.

The settlement of the Maumee Valley had been rapid, but the very name was an agony of remembrance of frightful massacres and atrocities. Col. McKee, the British Indian agent, and his assistant, Capt. Elliott, were from Pennsylvania, but being Tories, they had assimilated with the Indians. They joined the Shawnee tribe and married Indian wives, and made their fortunes thereby, through British appointments to secure the savage interests. The Indians were directly served by McKee and Elliott, with ammunition and supplies, during the Wayne conflict.

Several skirmishes ensued, but severe weather approaching, the troops moved for quarters, and on the 14th day of September, they attacked the Miami villages, captured them with provisions and stores, and erected a fort, leaving it in charge of Lieut. Col. Hamtramck. With cheers and rifle-shooting, this post was named *Fort Wayne*. The main army marched into Greenville and went into winter quarters.

Wayne had achieved a brilliant victory, but his success did not overcome his practical reasoning, and he was unwilling to subject his men to a severe winter's campaign unless necessity was peremptory.

Gov. Simcoe, Col. McKee and a few of the most savage Indian chiefs attempted to rally the Indians for a new attack. Gov. Simcoe, of Detroit, was aware that the mounted volunteers under Wayne had been allowed to return home, and that the term of service of a portion of the "Legion" was about to expire.

The British and Indians held a conference, but the latter were weary with fighting for the glory of the Great Father at Detroit, and did not enter into the plan. The winter proved most poverty stricken to them, the English failing to supply them, and their crops and sustenance having been destroyed by Wayne. They were then fully prepared to listen to the faintest signal from Wayne to conciliate affairs, and the Wyandots and Delawares were the first to confer with him on the subject. Their position was exposed and they had suffered severely.

They soon influenced other tribes to consider the question. As a mass, they were convinced of their inability to overcome the Americans, and had become impatient and disgusted with the duplicity of their British friends, who had not hesitated to sacrifice them in every instance, and who deserted them in their hour of distress. United, they sued for peace. Terms were made, and about the 1st of August, the famous Greenville treaty was ratified and established, and the old Indian war in Ohio terminated.

The Wyandots, Delawares, Shawnees, Chippewas, Ottawas, Pottawatomies, Miami, Eel Rivers, Weas, Kickapoos, Piankeshaws and Kaskaskias were thus conciliated. The old Indian boundary line, settled upon at the Fort McIntosh treaty, was retained, and the southwestern line was prolonged from old Fort Recovery, southwest of the Ohio River.

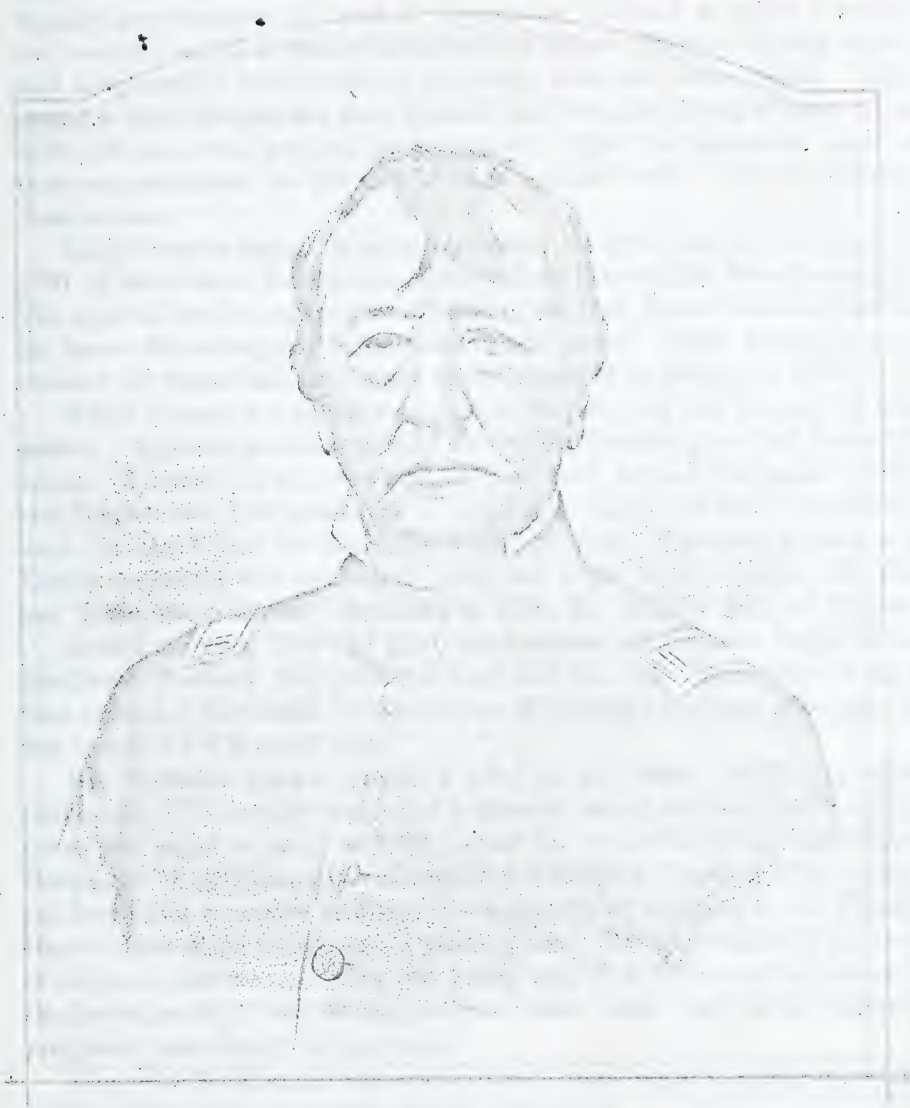
“The general boundary lines between the lands of the United States and the lands of the said Indian tribes shall begin at the mouth of the Cuyahoga River, and thence run up the same to the portage between that and the Tuscarawas Branch of the Muskingum; thence down that branch to the crossing-place above Fort Laurens; thence westerly to a fork of that branch of the Great Miami River (running into the Ohio), at or near which fork stood Laramie's store—Mary's River, which is a branch of the Miami that runs into Lake Erie; thence a westerly course to Fort Recovery, which stands on a branch of the Wabash; thence southwesterly on a direct line to the Ohio, so as to intersect that river opposite the mouth of the Kentucky or Cuttawba River.”

This boundary line has, ever since this memorable treaty, been a prominent landmark, and may now be traced as the southern boundary line of Stark, Ashland, Richland and Marion Counties, and the northern line, in part, of Tuscarawas and Knox. Old Fort Recovery was located in Mercer, near the Indiana line. Laramie's store was in Shelby.

Within the Indian Reservation, the United States held sixteen distinct sections of land, for the purpose of military posts, so arranged that the Government had full right of way north and west.

The “Joy treaty” between England and the United States was ratified early in 1796, and the British were obliged to vacate Detroit and Fort Miami, and recall the fact that they had no claim or right to either points. Gen. Wayne received them, and accompanied by Gov. St. Clair, proceeded to Detroit. Here the latter laid out a county, calling it Wayne, and designated Detroit as its seat of justice. This was the fifth county in the Northwest Territory, north of the Ohio River. Washington County, with Marietta as a seat of justice, was first established; next Hamilton, with Cincinnati as a county seat. Wayne County was organized in 1796, and included about twenty-six of the present counties, in the northwest part of the State, covering about a quarter of its area, besides parts of Indiana and Michigan.

In other parts of the State, the population was rapidly increasing. In May, 1795, the Legislature authorized a committee to institute measures for the



HON. ROBERT BARCLAY HARLAN
(DECEASED)

disposal of their Western lands. The Virginia and Connecticut Reservations required some action on the part of Government, inasmuch as ceding a portion and re-selling had in a measure disturbed free titles. Fifty-six persons negotiated and purchased lands, receiving quit-claim titles and entire rights. They re-sold to John Morgan and John Caldwell and Jonathan Bruce, in trust. Thus 3,000,000 acres were prepared for settlement. Upon the quit-claim deeds of these representatives, the full title of lands included within the old Western Reserve rests.

Judge Symmes began his active operations in 1796, and by the close of 1797 all lands east of the Cuyahoga were laid out in townships, five miles square. The agent of the Connecticut Land Company was Gen. Moses Cleveland, and in his honor the leading city in the Reserve was named. Some townships were retained for private sale, and others were disposed of by lottery, in 1798.

Wayne's treaty led to the formation of Dayton, and the peopling of that section. A difficulty arose regarding the original Symmes grant and its modification. Symmes had sold land titles, in good faith, beyond his vested power, and Congress was now called upon to adjust these claims and titles. Seventeen days after the Wayne or Greenville treaty, St. Clair, Wilkinson, Dayton and Ludlow contracted with Symmes for seven and eight ranges, between the Mad and Little Miami Rivers. November 4, 1795, Mr. Ludlow laid out Dayton.

During the years 1790 and 1795, the Governor and Supreme Judges of the Northwest Territory had published sixty-four statutes. Thirty-four of these were ratified at Cincinnati, for the purpose of forming a complete statutory. It was termed the "Maxwell Code."

Mr. Nathaniel Massie founded a town on the Scioto, which was called Chillicothe. The Iroquois treaty had previously invited settlement, and embryo towns had begun as early as 1769, under the protection of the Connecticut Company. A land company was organized in Hartford, Conn., in 1795, sending out forty-three surveyors to divide the townships of that part of the Western Reserve, east of the Cuyahoga, five miles square. The first resident of the town of Cleveland was Mr. Job Stiles and family, and Mrs. Stiles was the mother of the first white child born on the Reserve. Some other parts of the territory progressed more rapidly in population.

Along the Muskingum, Scioto and Miami, towns began to spring up, which might perhaps better be termed farming settlements.

Cincinnati was increasing, and in 1796, had reached 100 cabins, 15 frame houses and 600 persons; with prospects for a firm future.

The Virginia Military Land District was between the Little Miami and Scioto, and was rapidly increasing in population.

Mr. Massie was unceasing in his efforts to advance the West, and laid out Manchester, offering inducements that could not fail to attract settlers.

Ebenezer Zane procured a grant in consideration of opening a bridle path from the Ohio River at Wheeling, over the country via Chillicothe, to Limestone,

in Kentucky. The year following, the United States mail was taken over this route.

The comparatively tranquil condition of the country and the inducements it had to offer encouraged a rapid settlement of the Territory. A prominent feature of the early growth of Ohio was the general prevalence of reliable, staunch principle. The people were of the good colonial stock.

In 1800, Chillicothe was denominated the seat of the Territorial government, and the first stone edifice in the State was begun in this town, soon after this appointment. About this time, a serious difficulty suddenly occurred to those individuals who had taken lands on the Western Reserve of Connecticut. That Eastern power had, it is true, ceded a part of her claim to the General Government, and had stipulated for the sale of certain other tracts. At the same time, the State had not signed away her jurisdiction over some sections of her claim, and those unfortunate people in and about Dayton found themselves without any government upon which they might depend in a case of emergency. The matter was, accordingly, presented to the Territorial government, which interceded with the Eastern State, and, sanctioned by the Assembly at Congress, Connecticut relinquished her jurisdiction in 1800.

Cleveland was an important point, and was growing in the mean time. However, it had suffered exceedingly from the ravages of fever and ague. For a period of two months, there was not an individual, but a boy thirteen years of age, able to procure food for the others. Flour was out of all rational consideration, and the meal upon which they lived was pounded by hand. In 1799, Williams and Myatt erected a grist-mill at the falls, near Newbury.

A startling agitation occurred in 1801, which in these days would cause but a ripple in the political sea, but happening during a time when legislative dignity and state authority were regarded with reverential awe, it created the most intense feeling. Great indignation was openly expressed.

The Governor and several legislators felt that they had been insulted in the performance of their respective duties, at Chillicothe, while the Assembly was in session in 1801. No measures being taken by the authorities at the capital to protect the Executive, a law was passed removing the seat of government to Cincinnati.

This circumstance led to a general consideration of the advantages of a State government, and a popular desire was expressed for a change in this respect. Gov. St. Clair had fallen into disfavor through his failure as a military leader and his failures in the Indian campaigns, and from his assuming powers which were not vested in him, especially the subdivision of counties. He was also identified with the Federal party, which was not popular in Ohio. The opposition was strong in the Assembly, but was in the minority in the House of Representatives. The boundary question was agitated at the same time. The intention was to thus effect the limits of Ohio that a State government would necessarily have to be postponed. Against this measure, Tiffin, Worthington,

Longham, Darlington, Massie, Dunlavy and Morrow strenuously objected. After considerable discussion, Thomas Worthington obtained leave of absence from the session, and journeyed to Washington in behalf of a State government. It was obvious that the Territory, under the ordinance, was not entitled to a change. Massie suggested the feasibility of appointing a committee to address Congress on the subject. This the House refused to pass.

An effort was then made to take a census, but any action on this subject was postponed until the next session.

During all this ineffectual struggle, Worthington was doing his best in Washington, and succeeded so well that on March 4, a report was made to the House in favor of the State government. This report was made on a basis that the census, in 1800, summed up over 45,000 for Ohio.

April 30, Congress passed a law carrying into effect the views expressed on this subject. A convention met on November 1. Its members were generally Jeffersonian in their views. Gov. St. Clair proposed to address them as their chief executive magistrate. Several members resolutely opposed this action, insisting upon a vote, which, through courtesy and not a sense of right, resulted in permitting him to address them. He advised the postponement of the State government until the original eastern portion of the State was sufficiently populated to demand this right. Only one, out of thirty-three, voted to sustain the Governor in these views.

The convention agreed to the views of Congress. November 29, the agreement was ratified and signed, as was the constitution of the State of Ohio. The General Assembly was ordered to convene the first Tuesday of March, 1803.

This was carried into effect. A constitution was framed for the new State, adhering to the Ordinance of 1787. The rights and duties of citizens were plainly set forth, and general business was transacted. The new State constitution was signed by :

Edward Tiffin, President and Representative from Ross County.

Adams County—Joseph Darlington, Israel Donalson, Thomas Vinker.

Belmont County—James Caldwell and Elijah Woods.

Clermont County—Philip Gatch and James Sargent.

Fairfield County—Henry Abrams and Emanuel Carpenter.

Hamilton County—John W. Brown, Charles Willing Byrd, Francis Dunlavy, William Goforth, John Gitchel, Jeremiah Morrow, John Paul, John Riley, John Smith and John Wilson.

Jefferson County—Rudolph Blair, George Humphry, John Milligan, Nathan Updegraff and Bezaleel Wells.

Ross County—Michael Baldwin, James Grubb, Nathaniel Massie and F. Worthington.

Washington County—Ephraim Cutler, Benjamin Ives Gilman, John McIntyre and Rufus Putnam.

Thomas Scott, Secretary.

The first Legislature of the State, under the new constitution, created eight new counties, viz., Gallia, Scioto, Franklin, Columbiana, Butler, Warren, Greene and Montgomery.

The first State officers were: Michael Baldwin, Speaker of the House; Nathaniel Massie, President of the Senate; William Creighton, Secretary of State; Col. Thomas Gibson, Auditor; William McFarland, Treasurer; Return J. Meigs, Jr., Samuel Huntington and William Sprigg, Judges of the Supreme Court; Francis Dunlavy, Willis Silliman and Calvin Pease, Judges of the District Court.

The General Assembly held a second session in December, at which time the militia law was revised, also giving aliens equal proprietary rights with native citizens. The revenue system was modified and improved. Acts authorizing the incorporation of townships were passed, and for the establishment of counties. Furthermore, Jacob White, Jeremiah Morrow and William Ludlow were authorized to locate a township for collegiate purposes, according to previous specified terms of Congress. The Symmes grant and the college specification collided materially, but the irregularity of the former was not to create any inconvenience for the latter. Mr. Symmes had in good faith marked off this township, but circumstances preventing the perfection of his plans, that lapsed with the others, and the original township was now entered by settlers.

Accordingly, thirty-six sections, west of the Great Miami, were selected, and are now held by the Miami University.

Gov. St. Clair, notwithstanding his unpopularity, was re-appointed.

Ohio was under a system of government which guaranteed the best improvements; her Legislature being composed of her best statesmen, and the laws passed having the general interest of the people embodied in them.

A bill was passed, appropriating the net proceeds of the land lying within said State, sold by Congress after the 20th day of June, 1802, after deducting all expenses incident to the same, to be applied to the laying-out of roads, leading from the navigable waters emptying into the Atlantic to the Ohio, to the said State, and through the same; such roads to be laid out under the authority of Congress, with the consent of the several States through which the road shall pass. In conformity with these provisions, steps were taken, in 1805, which resulted in the making of the Cumberland or National road.

Burr, at this time, began an organization for the ostensible purpose of making a settlement on the Wachita, but his party being armed and his plans not being frankly disclosed, an investigation proved that his real design was a mutinous revolt against Governmental powers, and to gratify his ambition by founding his own kingdom in Mexico, and defeating the Spanish. If success crowned his efforts, his ultimate victory was to rupture the Union by forcing the Western States to withdraw from their allegiance. By gaining an influence over the noble but misguided Blennerhasset, he established his headquarters on his island in the Ohio. The history of Burr's expedition is already well known.

The final capture by Gov. Tiffin, of ten boats loaded with stores, on the Muskingum, and four near Marietta, decided the fate of this scheme, and Burr was finally arrested and put on trial May 22, 1807.

The advancement of the settlement of the State was in no manner impeded, and towns sprang up, farms were laid out, and all other improvements inaugurated which tended to a permanent prosperity.

In 1808, Tecumseh left Greenville to join the Prophet on the banks of the Tippecanoe, a tributary of the Upper Wabash, on a tract of land granted herein by the Pottawatomies.

The Indians were virtually by treaty allowed but a small proportion of land within the boundaries of the State, and were maintaining peaceful attitudes toward the whites, with exceptional border depredations, which were settled by mutual understanding.

Although the United States had gained independence, and was treating with England as with other foreign powers, the British persisted in violating the national rights of the United States, impressing American seamen into the British service, seizing American vessels engaged with France in trade, and otherwise violating the rights of an independent nation, at peace with the British power.

The mission upon which Henry was sent by the British, to create disturbance between the States, and thus broken, to weaken the strength of the General Government, added fuel to the fire, and united indignation cried for war.

British agents again bargained with the Indians of the Wabash and Maumee Valleys, desiring them to inaugurate another war upon the western sections and to make a desperate attack upon the settlements south of the lakes. The British agent at Malden negotiated in rifles, powder, ball, merchandise, lead, blankets and shirts. The Indians were inspired again with the hope that the whites would be driven back, and that all the country north of the Ohio would again revert to them.

The Canadians in league with the English, gave the savages unlimited quantities of whisky, which naturally aroused their fierce natures to acts of violence and blood. It is highly probable that the use of liquor was the main cause of the deterioration of the best traits of the Indian character, after the Revolution. Again, many unscrupulous men upon the frontier did not hesitate to commit the most merciless crimes against the Indians, such was the prejudice against them, and the courts invariably failed to indict them for these atrocities. This error on the part of the Americans served to influence the savages against them.

At this time, the seats of justice were distant over a hundred miles each from the other, uninhabited tracts frequently extending between them which were absolute wildernesses. The routes were in many cases difficult and circuitous.

As early as 1808, there was a mail communication for the people on the Lower Maumee, many days elapsing between the arrivals and departures of

the same, however. Horace Gunn was the carrier. Benoni Adams brought the news from Cleveland to the same point, his trip requiring a fortnight. It must be remembered that this journey was mostly made on foot. The Black Swamp could not be traversed in any other manner.

THE WAR OF 1812.

The war of 1812 can be called a continuation of the Revolution, with all justice. Although rumors had reached Ohio, that active preparations were being made for general action, no official tidings had been sent to Hull, commander-in-chief of the Western forces.

The Secretary of War, instead of sending a special messenger directly to Hull, communicated with the post adjacent, depending upon a continuation of the news from that point. At the same time, advices were sent the British post at Malden and Detroit. Hull sent out a packet with official papers, stores, etc., the day previous to that on which the official intelligence arrived that an open rupture existed between the two powers, and this was of course captured.

The Western forces marched to Detroit and crossed over to Sandwich, preparatory to attacking Malden, a post most favorable for the transportation of stores, troops, etc. which was therefore considered valuable.

Peter Minard first gave the news to the settlers of the Maumee. He had heard from a Delaware chief, who assured him a general massacre was to take place in the valley. Maj. Spafford paid no heed to this "idle fear," until a few days thereafter a messenger came to his quarters, reporting a band of fifty Pottawatomies on the march to join the hostile tribes near Malden. They had plundered and burned Monclova, and had nearly reached the rapids.

The Major, with his family and settlers, immediately launched a barge on the river and were able to reach old Fort Miami just as the savages reached Maumee City. They could plainly witness the flames that devoured their old homes. They kept on their way in their miserable craft, until they reached Milan, where they learned that the entire country was in danger.

Although the Indians were defeated in the battle of Tippecanoe in the fall of 1811, they plotted vigorously with the English for the invasion of Ohio.

Gen. William Hull marched from the southwestern part of the State directly north, crossing the counties of Champaign, Logan, Hardin, Hancock and Wood, establishing military posts along the route and cutting a way through the wilderness of the unsettled portions. He crossed the Maumee on the 1st of July, and marched to Detroit.

Hull was evidently actuated in his succeeding disgraceful failures by two fears—lack of confidence in the ability of his troops, and the belief that they might desert him in action. He proclaimed freedom, and a necessity of submitting to the Canadians under existing circumstances. He held out inducements to the British regulars to desert their cause and essayed to pacify the savages, but he accomplished nothing beyond jeopardizing the American cause

and disgracing his army. His men became restless. Col. Miller and Col. Cass were delighted when detailed on scouting expeditions, and did not hesitate to attack advancing squads of the enemy. At last, an attack was made on the Niagara frontier, and Hull speedily abandoned his project and collected his forces at Detroit.

Meantime, Col. Proctor had reached Malden, and quickly perceiving the advantage of a post at that point, whereby he could cut off supplies and starve Hull into subjection, he massed his forces about this section, captured Van Horn and his two hundred men, and withstood the attack of Miller, although he gained nothing by so doing. Again Hull displayed his weakness by recalling his forces from further molestations.

Gen. Brock, however, reached Malden on the 13th of August, 1812, and began war preparations.

Gen. Dearborn placed a force on the Niagara frontier, but an armistice was made with the British. Hull dispatched a third party under McArthur, to open communications to the Raisin River.

Gen. Brock appeared at Sandwich and began to erect batteries, which Hull would not allow to be molested. The result was, that on the 26th of August Detroit was surrendered to the enemy, and not a blow had been struck in its defense.

By this dastardly act, 1,400 brave men who had not been permitted to make a single effort to sustain the American cause, were surrendered to 300 English regulars, 400 Canadians and their Indian allies. Gen. Hull was, in consequence of this series of "mistakes," accused of treason and cowardice, and convicted of the latter. By the middle of August, the British had gained the control over most of the Northwestern Territory.

The appointment of William Henry Harrison to the position of commander in chief of the Western forces, was most opportune. He speedily raised a vigorous army, and advanced by three routes to the foot of the rapids.

Gen. Harrison commanded the right wing, and marched by the way of Upper Sandusky, where he located his depot of supplies. Gen. Tupper commanded the center, Fort McArthur, in Hardin County, being his base, while Gen. Winchester marched from Fort Defiance down the Maumee to the foot of the rapids.

A large force of British and Indians moved up the left bank of the Maumee toward Fort Wayne, and Gen. Harrison, to intercept them, marched to the confluence of the Auglaize with the Maumee.

Harrison was aware that the enemy would be also hemmed in by Winchester. The weather was rainy, and the prospects were that a most unfortunate season was to follow the expected engagements. Harrison heard that Winchester had reached Fort Defiance, and that the Indians and British were retreating down the Maumee. He followed, and marched to Winchester's camp, where he arrived in season to quell a mutiny under command of Col. Allen, of the Kentucky troops.

In January, 1813, Winchester had reached the rapids, where he received tidings that Frenchtown was menaced and exposed. Without orders, he sent a party to the rescue, which defeated the enemy. The weather was intensely cold, and the company lay within eighteen miles of Malden, where the enemy was collected in full force, consequently re-enforcements must be dispatched immediately or the town again left to its fate.

Winchester then marched with a force of 259 men, and upon arriving at nightfall, insisted upon remaining on open ground, although warned repeatedly that this would be a most dangerous experiment.

In the morning, he was surprised by the enemy, massed directly before him, with a battery within three hundred yards of his camp, and a shower of bombs, balls and grape-shot falling among his exposed troops, and the yells of Indians reminding him of his fatal error. Lewis, who led the party out in the beginning and had apprehended the danger, bravely defended himself behind garden pickets. Winchester was defeated on the 22d of January, 1813, and the Indians were permitted to massacre the prisoners and the settlers.

Harrison fell back to the foot of the rapids. On the 1st of February, he began the construction of Fort Meigs. On the 27th of April, Proctor and Tecumseh attacked this fort, and laid siege with the full expectation of success. The stipulation was that Gen. Harrison was to be delivered to Tecumseh. While the balls and bombs were making havoc with the fort, the Indians were climbing trees and pouring a galling fire down upon the troops. Gen. Proctor invited Harrison to surrender, which was politely declined, with the assurance that the British General would have the opportunity to distinguish himself as a soldier before such a proceeding was enacted.

Gen. Clay was descending the Maumee with 1,200 Kentuckians in flat boats. Orders went from Harrison that 800 men should land on the left bank, take and spike the British cannon, and then to enter the fort, from which soldiers were to issue to assist the re-enforcements.

Capt. Hamilton was to pilot Gen. Clay to the fort, cutting their way through. All succeeded, Col. Dudley taking the batteries and spiking the cannon. But his men, too much elated by their success, against orders, and against the repeated expostulations of Col. Dudley, insisted on pursuing the Indians. Col. Dudley would not desert them. This act proved their ruin. By a decoy, they were led into a defile which proved an ambush, and the men found themselves surrounded by savages, without means of escape.

A most frightful massacre began, and every man would have fallen had not Tecumseh sternly forbidden the cowardly carnage. One of his principal chiefs ignored this order, and the next instant the great warrior buried his hatchet in his head. The brave Col. Dudley was, however, tomahawked and scalped.

There were no immediate signs that the fort would be surrendered, and the siege was raised on the 9th of May. It was renewed on the 20th of July, and abandoned a few days later. The enemy decided this stronghold was invulnerable.

On the 1st of August, the enemy proceeded to Fort Stevenson, at Lower Sandusky, garrisoned by 150 men under Maj. Croghan. The fort had the use of but one piece of cannon. The enemy with Tecumseh's Indians numbered 3,300 strong, with six pieces of cannon.

Gen. Proctor again tendered the offer to surrender, adding that a refusal would only bring about a useless resistance, and a massacre by the Indians. The reply was, that before the fort went over to the British, not an American would be left to be massacred, as they should hold out to the last man. Proctor opened fire. The first movement was an assault upon the northwest angle of the fort, as if to make a breach and thus carry the works. The commandant strengthened that point by bags of sand, and during the night stealthily placing his one cannon in a concealed position, he filled it with slugs.

The following day, the fire again swept the northwest corner, and, evening approaching, a column of 350 men swept up within twenty yards of the walls. They were met by the musketry, which had little effect, and the ditch was soon filled with men. The next instant the hidden cannon, so placed as to sweep the ditch, suddenly began action, and the surprised assailants quickly recoiled, and the fort was saved, with the loss of only one man.

The next morning, the enemy had disappeared, evidently in haste, as guns, clothing and stores were left behind. They had lost over one hundred and fifty men by this useless attempt. Croghan had previously received orders to evacuate the fort from Gen. Harrison, and his determination to hold the position merited Harrison's reprimand and remand of commission. Such was the severity of military law. However, the rank of Colonel was immediately conferred upon him by the President, for his gallantry. The ladies of Chillicothe presented him with an elegant testimonial in the shape of a sword.

It was decided to make a naval warfare effectual in the recovery of the Northwestern Territory, and accordingly vessel-building began under Commodore Perry's supervision.

The British looked upon this proceeding with derision, fully intending to use these boats for their own purpose. They publicly proclaimed their intention.

By the 1st of August, 1813, Commodore Perry set sail a flotilla, the *Lawrence* and the *Niagara*, of twenty guns each, with smaller vessels following. Some difficulty was encountered in launching the larger vessels, on account of the shallowness of the water.

Perry's first destination was Put-in-Bay, thirty miles from Malden, where the British fleet lay under the guns of the fort. On the 10th of September, the British fleet—exceeding the American by ten guns—under Commodore Barclay, appeared off Put-in-Bay, distant about ten miles. Perry immediately set sail. The wind shifting, the Americans had the advantage.

Perry hoisted the Union Jack. A general preparation was made for the conflict. An ominous silence settled over all as the fleets approached. A bugle sounded on the enemy's ship *Detroit*, and a furious fire was opened upon

the Lawrence. The frightful and desperate battle that ensued is so familiar that it is not necessary for us to repeat its details. It forever remains in history as a prominent, desperate struggle that turned the tide most decisively in favor of the Americans. Hand to hand, for three hours, this furious struggle surged, resulting in a pronounced victory for the Americans.

Commodore Perry immediately requested parole for his severely wounded antagonist, Commodore Barclay. Capt. Elliott was at this engagement highly commended by Perry for his bravery.

Gen. Harrison now made preparations to follow Proctor, and reached Malden on the 27th of September.

Proctor had retreated to Sandwich, and thence Harrison followed him, overtaking the enemy on the 9th of October, on the bank of the Thames. An engagement ensued, which was not particularly marked in its events, but which practically terminated the war in the Northwest.

Tecumseh fell during this battle, and his death disheartened the savages to such an extent that they were willing to make terms of peace. Accordingly a treaty was concluded on the 22d of July, 1814, with the Wyandots, Delawares, Shawnees, Senecas and Miamis, the tribes engaged in hostilities.

Again Ohio was able to turn her attention to the improvements within her own boundaries. Weary and disabled though she was, her ambition and energy were unimpaired. The struggle had been severe, but a grand reward had been won, and peace and independence belonged to these sturdy, earnest, pioneers.

In 1815, a town was founded near Fort Meigs, and, in 1816, Gen. John E. Hunt and Judge Robert A. Forsythe located at Maumee.

BANKING.

Up to the year 1817, Ohio had no banking system, and on the 28th of January of that year, the United States Bank opened a branch at Cincinnati, and yet another during the following October at Chillicothe. These branches found a large amount of business to transact, and while being of assistance in various ways to the State, also received a fine revenue themselves. The State therefore resolved upon a tax levy, and, in 1819, the branches were to pay \$50,000 each, and the State Auditor was authorized to issue his warrant for the collection of the same.

The bank branches demurred, but the State was decided, and the banks accordingly filed a bill in chancery, in the United States Circuit Court, setting forth reasons whereby their prayer that Ralph Osborn, State Auditor, should be restrained from making such collection, should be seriously considered.

Osborn being counseled not to appear on the day designated in the writ, an injunction was obtained, with the security given in the shape of bonds from the bank, to the amount of \$100,000. On the 14th of September, the bank sent a commissioner to Columbus, who served upon the Auditor a copy of the petition

for the injunction, and a subpoena to make an appearance before the court on the first Monday in the following January. Osborn submitted both the petition and the injunction to the Secretary of State, with his warrant for collecting the tax. Legally, the matter was somewhat complicated.

The Auditor desired the Secretary of State to take legal advice, and if the papers did not actually amount to an injunction, to give orders for the execution of the warrant.

The decision was that the papers did not equal a valid injunction. The State writ for collection was therefore given over to John L. Harper, with directions to enter the banking-house and demand the payment of the tax. In case of a refusal, the vault was to be entered and a levy made upon the amount required. No violence was to be used, and if force was used to deter the act, the same was to be reported to a proper magistrate and an affidavit made to that fact.

On September 17, Mr. Harper went about his errand, taking with him T. Orr and J. MacCollister. After securing access to the vault, a demand was made for the payment of the tax. This was promptly refused, and a notice given of the granting of the injunction. This was disregarded, and the officer seized \$98,000 in gold, silver and notes. This was placed in charge of the State Treasurer, Mr. H. M. Curry.

The officers were arrested and imprisoned by the United States Circuit Court, and the money returned to the bank. The case was reviewed by the Supreme Court, and the measures of the Circuit Court were sustained. The State, therefore, submitted. In the mean time, the Legislature had prepared and passed a resolution, as follows:

Resolved, by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That in respect to the powers of the Governments of the several States that compose the American Union, and the powers of the Federal Government, this General Assembly do recognize and approve the doctrines asserted by the Legislatures of Kentucky and Virginia in their resolutions of November and December, 1798, and January, 1800, and do consider their principles have been recognized and adopted by a majority of the American people.

Resolved further, That this General Assembly do assert and will maintain by all legal and constitutional means, the rights of States to tax the business and property of any private corporation of trade, incorporated by the Congress of the United States, and located to transact its corporate business within any State.

Resolved further, That the bank of the United States is a private corporation of trade, the capital and business of which may be legally taxed in any State where they may be found.

Resolved further, That the General Assembly do protest against the doctrines that the political rights of the separate States that compose the American Union and their powers as sovereign States, may be settled and determined in the Supreme Court of the United States, so as to conclude and bind them in cases contrived between individuals, and where they are, no one of them, parties direct.

The bank was thus debarred from the aid of State laws in the collection of its dues and in the protection of its rights. An attempt was made to effect a change in the Federal constitution, which would take the case out of the United States Courts. This, however, proved ineffectual.

The banking system in Ohio has, by reason of State surveillance, not been subjected to those whirlwind speculations and questionable failures which have marked many Western States, in the establishment of a firm basis upon which a banking law could be sustained, with mutual benefit to the institution and the people.

THE CANAL SYSTEM.

In the first part of 1817, the Legislature considered a resolution relating to a canal between Lake Erie and the Ohio River. No action was taken and the subject was not again agitated until 1819. Gov. Brown appointed three commissioners in 1820, for the purpose of employing an efficient engineer and such assistants as he deemed necessary, for the purpose of surveying a practical route for this canal. The commissioners were restricted in their actions until Congress should accept a proposition in behalf of the State, for a donation and sale of the public lands lying upon and near the route of the proposed canal. A delay was thus occasioned for two years.

In 1822, the matter was referred to a committee of the House of Representatives. This committee approved and recommended the employment of the engineer. They furthermore added illustrations to prove the feasibility of the project.

James Geddes, a skillful engineer of New York, was in due time appointed to the position and instructed to make the necessary examinations and surveys.

The surveys were made, and estimates given of the expenses, which documents were laid before the Legislature at several sessions.

In 1825, an act was passed providing for the internal improvement of the State by navigable canals. Directly thereafter, the State set vigorously about the work of constructing two canals, one leading from the Ohio to Lake Erie, by way of the valleys of the Scioto and Muskingum, the other from Cincinnati to Dayton.

The first canal-boat from Cincinnati to Dayton, reached her destination in 1829, on the 25th of January. This outlet of communication was extended to Lake Erie, and was completed in 1845. The largest artificial lake now known is on the elevation between the Ohio and the lake, in Mercer County, and supplies the St. Mary's feeder of the Miami Canal, about three miles distant, eastwardly. This reservoir is about nine miles long, and from two to four broad.

Two walls of earth, from ten to twenty feet high, were formed, on the east and west, which united with the elevations north and south, surrounded this basin. When the water was admitted, whole farms were submerged, and the "neighbors" complained lest this overflow should tempt miasma. So great was the excitement, that over one hundred and fifty residents of the county united, and with shovels and spades, made a breach in the embankment. Many holding prominent positions in the county were engaged in this work,

and all laid themselves liable to the State laws, which made the despoiling of public works a penitentiary offense.

The matter was taken up by the courts, but a grand jury could not be found in Mercer County to find a bill of indictment.

The officers who had charge of the work, ignored the law requiring the cutting and saving of the timber on lands appropriated, for canal reservoirs. The trees were ruthlessly girdled, and thousands of acres of valuable timber that might have been highly desirable in the building of bridges, etc., were destroyed. However, an adjustment was finally effected, and the work was prosecuted with the entire approbation of the people, who were convinced that convenient transportation was to be desired.

OHIO LAND TRACTS.

After the Indians relinquished all claims against the lands of those States west of the Alleghanies, as they had been obtained by conquest, the United States, as a government, owned the soil. When Ohio was admitted into the Union, a stipulation was made that the fee simple to all the lands within its boundaries, with the exception of those previously sold or granted, should vest in the General Government. At the present writing, but few tracts remain that can be called "public lands." In this, as in other States, tracts are designated by their pioneer signification or the purpose to which they were originally devoted. In Ohio, these tracts are known as :

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|-----------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Congress Lands. | 8. Symmes' Purchase. | 15. Maumee Road. |
| 2. United States Military. | 9. Refugee Tract. | 16. School Lands. |
| 3. Virginia Military. | 10. French Grant. | 17. College Lands. |
| 4. Western Reserve. | 11. Dohrman's Grant. | 18. Ministerial Lands. |
| 5. Fire Lands. | 12. Zane's Grant. | 19. Moravian Lands. |
| 6. Ohio Company's Purchase. | 13. Canal Lands. | 20. Salt Sections. |
| 7. Donation Tract. | 14. Turnpike Lands. | |

The lands sold by the direct officers of the Government, under the direction of Congress, according to the laws, are known as Congress lands. They are properly surveyed, and laid out in townships six miles square, under the direction of the Government, and the expense incurred settled by Congress. These townships are subdivided into sections, containing 640 acres. One section is reserved, in every township, for educational purposes, to be utilized in any manner approved by the State as being the best to aid the cause for which they are assigned.

The Western Reserve will be remembered as the tract originally belonging to Connecticut. It lies in the northeast quarter of the State. A half-million acres were donated by the old Eastern State, when her claim was in force, to sufferers from fire during the Revolutionary war, which created the name, "fire lands." Many settled here whose homes were destroyed by the British during the war.

It will be remembered, that on account of discoveries by subjects of empires, in the New World, the "Old World" kings laid claim to different portions

of the young continent. At that period, European knowledge of American geographical positions and limits was exceedingly meager, which occasioned several wars and more discussions. These Old-World sovereigns also assumed the authority to sell or present tracts of land to their subjects, in those territories they deemed their own.

King Charles II of England granted to his loyal subjects the colony of Connecticut, in 1662, placing with them a charter of right to all lands within certain prescribed boundaries. But these "boundaries" frequently conflicted with those of others, and sometimes extended to the Pacific Ocean, or "South Sea," as it was then termed. Connecticut, by her original charter rights, held all lands between the forty-first and forty-second parallels of north latitude, and from Providence Plantation on the east, to Pacific Ocean on the west, excepting the New York and Pennsylvania colonies. As late as the establishment of the United States as an independent government, those colliding claims frequently engendered confusion and warm discussion between the nation and Connecticut, regarding the original colony claim. This was compromised by the national claims being relinquished in regard to the territorial claim in Ohio, and Connecticut holding the 3,800,000 acres described as the "Western Reservation." The Government held the right of jurisdiction.

In 1796, Congress set aside a certain division of land, to satisfy the claims of officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary war. It includes the 2,500,000 acres between the Greenville treaty line and the Congress and refugee lands, and "VII ranges of townships," on the east, and the Scioto River, west. This constitutes the "Military Tract." The "Virginia Military Tract" lies between the Scioto and Little Miami Rivers, and extends south to the Ohio.

James I, in his authorized charter to the Virginia colony, in the year 1609, made rather visionary boundary lines, sweeping over the continent, west of the Ohio River, "of the north and south breadth of Virginia." Virginia reconciled the matter by relinquishing all her claims northwest of the Ohio River, with the exception of a tract for the purpose of donating the same to her troops of the Revolution—their claims demanding such a return in some section. Unfortunately, this tract was not regularly surveyed, and conflicting "lines" have given rise to litigation ever since that stipulation was made.

The Ohio Company's Purchase has already been described—as has the Symmes Purchase.

The Refugee Tract covers an area of 100,000 acres, extending eastwardly from the Scioto River forty-eight miles, in a strip of country four and one-half miles broad, north to south. *Columbus*, the capital of the State, is situated in the western portion. This land was donated by Congress to those individuals who left the British dominions and rule, during the Revolution, and espoused the American cause.

The French Tract borders on the Ohio River, in the southeastern quarter of Scioto County. It includes 24,000 acres, and was ceded to those French

families that lost their claims at Gallipolis, through invalid titles; 12,000 acres were added, after the above grant of 1795.

Dohrman's Grant includes a section, six miles square, in the southeastern portion of Tuscarawas County. It was granted to Arnold Henry Dohrman, a Portuguese merchant, as a token of appreciation of the aid and shelter he rendered American cruisers and vessels of war, during the Revolution.

The Moravian Lands were originally grants by the old Continental Congress, in 1787, and confirmed by the act of the Government Congress, in 1796, to the Moravian Brethren, of Bethlehem, Penn., in sacred trust, and for the use of those Indians who embraced Christianity and civilization, desiring to live and settle thereon. These three tracts include 4,000 acres each, and are situated in Tuscarawas County. In 1823, the Indians relinquished their rights to the 12,000 acres in this county, for 24,000 acres, in a territory designated by the United States, together with an annuity of \$400.

Zane's Tracts included a portion of land on the Muskingum, whereon Zanesville was built; another at the crossing of the Hocking, on which Lancaster is located; and yet another on the left bank of the Scioto River, opposite Chillicothe. These grants were made to Ebenezer Zane, by Congress, in 1796, as a reward for opening a road from Wheeling, Va., to Maysville, Ky. In 1802, Mr. Zane received three additional tracts, one square mile each, in consideration of being captured and held a prisoner, during the Revolutionary war, when a boy, by the Indians. He lived with these people most of his life, securing many benefits for the Americans. These tracts are located in Champaign County.

The Maumee Road Lands extend the length of the road, from the Maumee River, at Perrysburg, to the western limits of the Western Reserve, a distance of forty-six miles—in a strip two miles wide. This includes about 60,000 acres. These lands were ceded by the Indians, at the treaty of Brownstown, in 1808. The original intention of Congress was to mark a highway through this strip, but no definite action was taken until 1823, when the land was ceded to the State of Ohio, under an obligation that the State make and sustain the projected road, within four years after the transfer.

The Turnpike Lands extended over 31,360 acres along the western side of the Columbus & Sandusky Turnpike, in the eastern parts of Seneca, Crawford and Marion Counties. They were designed for the transportation of mail stages, troops and other United States property, free from toll. The grant was made in 1827.

"The Ohio Canal Lands" comprise about 1,000,000 acres, set aside for the purpose of canal construction.

When Ohio was admitted to the Union, a guarantee was given that the State should not tax Government lands until they should have been sold for five years. That the thirty-sixth part of all territory within the State limits should be devoted to educational purposes, for the general benefit of the population. In

order to secure tracts which would prove available, and thus insure returns, they were selected in small lots. No. 16 was designated as the sectional portion, in each township of Congress lands, the Ohio Company's and Symmes Purchases, the United States Military Lands, the Connecticut Reserve, and a number of quarter townships. These school lands were selected by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The college townships are thirty-six miles square. A section, thirty-six miles square, in the center of Jackson County, in the vicinity and containing the Scioto Salt Licks, was also reserved by Congress, together with a quarter-mile township in Delaware County. This swept over 27,040 acres. In 1824, Congress authorized the State to sell these lands. The proceeds were to be devoted to literary requirements, such as might be specified by Congress.

IMPROVEMENTS.

We have heretofore briefly alluded to the canal system of Ohio, which in the beginning caused considerable anxiety to settlers directly in the course of its survey. The Legislature passed the "Internal Improvement by Navigable Canals" act, in 1825, and the work was immediately inaugurated and hastened. The "Ohio Canal" extends from the lake to the Ohio, and the "Miami" connects Cincinnati with Dayton. The latter was completed to Toledo in 1844, a length of 493 miles. Its total cost, including reservoir cutting and feeders, was \$7,500,000. The Ohio Canal was finished in 1833.

During the construction of these canals, the curiosities which have attracted antiquarians and scientists, in the State of Ohio, were found in various places. Relics were discovered that must have belonged to a giant race. Nearly 3,000 graves were found, of the "mound type."

A third canal was begun in 1836, reaching from Wallhonding, in Coshocton County, to Roscoe, its length being twenty-five miles, involving an expense of \$610,000. This was completed in 1842. The Hocking Canal, between Carroll, in Fairfield County, and Athens, in Athens County, a distance of fifty-six miles, was also cut, about the same time, at a cost of nearly \$1,000,000.

The Muskingum improvements were also being carried forward. Locks and dams were requisite for the perfection of navigation in this water-course, from Dresden to Marietta, a distance of ninety-one miles. This added an expense of \$1,630,000 to the call for improvement appropriations. To the Miami Canal was added a feeder, known as the Warren County Canal—extending from Franklin to Lebanon, which was not completed, although over \$250,000 were expended in its construction as far as it went.

Railway transportation was a subject which engrossed the attention of those interested in State perpetuity and general prosperity. About the year 1831, the Legislature received applications for railway charters. The first one granted was the "Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland Railroad," on June 5, 1832. The "Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark Railroad" obtained a charter in 1836, March 11, followed,



A. Jones. M.D.

three days thereafter, by the "Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad." The "Little Miami" was begun in 1837. Notwithstanding these chartered rights, but 129 miles were completed in 1847, and in operation. In 1878, the mileage had increased to 6,264. The valuation of the operating roads was estimated the same year, at \$76,113,500. Their taxation summed up \$1,128,116.

No State in the Union has been more zealous in her educational interests than Ohio. Public lands were generously granted by Congress, and the State added her affirmation. However, no practical and effectual system was adopted until 1825.

An act was then passed to tax all real property one-half mill per dollar for the establishment of schools in each township, and the support of the same. An act of 1829, increased the tax to three-fourths of a mill. Trustees of townships were instructed to make divisions and locate convenient school districts. Household-ers were to elect three school directors, a clerk and treasurer annually. Privileges and restrictions were enjoined in all cases. The household-ers were allowed their discretion, governed accordingly, in imposing taxes for the erection of school buildings. The Courts of the Common Pleas appointed a committee to examine the qualifications of those individuals making application for the position of teachers. The school extended equal privileges to all white children. Those of colored parentage were excluded, and no tax was levied for school purposes upon colored parents. An amendment has admitted the children of colored parents. The system has continued the same, with a few amendments. A State Commissioner of Common Schools is elected every third year, who has general charge of the interests of public schools. A State Board of Examiners, composed of three persons, appointed by the State Commissioner, for two years' term, is authorized to issue life certificates of high qualifications, to such teachers as it may find to possess the requisite scholarship, character, experience and ability. These certificates, signed by the Commissioner, are valid throughout the State. A County Board of Examiners, of three members, is formed in each county. Boards of education, for cities, are made up of one or two members from each ward. City Boards of Examiners are also appointed. Section 4 of the law of 1873, was amended in 1877, which made the territory annexed to an incorporated village, at the option of the voters of the village and tributary section, whether it be included with the village as one school district, or left as two school districts. Section 56 of the law was amended, in its bearing upon cities of 30,000 to 75,000 inhabitants, by limiting to five mills on the dollar of taxable property, the levies in such cities for continuing schools, for purchasing sites for schoolhouses, for leasing, purchasing, erecting and furnishing school houses, and for all school expenses. The public funds are subject to the discretion of voters, and boards are authorized, under instructions, to make the best use of such funds. Taxation is subject to the discretion of the State, certain limits being prescribed.

In 1878, the number of youth of the school age numbered 1,941,963. On the rolls, 740,194 names were recorded. In the year 1878, 23,391 teachers were employed, receiving \$4,956,514.46 for their services.

Ohio not only sustains her public schools on a broad, liberal basis, but she encourages educational pursuits in superior universities and colleges throughout the State. These institutions are not aided by State funds, but are sustained by society influence, added to their self-supporting resources. Ohio also possesses a large number of normal schools, academies, seminaries and business colleges. These are not entitled to the privileges of the school fund. Scientific, professional, theological, legal and medical instructions are in no manner limited in their facilities. Industrial and reformatory schools are especially thorough. Institutions for the instruction of the deaf and dumb, and blind, and feeble-minded, are under the best discipline.

We may add, many female seminaries have been established which are entirely sustained by other than State aid. Ohio has, from its inception, been solid and vigorous in whatever tended toward improvement and enlightenment.

We have also referred to the banking system of this State, as being first established on a basis through a contest between the State and the General Government. Authorities differ regarding the exact date and location of the very first house established in the State for the purpose of transacting banking business. It is highly probable that Marietta is more directly associated with that event than any other town. There are at present over one hundred and sixty-seven national banks, with an aggregate capital of \$27,794,468. It also has eighteen banks of deposit, incorporated under the State banking laws of 1845, representing an aggregate capital of \$539,904. Twenty-three savings banks, incorporated under the State act of 1875, with an aggregate capital of \$1,277,500. Of private banks it has 192, with an aggregate capital of \$5,663,898. The State represents in her banking capital over \$36,275,770. The First National of Cincinnati has a capital stock of over \$1,000,000. The others fall below that sum, their capital diminishing from 10,000 shares of \$100 each. The valuation for taxation is \$850,000—Merchant's National of Cincinnati—to the valuation of a tax of \$5,000 on the First National of Beverly.

BOUNDARY LINES.

We must not omit the subject of the State boundaries. Ohio was especially the field for most animated discussions, relative not only to State limits but county lines and township rights. In 1817, a severe controversy arose, which was settled only after violent demonstrations and Government interference.

In primitive times, the geographical position, extent and surface diversities were but meagerly comprehended. In truth, it may be asserted they could not have been more at variance with actual facts had they been laid out "haphazard." The ordinance of 1787 represented Lake Michigan far north of its real position, and even as late as 1812, its size and location had not been

definitely ascertained. During that year, Amos Spafford addressed a clear, comprehensive letter to the Governor of Ohio, on this subject, relative to the boundary lines of Ohio. Several lines of survey were laid out as the first course, but either Michigan or Ohio expressed disapproval in every case. This culminated in 1835, when the party beginning a "permanent" survey began at the northwest corner of the State, and was attacked by a force of Michigan settlers who sent them away badly routed and beaten. No effort was made to return to the work until the State and various parties had weighed the subject, and finally the interposition of the Government became necessary.

A settlement resulted in Ohio being bounded on the north by Lake Erie and the State of Michigan, on the east by Pennsylvania and West Virginia, on the south by the Ohio River, and on the west by Indiana.

It is situated between the $38^{\circ} 25'$ and 42° north latitude, and $84^{\circ} 50'$ west longitude from Greenwich, or $3^{\circ} 30'$ and $7^{\circ} 50'$ west from Washington. From north to south, it extends over 210 miles, and from east to west 220 miles—comprising 39,964 square miles.

The State is generally higher than the Ohio River. In the southern counties, the surface is greatly diversified by the inequalities produced by the excavating power of the Ohio River and its tributaries. The greater portion of the State was originally covered with timber, although in the central and northwestern sections some prairies were found. The crest or watershed between the waters of Lake Erie and those of the Ohio is less elevated than in New York or Pennsylvania. Sailing upon the Ohio the country appears to be mountainous, bluffs rising to the height of two hundred and fifty to six hundred feet above the valleys. Ascending the tributaries of the Ohio, these precipitous hills gradually lessen until they are resolved into gentle undulations, and toward the sources of the river the land is low and marshy.

Although Ohio has no inland lakes of importance, she possesses a favorable river system, which, aided by her canals, gives her prestige of a convenient water transportation. The lake on her northern boundary, and the Ohio River on her southern limit, afford most convenient outlets by water to important points. Her means of communication and transportation are superior in every respect, and are constantly being increased.

ORGANIZATION OF COUNTIES AND EARLY EVENTS.

Adams County was named in honor of John Adams, second President of the United States. Gov. St. Clair proclaimed it a county on July 10, 1797. The Virginia Military Tract included this section, and the first settlement made within its boundaries was in this county in 1795, between the Scioto and Little Miami, at Manchester, by Gen. Nathaniel Massie. In this town was held the first court of the county.

West Union, the present county seat, was laid out by the Hon. Thomas Kirker. It occupies the summit of a high ridge. The surface of this county is

hilly and broken, and the eastern part is not fertile. It produces corn, wheat, oats and pork. Beds of iron are found in the eastern part. Its hills are composed of aluminous shale. The barren hills afford a range for cattle and hogs. A sort of vagrant class derive a support by collecting stones, hoop-poles and tanners' barks from these hills.

Ashland County is one of the finest agricultural sections. It was formed February 26, 1846. Wheat comprises its principal crop, although large quantities of oats, corn, potatoes, grass and fruit are raised. Ashland is its county seat, and was laid out by William Montgomery in 1816. It was called Uniontown for several years. Daniel Carter raised the first cabin within the county limits in 1811.

Auglaize County was formed in February, 1848, from Allen and Mercer Counties. Wapakoneta is its county seat.

Allen County was formed from the Indian Territory April 1, 1820. Lima is its county seat.

Ashtabula County was formed June 7, 1807, and was organized January 22, 1811. The surface is level near the lake, while the remainder is undulating. The soil is mostly clay. Very little wheat is raised, but considerable corn and oats. Butter and cheese are the main marketable productions. This was the first county settled on the Western Reserve, and also the earliest in Northern Ohio. On the 4th of July, 1796, the first surveying party arrived at the mouth of Conneaut Creek. Judge James Kingsbury was the first who wintered there with his family. He was the first man to use a sickle in the first wheat-field in the Western Reserve. Their child was the first born on the Western Reserve, and was starved to death. The first regular settlement was at Harpersfield, in 1798.

Jefferson is the county seat. Ashtabula is pleasantly situated on the river, with a fine harbor two and a half miles from the village.

The first church on the Western Reserve was founded at Austinburg in 1801.

Athens County was formed from Washington March 1, 1805. It produces wheat, corn, oats and tobacco. The surface is hilly and broken, with rich bottom lands between. Coal, iron ore and salt add materially to its commercial value. It has the advantage of the canal, as well as other transportation. Athens, its county seat, is situated on the Hocking River. The Ohio University, the first college founded in the State, is located here. We have mentioned the ancient mounds found in this county, heretofore. Yellow pine is abundant in the lower part of the Hocking Valley.

Brown County was formed March 1, 1818, from Adams and Clermont. It produces wheat, corn, rye, oats and pork. The southern part is prolific in grain, while the northern is adapted to grazing purposes. The surface is undulating, with the exception of the Ohio River hills. Over this county Tecumseh once held sway.

Georgetown is the county seat, and was laid out in 1819. Ripley is the largest business town in the county.

Belmont County was announced by Gov. St. Clair September 7, 1801. It produces large crops of wheat, oats, corn and tobacco, an annual crop of over 2,000,000 pounds of the latter being the average. It also trades largely in wool and coal. It is a picturesque tract of country, and was one of the pioneers in the early settled portions.

In 1790, Fort Dillie was erected on the west side of the Ohio. Baker's Fort was a mile below the mouth of the Captina. Many desperate Indian battles were fought within the limits of this county, and the famous Indian scout, Lewis Wetzcl, roamed over the region.

St. Clairsville is the county seat, situated on the elevation of land, in a fertile district. Capt. Kirkwood and Elizabeth Zane, of historic fame, were early pioneers here.

Butler County was formed in 1803, from Hamilton. It is within the blue limestone formation, and one of the most fertile sections of Ohio. It produces more corn than any other county in the State, besides fine crops of wheat, oats and large quantities of pork. Hamilton, the county seat, is situated on the Great Miami. Its hydraulic works furnish superior water-power. Rossville, on the opposite side of the Miami, is a large mercantile town.

St. Clair passed through this county on his Indian campaigns in 1791, building Fort Hamilton on the Miami.

Champaign County was formed March 1, 1805, from Greene and Franklin. It is drained by Mad River and its tributaries, which furnishes extensive mill privileges. Nearly a half is undulating, a quarter rolling, a fifth hilly, and 5 per cent wet prairie. The soil is fertile, and produces wheat, corn, oats, barley, hay, while beef and wool add to the general wealth. Urbana, the county seat, was laid out in 1805, by Col. William Ward. He was chief owner of the land and donated many lots to the county, under condition that their proceeds be devoted to public improvements. Joseph Vance and George Fithian were the first settlers. The Methodists built the first church in 1807. The main army of Hull concentrated at this point before setting out for Detroit. Many Indian councils were called here, and Tecumseh was located for a time near Deer Creek.

Carroll County was formed from Columbiana in 1832-33. It produces wheat, oats and corn, and valuable coal and iron. The surface is hilly. Carrollton is its county seat. At Harlem is a celebrated chalybeate spring.

Clark County was formed March 1, 1817, from Champaign, Madison and Greene. Its second settlement was at Kreb's Station, in 1796. It is highly cultivated, well watered and very fertile. The Mad River, Buck and Beaver Creeks furnish abundant water-power. It produces principally wheat, corn and oats.

Tecumseh, the old Indian warrior, was born at the ancient Indian village of Piqua, on the Mad River, on the site of New Boston. Piqua was

destroyed by Gen. George Rogers Clarke. Skeletons, beads, gun barrels, tomahawks, kettles, etc., have been found in the vicinity.

Springfield, the county seat, is situated on the National road. It has convenient transportation facilities, is handsomely laid out, and is noted for its cultured citizens. It is near Mad River, and Buck Creek runs through it.

Clinton County was formed in 1810. It produces chiefly wheat, oats, wool and pork. Its surface is undulating, in some parts hilly, and the soil fertile. Its streams furnish desirable water-power. The county was settled in 1798-99. Wilmington is the county seat, and was laid out in 1810. The first log house was built by William Hobsin.

Clermont County was the eighth formed in the Northwest Territory, by proclamation of Gov. St. Clair, December 9, 1800. The soil is exceedingly rich, and the surface is broken and, near the Ohio, hilly. Wheat, corn, oats, hay, potatoes, tobacco, barley, buckwheat and rye form the main crops, while beef, pork, flour, hay and whisky constitute its main exports. Its streams furnish good water-power. Batavia, its county seat, is situated on the Little Miami River, and was laid out in 1820, by George Ely.

Columbiana County was formed March 25, 1803, from Jefferson and Washington. Its soil is very fertile, producing wheat, corn, oats and potatoes. It is wealthy in mineral deposits, coal, iron ore, lime and freestone being abundant. Its water-lime stone is of superior quality. Salt water is found on Yellow and Beaver Creeks. This is also the great wool-producing county of the State. It was settled in 1797. New Lisbon, its county seat, is well built.

The first paper-mill in Ohio was erected in this county, on Little Beaver Creek, by John Coulter and John Bever.

Coshocton County was organized April 1, 1811. Its principal products are wheat, corn, oats and wool. Hills and valleys alternate along the Muskingum River. Abrupt changes are strongly marked—a rich alluvium being overhung by a red bush hill, while directly beside it may be seen the poplar and sugar tree. Coal and iron ore add to its general importance, while salt wells have proven remunerative.

Coshocton, the county seat, is built on four wide, natural terraces, at the junction of the Tuscarawas with the Walhonding.

Cuyahoga County was formed June 7, 1807, from Geauga. Near the lake, the soil is sandy, while a clayey loam may be found elsewhere. The valleys near the streams produce wheat, barley and hay. Fruit is successfully grown, and cheese, butter, beef and wool are largely exported. Bog iron is found in the western part, and fine grindstone quarries are in operation. The sandstone from these quarries is now an important article of commerce. As early as 1775, there was a French settlement within the boundaries of Cuyahoga. In 1786, a Moravian missionary came to the present site of Cleveland, and settled in an abandoned village of the Ottawas. Circumstances prevented a

permanent settlement, and the British tacitly took possession, even remaining upon the lake shores after the Revolution.

The first permanent settlement was made at Cleveland in 1796. Mr. Job V. Stiles and family and Edward Paine passed the first winter there, their log cabin standing where the Commercial Bank is now located. Rodolphus Edwards and Nathaniel Doane settled here. The town was, in 1813, a depot of supplies and a rendezvous for troops engaged in the war.

Cleveland, the county seat, is situated at the northern termination of the Ohio Canal, on the lake shore. In 1814, it was incorporated as a village, and in 1836, as a city. Its elevation is about a hundred feet above the lake. It is a lovely city, and has one of the best harbors on Lake Erie.

Ohio City is another important town, nearly opposite Cleveland, on the Cuyahoga. It was incorporated in 1836.

Crawford County was formed April 1, 1820, from the old Indian territory. The entire county is adapted to grazing. The soil is generally composed of rich vegetable loam, and in some parts the subsoil is clay mixed with lime. Rich beds of shell marl have been discovered. It produces wheat, corn, oats, clover, timothy seed, wool and cattle. Fine limestone quarries are worked with success.

Bucyrus is the county seat, and was laid out February 11, 1822, by Samuel Norton and James Kilbourn, original owners of the land. The first settler in the town proper was Samuel Norton. A gas well has been dug in Bucyrus, on the land of R. W. Musgrove, which burns in a brilliant light when conducted to the surface by means of pipes. Crawford's Sulphur Springs are located nine miles from Bucyrus. The water is impregnated with sulphuretted hydrogen. It deposits a reddish-purple sediment. In its nature the water is a cathartic, and is diuretic and diaphoretic in its effects. A few rods away is a burning spring. The Annapolis Sulphur Spring is clear and has gained considerable fame by its curative qualities. Opposite Bucyrus is a chalybeate spring of tonic qualities.

There are some beds of peat in the county, the most extensive one being a wet prairie called Cranberry Marsh, containing nearly 2,000 acres.

Darke County was organized in March, 1817, from Miami County. It is abundantly timbered with poplar, walnut, blue ash, hickory, beech and sugar maple. It yields superior wheat, and is well adapted to grazing. In this county occurred the lamentable defeat of St. Clair, and the treaty of Greenville.

Greenville is the county seat, and was laid out August 10, 1808, by Robert Gray and John Dover. In December, 1793, Wayne built Fort Greenville on this spot, which covered about the same extent as the present town.

Delaware County was formed February 10, 1808, from Franklin. It produces mainly wheat, corn, oats, pork and wool.

Delaware is the county seat, and was laid out in the spring of 1808, by Moses Byxbe. The Delaware Spring in the village is of the white sulphur or

cold hydro-sulphurous nature, valuable for medicinal qualities in cases of bilious derangements, dyspepsia, scrofulous affections, etc.

Defiance County was inaugurated March 4, 1845, from Williams, Henry and Paulding. The Maumee, Tiffin and Auglaize flow through it. The Black Swamp covers much of its area.

Defiance, the county seat, is situated on the Maumee. It was laid out in 1822, by B. Level and H. Phillips. A large Indian settlement occupied its site in very early times. Wayne arrived here August 8, 1794, captured the place, finding about one thousand acres of corn, peach and apple orchards, and vegetables of all varieties. Here he built Fort Defiance.

Erie County was formed in 1838, from Huron and Sandusky. The soil is alluvial, and yields large crops of wheat, corn, oats and potatoes. It possesses inexhaustible quarries of limestone and freestone. Immense quantities of bog iron are also found. The Erie tribe is said to have once occupied the land, and were extirpated by the Iroquois. As early as 1754, the French had built settlements. In 1764, the county was besieged. Pontiac came here with warlike demonstrations, but made peace with the whites. Erie was included in the "fire lands" of the Western Reserve.

Sandusky City is the county seat, and was laid out in 1817, then termed Portland. At that time it contained two log huts. The town is finely situated, and is based upon an inexhaustible quarry of the finest limestone. In the "patriot war" with the Canadians, this city was the rendezvous for the "patriots."

Franklin County was formed April 30, 1803, from Ross. It contains much low wet land, and is better adapted to grazing than agricultural purposes. It was in early times occupied by the Wyandot Indians. Its first white settlement was made in 1797, by Robert Armstrong and others. Franklinton was laid out in 1797, by Lucas Sullivan. Worthington was settled by the Scioto Company in 1801. Col. Kilbourn, who was interested in the work, constructed the first map of Ohio during his explorations, by uniting sectional diagrams.

Columbus, the capital of the State of Ohio, is also the county seat of Franklin County. After the organization of a State government, the capital was "portable" until 1816. In 1810, the sessions were held at Chillicothe, in 1811 and 1812 at Zanesville, removing again to Chillicothe, and, in 1816, being located at Columbus. The town was laid out during the spring of 1812. A penitentiary was erected in 1813, and the State House was built in 1814. It was incorporated as "the borough of Columbus," February 10, 1816. The city charter was granted March 3, 1834.

It is beautifully located on the east bank of the Scioto. The Columbus Institute is a classical institution. A female and a theological seminary also add to its educational advantages. The Ohio Lunatic Asylum is also located here—also the Ohio Institution for the Education of the Blind. East of the

State House is the Ohio Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb.

Fairfield County was formed by proclamation of Gov. St. Clair, December 9, 1800.

The soil is varied, being in some parts exceedingly rich, and in others very sterile. It produces principally wheat, corn, rye, oats, buckwheat, barley, potatoes and tobacco.

Lancaster is the county seat, laid out by Ebenezer Zane in 1800. In 1797, he opened the road known as "Zane's Trace," from Wheeling to Linacstone—now Maysville. It passed through Lancaster, at a fording about three hundred yards below the present turnpike bridge. Near the turn stands an imposing eminence called "Standing Stone." Parties of pleasure frequently visit this spot.

Fayette County was formed from Ross and Highland in 1810. Wheat, corn, cattle, hogs, sheep and wool comprise its main productions. "The barrens" are situated in the northeastern part. This tract is covered by a growth of grass.

Washington is its county seat, laid out in 1810.

Col. Stewart was active in the interests of this section, and his memory is sacredly revered. Jesse Milliken was prominent in public affairs.

Fulton County, bordering on Michigan, was organized in 1850. It is drained by Bean Creek and other small affluents of the Maumee River. The surface is nearly level, and a large part of it is covered with forests of ash, beech, elm, hickory, white oak, black walnut, etc., furnishing excellent timber. The soil is fertile. Wheat, corn, oats and hay are the staple products. Wau-seon is the county seat.

Guernsey County was organized in March, 1810. Wool is a staple product, together with beef, horses and swine. It produces wheat, corn and oats.

Cambridge is the county seat and was laid out in June, 1806. Mr. Graham was the first settler on the site of the town, and his was the only dwelling between Lancaster and Wheeling.

The first cannel coal found in the county was discovered near Mill's Creek.

Greene County was formed May 1, 1803, from Hamilton and Ross. It produces wheat, corn, rye, grass-seed, oats, barley, sheep and swine. The streams furnish good water-power. There are five limestone quarries, and a marble quarry of variegated colors. The Shawnee town was on the Little Miami, and was visited by Capt. Thomas Bullit in 1773. When Daniel Boone was captured in 1778, he was brought to this town, and escaped the following year. Gen. Clarke invaded this county and the Indians reduced the town to ashes.

Xenia, the county seat, was laid off in the forest in 1803, by Joseph C. Vance. The first cabin was erected in April, 1804, by John Marshall. The Rev. James Fowler built the first hewed-log cabin. David A. Sanders built the first frame house. Nine miles north of the town, on the Little Miami River, are the Yellow Springs, which are impregnated with sulphur.

Geauga County was formed in 1805 from Trumbull. It exports sheep, cattle, butter and cheese. It is situated at the head of Chagrine, Cuyahoga and a part of Grand Rivers, on high ground, and is subjected to snowstorms more frequently than any other part of the Reserve. Its first settlement was made in 1798, at Burton. Chardon is fourteen miles from Lake Erie, and is 600 feet above it. It was laid out as the county seat in 1808.

Gallia County was formed April 30, 1803, from Washington. Its principal crops are wheat, corn, oats and beans. The surface is generally broken. Its first settlement was made in 1791, by a French colony, at Gallipolis. This colony was sent out under the auspices of the Scioto Company. This town is now the county seat.

Hamilton County was the second established in the Northwestern Territory by proclamation of Gov. St. Clair, January 2, 1790. Its surface is generally rolling. It produces the ordinary farm products, and a great variety of fruits and vegetables for the Cincinnati market. Vineyards thrive well within its limits, and the manufacture of wine is carried on to a considerable extent.

This county was the second settled in Ohio, and the first within the Symmes purchase. Settlers arrived at the spot now occupied by Cincinnati, and three or four log cabins were erected. Gen. Arthur St. Clair arrived here in January, 1790. The army of Wayne encamped here later, at Fort Washington. Mr. Maxwell established in 1793 the *Sentinel of the Northwestern Territory*, the first newspaper printed north of the Ohio River. In 1796, Edward Freeman became its proprietor, and changed the name to *Freeman's Journal*. January 11, 1794, two keel-boats sailed from Cincinnati to Pittsburgh, making regular trips every four weeks. In 1801, the first sea vessel built at Marietta came down the Ohio.

Cincinnati, the county seat, was incorporated January 2, 1802. It was chartered as a city in 1819. The city is beautifully laid out and delightfully situated. Its public buildings are elegant and substantial, including the court house and many literary and charitable institutions.

The Cincinnati College was founded in 1819. It stands in the center of the city. It is built in Grecian-Doric style, with pilaster fronts and facade of Dayton marble. Woodward College is also popular.

The Catholics have founded the St. Xavier's College. Lane Seminary, a theological institution, is at Walnut Hills, two miles from the center of the city. It has over 10,000 volumes in its libraries. No charge is made for tuition. Rooms are provided and furnished at \$5 per year, and board ranges from 62½ cents to 90 cents a week. The Cincinnati Law School is connected with Cincinnati College. The Mechanics' Institute was chartered in 1828, and is in all respects well supplied with apparatus. A college for teachers was established in 1831, its object being to perfect those contemplating entering that profession in their studies and system.

The Cincinnati Orphan Asylum is an elegant building, and has a library and well-organized school attached. The Catholics of the city have one male and female orphan asylum. The Commercial Hospital and Lunatic Asylum of Ohio was incorporated in 1821.

Cincinnati is a large manufacturing city, and possesses fine water-power facilities. It communicates with the world by means of its canal, river, turnpikes, and railways. North Bend is another prominent town in this county, having been the residence of Gen. William H. Harrison, and the site of his burial place. The town was of considerable importance in the early settlement of the State. About thirty yards from Harrison's tomb is the grave of Judge Symmes.

Hancock County was formed April 1, 1820. It produces wheat, oats, corn, pork and maple sugar. The surface is level and its soil is fertile. Blanchard's Fork waters the central and southern part of the county. Findlay, the county seat, was laid out by ex-Gov. Joseph Vance and Elnathan Corry, in 1821. It was relaid in 1829. William Vance settled there in the fall of 1821. At the south end of the town, are two gas wells. In the eastern part, is a mineral spring, and west of the bridge, is a chalybeate spring.

Hardin County was formed April 1, 1820, from the old Indian Territory. It produces, principally, wheat, corn and swine. A portion of the surface is level, and the remainder undulating. Fort McArthur was built on the Scioto River, but proved a weak stockade. Kenton is the county seat, situated on the Mad River.

Harrison County was formed from Jefferson and Tuscarawas January 1, 1814. The surface is hilly, abounding in coal and limestone. Its soil is clayey. It is one of the important wool-growing counties in Ohio. It produces large quantities of wheat, corn, oats and hay, besides a considerable number of horses, cattle and swine.

In April, 1799, Alexander Henderson and family settled in this county, and at the same time, Daniel Peterson and his family resided at the forks of Short Creek. The early settlers were much annoyed by Indians and wild beasts. Cadiz is the county seat, and was laid out in 1803 and 1804, by Messrs. Briggs and Beatty.

Henry County was formed from the old Indian Territory, April 1, 1820. Indian corn, oats, potatoes, and maple sugar constitute the main products. The county is well supplied with running streams, and the soil is unusually rich.

The greater portion of this county is covered by the "Black Swamp." Throughout this swamp are ridges of limestone, covered with black walnut, red elm, butternut and maple. The soil is superior for grain. Fruit thrives and all varieties of vegetables are produced in large quantities. Simon Girty, notorious for his wicked career, resided in this county. Girty led the attack on Fort Henry, in September, 1777. He demanded the surrender of the fort, and menaced its inmates with an Indian massacre, in case of refusal. The

action began, but the fort gained the victory. He led a ferocious band of Indians, and committed the most fiendish atrocities.

Napoleon, the county seat, is situated on the Maumee River.

Highland County was formed in May, 1805, from Ross, Adams and Clermont. It is a wealthy, productive county. Its wheat commands a high market price. The crops consist of wheat, corn, oats, maple sugar, wool, swine and cattle. Its first settlement began in 1801, at New Market, by Oliver Ross, Robert Keeston, George W. Barrere, Bernard Weyer and others. Simon Kenton made a trace through this county in early times. Hillsboro is the county seat, and was laid out in 1807, by David Hays, on the land of Benjamin Ellicott. It is situated on the dividing ridge, between the Miami and Scioto. The Hillsboro Academy was founded in 1827.

Hocking County was formed March 1, 1818, from Ross, Athens and Fairfield. Its principal products are corn, wheat, tobacco and maple sugar. Its surface is broken and hilly, but is level and fertile beside the streams.

The Wyandots once occupied this tract, and built a large town herein. In 1798, a few white families ventured to settle. Logan is its county seat, and is situated on the Hocking River.

Holmes County was formed from Coshocton, Tuscarawas and Wayne, January 20, 1824. It produces wheat, corn, oats, potatoes, maple sugar, swine, sheep and cattle. The southwestern portion is broken. Thomas Butler was the first settler, in 1810. Millersburg is the county seat, and was laid out in 1830.

Huron County was organized in 1815. It produces hay, wheat, corn, oats, barley, buckwheat, flaxseed, potatoes, butter, cheese, wool and swine. Norwalk is the county seat.

Jackson County was organized March, 1816. The country is rich in minerals and abounds in coal and iron ore. The exports are cattle, wool, swine, horses, lumber, millstones, tobacco and iron. Jackson, the county seat, was laid out in 1817. The old Scioto salt-works were among the first worked in Ohio by the whites. Prior to this period, the Indians came some distance to this section to make salt. When Daniel Boone was a prisoner, he spent some time at these works.

Jefferson County was proclaimed by Gov. St. Clair July 29, 1797, and was the fifth county established in Ohio. It is one of the most important manufacturing counties in the State. Its resources in coal are also extended. The surface is hilly and the soil fertile, producing wheat, corn and oats. The old "Mingo" town was on the present farms of Jeremiah Hallock and Mr. Daniel Potter. The troops of Col. Williamson rendezvoused at this point, when they set out in their cruel Moravian campaign, and also the troops of Col. Crawford, when they started on the campaign against the Sandusky Indians. Here Logan, the powerful and manly chief of the Mingo nation, once resided. He took no active part in the old French war, which closed in

1760, except that of a peacemaker. He was a staunch friend of the whites until the abominable and unprovoked murder of his father, brother and sister, which occurred in 1774, near the Yellow Creek. He then raised the battle cry and sought revenge.

However, Logan was remarkably magnanimous toward prisoners who fell into his hands. The year 1793 was the last spent in Indian warfare in Jefferson County.

Fort Steuben was erected on the present site of Steubenville, the county seat, in 1789. It was constructed of block-houses, with palisade fences, and was dismantled during Wayne's campaign. Bezaleel Wells and Hon. James Ross laid the town out in 1798. It was incorporated February 14, 1805. It is situated upon an elevated plain. In 1814, Messrs. Wells and Dickerson built a woolen manufactory, and introduced merino sheep to the county.

Knox County was formed March 1, 1808, from Fairfield. It is drained by the Vernon River. It produces wheat, corn, oats, tobacco, maple sugar, potatoes and wool. Mount Vernon was laid out in 1805. The early settlers found two wells on the Vernon River, built of hammered stone, neatly laid, and near by was a salt-lick. Their direct origin remains a mystery. Gilman Bryant, in 1807, opened the first store in Mount Vernon. The court house was built in 1810. The Indians came to Mount Vernon in large numbers for the purpose of trading in furs and cranberries. Each Saturday, the settlers worked on the streets, extracting stumps and improving the highway. The first settler north of the place was N. M. Young, who built his cabin in 1803. Mount Vernon is now the county seat, beautifully situated on Vernon River. Kenyon College is located at Gambier. It is richly endowed with 8,000 acres, and is valued at \$100,000. This institution was established under the auspices of Bishop Chase, in July, 1826, in the center of a \$4,000-acre tract belonging to Kenyon College. It was chartered as a theological seminary.

Lucas County is of comparatively recent origin. A large portion is covered by the "Black Swamp." It produces corn, wheat, potatoes and oats. This county is situated in the Maumee Valley, which was the great arena of historical events. The frightful battle of Wayne's campaign, where the Indians found the British to be traitors, was fought at Fort Meigs, in this county. Maumee City, the county seat, was laid out in 1817, as Maumee, by Maj. William Oliver and others. It is situated on the Maumee, at the head of navigation. The surface is 100 feet above the water level. This town, with Perrysburg, its neighbor, is exceedingly picturesque, and was in early times frequented by the Indians. The French had a trading station at this point, in 1680, and in 1794, the British Fort—Miami—was built. Toledo is on the left bank of the Maumee, and covers the site of a stockade fort, known as Fort Industry, erected in 1800. An Indian treaty was held here July 4, 1805, by which the Indians relinquished all rights to the "fire lands." In 1832, Capt. Samuel Allen gave an impetus to the place, and Maj. Stickney also became interested in its advancement.

Speculation in lots began in 1834. The Wabash & Erie Canal interest arose in 1836. Mr. Mason and Edward Bissel added their energies to assist the growth of the town. It was incorporated as a city in 1836. It was the center of the military operations in the "Ohio and Michigan war," known as the "boundary conflict."

The Ordinance of 1787 provided for the division of the Northwestern Territory into three or five States. The three southern were to be divided from the two northern by a line drawn east and west through the southern point of Lake Michigan, extending eastward to the Territorial line in Lake Erie. The constitution of Ohio adds a provision that if the line should not go so far north as the north cape of Maumee Bay, then the northern boundary of Ohio should be a line drawn from the southerly part of Lake Michigan to the north cape of the Maumee Bay.

The line of the ordinance was impossible, according to its instructions and the geography of the country.

When Michigan became a Territory, the people living between the "Fulton" and "Harris" lines found it more to their wishes to be attached to Michigan. They occupied disputed ground, and were thus beyond the limits of absolute law. In 1835, the subject was greatly agitated, and J. Q. Adams made a warm speech before Congress against the Ohio claim. The Legislature of Ohio discussed the matter, and an act was passed to attach the disputed section to Ohio, according to the constitutional decree. An active campaign opened between Michigan and Ohio. Gov. Lucas came out with the Ohio troops, in the spring of 1835, and Gov. Mason, of Michigan, followed the example. He marched into Toledo, robbed melon-patches and chicken-houses, crushed in the front door of Maj. Stickney's house, and carried him away prisoner of war. Embassadors were sent from Washington to negotiate matters—Richard Rush, of Pennsylvania and Col. Howard, of Maryland. At the next session of Congress, the matter was settled. Samuel Vinton argued for Ohio, in the House, and Thomas Ewing in the Senate. Michigan received an equivalent of the large peninsula between Lakes Huron, Michigan and Superior. Ohio received the disputed strip, averaging eight miles in width. Manhattan, Waterville and Providence are all flourishing towns.

Lorain County was formed from Huron, Cuyahoga and Medina, on December 26, 1822. The soil is generally fertile, and the surface level. Wheat, grass, oats, corn, rye and potatoes constitute the principal crops. Bog-iron ore is found in large quantities. A curious relic has been found in this county, bearing the date of 1533. Elyria is the county seat, and was laid out in 1817. The first settler was Mr. Heman Ely. Oberlin is situated about eight miles southwest of Elyria. The Oberlin Collegiate Institute has attained a wide celebrity.

Logan County was formed March 1, 1817. The surface is broken and hilly near the Mad River, but is generally level. The soil is fertile, producing

wheat, corn, rye, oats, clover, flax and timothy seed. The Shawnee Indians were located here, and built several villages on the Mad River. These towns were destroyed in 1786, by a body of Kentuckians, under Gen. Benjamin Logan. The whites surprised the towns. However, they returned after the work of destruction had been completed, and for many years frequented the section. On the site of Zanesville was a Wyandot village. By the treaty of September 29, 1817, the Senecas and Shawnees held a reservation around Lewistown. April 6, 1832, they vacated this right and removed west. Isaac Zane was born about the year 1753, and was, while a boy, captured and afterward adopted by the Wyandots. Attaining the age of manhood, he had no desire to return to his people. He married a Wyandot woman, who was half French. After the treaty of Greenville, he bought 1,800 acres on the site of Zanesville, where he lived until the year 1816, when he died, lamented by all his friends.

Logan County was settled about the year 1806. During the war of 1812, it was a rendezvous for friendly Indians. Bellefontaine, the county seat, was laid out March 18, 1820, on land owned by John Tulles and William Powell. Joseph Gordon built a cabin, and Anthony Ballard erected the first frame dwelling.

Gen. Simon Kenton is buried at the head of Mad River, five miles from Bellefontaine. He died April 29, 1836, aged eighty-one years and twenty-six days. This remarkable man came West, to Kentucky, in 1771. He probably encountered more thrilling escapes than any other man of his time. In 1778, he was captured and suffered extreme cruelties, and was ransomed by the British. He soon recovered his robust health, and escaped from Detroit the following spring. He settled in Urbana in 1802. He was elected Brigadier General of the militia, and in the war of 1812, joined Gen. Harrison's army. In the year 1820, he removed to Mad River. Gen. Vance and Judge Burnet secured him a pension, of \$20 per month.

Licking County was formed from Fairfield March 1, 1808. The surface is generally level, diversified by slight hills in the eastern portion. The soil is fertile, producing wheat, corn, oats and grass. Coal and iron ore of good quality add to the wealth of the county. Wool and dairy productions are also staples. Newark is the county seat, and is situated at the confluence of the three principal branches of the Licking. It was laid out by Gen. William C. Schenk, George W. Burnet and John M. Cummings, who owned this military section of 4,000 acres, in 1801. In 1802, Samuel Elliott and Samuel Parr built hewed-log houses. The picturesque "Narrows of the Licking" are in the eastern part of the county, which have elicited general praise from scenic hunters.

Lawrence County was organized March 1, 1816. There are many high and abrupt hills in this section, which abound in sand or freestone. It is rich in minerals, and the most important section of Ohio for iron manufacture.

Coal is abundant, and white clay exists in the western part suitable for pottery purposes. Agricultural productions are not extensive.

The county was settled in 1797 by the Dutch and Irish. The iron region extends through the west part of this county. Lawrence County produces a superior quality of iron, highly esteemed for castings, and is equal to Scotch pig for furnace purposes. Burlington is the county seat.

Lake County was formed from Geauga and Cuyahoga March 6, 1840. The soil is good and the surface rolling. It produces wheat, corn, oats, buckwheat, barley, hay and potatoes. Dairy products, cattle and wool are also staples. Its fruits—apples, peaches, pears, plums and grapes are highly prized. As early as 1799, a settlement was formed at Mentor. Painesville, the county seat, is situated on Grand River, in a beautiful valley. The Painesville Academy is a classical institution for the education of both sexes. Near the town is the Geauga furnace. Painesville was laid out by Henry Champion in 1805. At Fairport, the first warehouse in this section, and probably the first on the lake, was built by Abraham Skinner in 1803. This town has a fine harbor, and has a light-house and beacon. Kirtland, southwest from Painesville, was, in 1834, the headquarters of the Mormons. At that time, they numbered about three thousand. The old Mormon temple is of rough stone, plastered over, colored blue, and marked to imitate regular courses of masonry. As is well known, the Mormons derive their name from the book of Mormon, said to have been translated from gold plates found in a hill in Palmyra, N. Y.

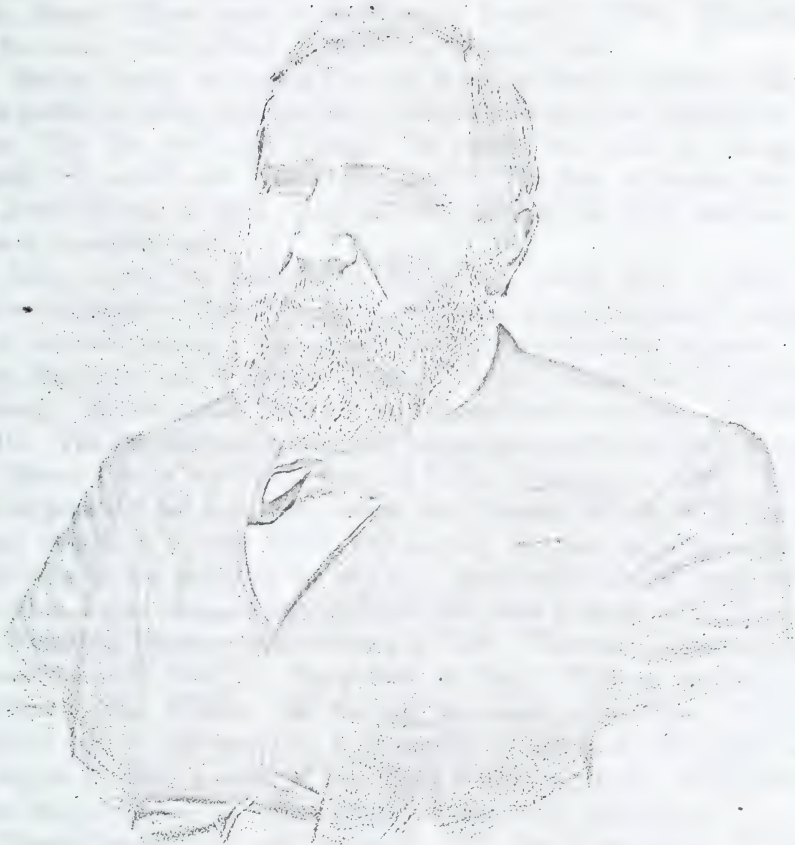
Madison County was organized in March, 1810. The surface is generally level. It produces grass, corn, oats and cattle—the latter forming a chief staple, while wool and pork add to the general wealth.

Jonathan Alder was much interested in the settlement of the county. He, like some other whites, had lived with the Indians many years, and had formed a lasting affection for them, and had married a squaw, with whom he became dissatisfied, which caused him to desire finding his own family. He succeeded in this through the assistance of John Moore. He left his wife and joined his people.

This county was first settled in 1795. Benjamin Springer made a clearing and built a cabin. He settled near Alder, and taught him the English language. Mr. Joshua Ewing brought four sheep to this place, and the Indians exhibited great astonishment over these strange animals. When the hostilities of 1812 began, the British offered inducements to the Indians to join them, and they consulted Alder regarding the best policy to adopt. He advised them to preserve neutrality until a later period, which they did, and eventually became firm friends of the Americans.

London is the county seat, and was laid out in 1810–11, by Patrick McLene.

Marion County was organized March 1, 1824. The soil is fertile, and produces extensive farm crops. The Delaware Indians once held a reservation here, and conceded their claims in 1829, August 3, and removed west of the



Mr. Doan

Mississippi. Marion, the county seat, was laid out in 1821, by Eber Baker and Alexander Holmes. Gen. Harrison marched through this section during his campaign.

Mahoning County was formed in 1846, from Trumbull and Columbiana. The surface is rolling and the soil generally fertile. The finer qualities of wood are produced here. Bituminous coal and iron are found in large quantities. Col. James Hillman came to the Western Reserve in 1786. The settlement of the county went forward. Canfield is the county seat.

Medina County was formed from the Western Reserve February 12, 1812. The surface is rolling and the soil is fertile, producing fine agricultural products. The first trail made through the county was made by George Poe, Joseph H. Larwell and Roswell M. Mason. The first settlement was made by Joseph Harris in 1811. He was soon joined by the Burr brothers. Medina is the county seat.

Meigs County was formed from Gallia and Athens April 1, 1819. The general character of the soil is clayey, producing large quantities of wheat, oats, corn, hay and potatoes. Vast quantities of salt are made and exported. Pomeroy, the county seat, is situated under a lofty hill, surrounded by picturesque scenery. Mr. Nathaniel Clark was the first settler of the county. He arrived in 1816. The first coal mine opened in Pomeroy was in 1819, by David Bradshaw.

Mercer County was formed from the Indian Territory in 1820. The surface is generally flat, and while covered with forests, inclined to be wet; but, being cleared, it is very fertile, and adapted to producing farm crops. St. Clair's Battle was fought on the boundary line between this and Darke County. The Hon. Lewis Cass and Duncan McArthur made a treaty at St. Mary's with the Wyandots, Shawnees and Ottawas, in 1818. The odious Simon Girty lived at one time at St. Mary's. Wayne built St. Mary's Fort, on the west bank of the river. John Whistler was the last commander of the fort. The largest artificial lake in the world, so it is asserted, is formed by the reservoir supplying the St. Mary's feeder of the Miami Extension Canal. It is about nine miles long, and from two to four broad. Celina is the county seat.

Miami County was formed January 16, 1807, from Montgomery. It abounds in excellent limestone, and possesses remarkable water-power facilities. Its agricultural products rank highly in quality and quantity. John Knoop came into this section about the year 1797, and its first settlement began about this time. Troy, the county seat, is situated upon the Great Miami. Piqua is another lovely town. The Miami River affords delightful scenery at this point.

Monroe County was formed January 29, 1813, from Belmont, Washington, and Guernsey. A portion of its surface is abrupt and hilly. Large quantities of tobacco are raised, and much pork is exported. Wheat and corn grow well in the western portion. Iron ore and coal abound. The valleys of the streams are very narrow, bounded by rough hills. In some places are natural rock grottoes. The first settlement was made in 1799, near the mouth of the Sunfish.

At this time, wolves were numerous, and caused much alarm. Volney entered this county, but was not prepossessed in its favor. One township is settled by the Swiss, who are educated and refined. Woodsfield is the county seat.

Montgomery County was formed from Ross and Hamilton May 1, 1803. The soil is fertile, and its agricultural products are most excellent. Quarries of grayish-white limestone are found east of the Miami.

Dayton is the county seat, situated on the Great Miami, at the mouth of Mad River. A company was formed in 1788, but Indian wars prevented settlement. After Wayne's treaty, in 1795, a new company was formed. It advanced rapidly between the years 1812 and 1820. The beginning of the Miami Canal renewed its prosperity, in 1827. The first canal-boat from Cincinnati arrived at Dayton on the 25th of January, 1829. The first one arrived from Lake Erie in June, 1845. Col. Robert Patterson came to Dayton in 1804. At one time, he owned Lexington, Ky., and about one third of Cincinnati.

Morgan County was organized in 1818, March 1. The surface is hilly and the soil strong and fertile, producing wheat, corn, oats and tobacco. Pork is a prolific product, and considerable salt is made. The first settlement was made in 1790, on the Muskingum. McConnellsville is the county seat. Mr. Ayres made the first attempt to produce salt, in 1817. This has developed into a large industry.

Morrow County was organized in 1848. It is drained by the Vernon River, which rises in it, by the East Branch of the Olontangy or Whetstone River, and by Walnut Creek. The surface is undulating, the soil fertile. The staple products are corn, wheat, oats, hay, wool and butter. The sugar maple abounds in the forests, and sandstone or freestone in the quarries. Mount Gilcad, the county seat, is situated on the East Branch of the Olontangy River.

Muskingum County was formed from Washington and Fairfield. The surface is rolling or hilly. It produces wheat, corn, oats, potatoes, tobacco, wool and pork. Large quantities of bituminous coal are found. Pipe clay, buhrstone or cellular quartz are also in some portions of the State. Salt is made in large quantities—the fine being obtained from a stratum of whitish sandstone. The Wyandots, Delawares, Senecas and Shawanoese Indians once inhabited this section. An Indian town occupied the site of Duncan's Falls. A large Shawanoese town was located near Dresden.

Zanesville is the county seat, situated opposite the mouth of the Licking. It was laid out in 1799, by Mr. Zane and Mr. McIntire. This is one of the principal towns in the State, and is surrounded by charming scenery.

Noble County, organized in 1851, is drained by Seneca, Duck and Wills Creeks. The surface is undulating, and a large part of it is covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Its staples are corn, tobacco, wheat, hay, oats and wool. Among its mineral resources are limestone, coal and petroleum. Near Caldwell, the county seat, are found iron ore, coal and salt.

Ottawa County was formed from Erie, Sandusky and Lucas, March 6, 1840. It is mostly within the Black Swamp, and considerable of its land is prairie and marsh. It was very thinly settled before 1830. Extensive plaster beds exist on the peninsula, which extends into Lake Erie. It has also large limestone quarries, which are extensively worked. The very first trial at arms upon the soil of Ohio, during the war of 1812, occurred upon this peninsula. Port Clinton, the county seat, was laid out in 1827.

Perry County was formed from Washington, Fairfield and Muskingum, March 1, 1817. Fine tobacco is raised in large quantities. Wheat, corn, oats, hay, cattle, pork and wool add to the general wealth. This county was first settled in 1802. In 1807, John Finck erected the first cabin near the site of Somerset, formerly the county seat. New Livingston is now the county seat.

Paulding County was formed from old Indian territory August 1, 1820. It produces corn, wheat and oats. Paulding is the county seat.

Pickaway County was formed from Fairfield, Ross and Franklin, January 12, 1810. The county has woodland, barren, plain and prairie. The barrens were covered by shrub oaks, and when cleared are adapted to the raising of corn and oats. The Pickaway plains are three and a half miles west of Circleville, and this tract is said to contain the richest land in Ohio. Here, in the olden times, burned the great council fires of the red man. Here the allied tribes met Gen. Lewis, and fought the battle of Mount Pleasant. Dunmore's campaign was terminated on these plains. It was at the Chillicothe towns, after Dunmore's treaty, that Logan delivered his famous speech. Circleville, the county seat, is situated on the Scioto River and the Ohio Canal. It was laid out in 1810, by Daniel Dresbach. It is situated on the site of ancient fortifications.

Portage County was formed June 7, 1807, from Trumbull. It is a wealthy, thriving section. Over a thousand tons of cheese are annually produced. It also produces wheat, corn, oats, barley, buckwheat, rye, butter and wool. Ravenna is the county seat, and was originally settled by the Hon. Benjamin Tappan in June, 1799. In 1806, an unpleasant difficulty arose between the settlers and a camp of Indians in Deerfield, caused by a horse trade between a white man and an Indian. David Daniels settled on the site of Palmyra in 1799.

Pike County was organized in 1815. The surface is generally hilly, which abound with freestone, which is exported in large quantities for building purposes. Rich bottom lands extend along the Scioto and its tributaries. John Noland and the three Chenoweth brothers settled on the Pee Pee prairie about 1796. Picketown, the former county seat, was laid out about 1814. Waverly, the present county seat, is situated on the Scioto River.

Preble County was formed March 1, 1808, from Montgomery and Butler. The soil is varied. Excellent water-power facilities are furnished.

Eaton, the county seat, was laid out in 1806, by William Bruce, who owned the land. An overflowing well of strong sulphur water is near the town, while directly beside it is a limestone quarry. Holderman's quarry is about two

miles distant, from which is obtained a beautifully clouded gray stone. Fort St. Clair was built near Eaton, in the winter of 1791-92. Gen. Harrison was an Ensign at the time, and commanded a guard every other night for three weeks, during the building. The severe battle of November 6, 1792, was fought under its very guns. Little Turtle, a distinguished chief of the Miamis, roamed over this county for a time. He was witty, brave and earnest, and, although engaged in several severe contests with the whites, he was inclined toward peace. But when his warriors cried for war he led them bravely.

Putnam County was formed April 1, 1820, from old Indian territory. The soil is fertile, its principal productions being wheat, corn, potatoes and oats. Large quantities of pork are exported. Kalida, once the county seat, was laid out in 1834. Ottawa is the county seat.

Ross County was formed August 20, 1798, by the proclamation of Gov. St. Clair, and was the sixth county formed in the Northwestern Territory. The Scioto River and Paint Creek run through it, bordered with fertile lands. Much water-power is obtained from the many streams watering it. The main crops are wheat, corn and oats. It exports cattle and hogs.

The Rev. Robert W. Finley, in 1794, addressed a letter of inquiry to Col. Nathaniel Massie, as many of his associates had designed settling in the new State. This resulted in packing their several effects and setting out. A trivial Indian encounter was the only interruption they met with on their way. After Wayne's treaty, Col. Massie and many of these early explorers met again and formed a settlement—in 1796—at the mouth of Paint Creek. In August of this year, Chillicothe was laid out by Col. Massie, in a dense forest. He donated lots to the early settlers. A ferry was established over the Scioto, and the opening of Zane's trace assisted the progress of settlement.

Chillicothe, the county seat, is situated on the Scioto. Its site is thirty feet above the river. In 1800, it was the seat of the Northwestern Territorial Government. It was incorporated as a city in January, 1802. During the war of 1812, the city was a rendezvous for the United States troops. A large number of British were at one time guarded here. Adena is a beautiful place, and the seat of Gov. Worthington's mansion, which was built in 1806. Near this is Fruit Hill, the residence of the late Gen. McArthur, and latterly the home of his son-in-law, the Hon. William Allen. Eleven miles from Chillicothe, on the road to Portsmouth, is the home of the hermit of the Scioto.

Richland was organized March 1, 1813. It produces wheat, corn, oats, hay, potatoes, rye, hemp and barley. It was settled about 1809, on branches of the Mohican. Two block-houses were built in 1812. Mansfield, the county seat, is charmingly situated, and was laid out in 1808, by Jacob Newman, James Hedges and Joseph H. Larwell. The county was at that period a vast wilderness, destitute of roads. From this year, the settlement progressed rapidly.

Sandusky County was formed April 1, 1820, from the old Indian Territory. The soil is fertile, and country generally level. It mainly produces corn, wheat,

oats, potatoes and pork. The Indians were especially delighted with this tract. Near Lower Sandusky lived a band of Wyandots, called the Neutral Nation. These two cities never failed to render refuge to any who sought their protection. They preserved their peacemaking attributes through the Iroquois conflicts. Fremont, formerly called Lower Sandusky, the county seat, is situated at the head of navigation, on the Sandusky, on the site of the old reservation grant to the Indians, at the Greenville treaty council. Fort Stephenson was erected in August, 1813, and was gallantly defended by Col. Croghan.

Summit County was formed March 3, 1840, from Medina, Portage and Stark. The soil is fertile and produces excellent fruit, besides large crops of corn, wheat, hay, oats and potatoes. Cheese and butter may be added as products.

The first settlement made in the county was at Hudson, in 1800. The old Indian portage-path, extending through this county, between the Cuyahoga, and Tuscarawas Branch of the Muskingum. This was a part of the ancient boundary between the Six Nations and the Western Indians. Akron, the county seat, is situated on the portage summit. It was laid out in 1825. In 1811, Paul Williams and Amos and Minor Spicer settled in this vicinity. Middlebury was laid out in 1818, by Norton & Hart.

Stark County was formed February 13, 1808. It is a rich agricultural county. It has large quantities of mineral coal, iron ore, flocks of the finest sheep and great water-power. Limestone and extensive beds of lime-marl exist. The manufacture of silk has been extensively carried on. Frederick Post, the first Moravian missionary in Ohio, settled here in 1761.

Canton is the county seat, situated in the forks of the Nimishillen, a tributary of the Muskingum. It was laid out in 1806, by Bezaleel Wells, who owned the land. Massillon was laid out in March, 1826, by John Duncan.

Shelby County was formed in 1819, from Miami. The southern portion is undulating, arising in some places to hills. Through the north, it is a flat tableland. It produces wheat, corn, oats and grass. The first point of English settlement in Ohio was at the mouth of Laramie's Creek, in this county, as early as 1752. Fort Laramie was built in 1794, by Wayne. The first white family that settled in this county was that of James Thatcher, in 1804. Sidney, the county seat, was laid out in 1819, on the farm of Charles Starrett.

Seneca County was formed April 1, 1820, from the old Indian territory. Its principal products are corn, wheat, grass, oats, potatoes and pork.

Fort Seneca was built during the war of 1812. The Senecas owned 40,000 acres of land on the Sandusky River, mostly in Seneca County. Thirty thousand acres of this land was granted to them in 1817, at the treaty held at the foot of the Maumee Rapids. The remaining 10,000 was granted the following year. These Indians ceded this tract, however, to the Government in 1831. It was asserted by an old chief, that this band was the remnant

of Logan's tribe. Tiffin, the county seat, was laid out by Josiah Hedges in the year 1821.

Scioto County was formed May 1, 1803. It is a good agricultural section, besides producing iron ore, coal and freestone. It is said that a French fort stood at the mouth of the old Scioto, as early as 1740. In 1785, four families settled where Portsmouth now stands. Thomas McDonald built the first cabin in the county. The "French grant" was located in this section—a tract comprising 24,000 acres. The grant was made in March, 1795. Portsmouth, the county seat, is located upon the Ohio.

Trumbull County was formed in 1800. The original Connecticut Western Reserve was within its limits. The county is well cultivated and very wealthy. Coal is found in its northern portion. We have, in our previous outline, given a history of this section, and it is not, therefore, necessary to repeat its details. Warren, the county seat, is situated on the Mahoning River. It was laid out by Ephraim Quinby in 1801. Mr. Quinby owned the soil. His cabin was built here in 1799. In August, 1800, while Mr. McMahan was away from home, a party of drunken Indians called at the house, abused the family, struck a child a severe blow with a tomahawk and threatened to kill the family. Mrs. McMahan could not send tidings which could reach her husband before noon the following day. The following Sunday morning, fourteen men and two boys armed themselves and went to the Indian camp to settle the difficulty. Quinby advanced alone, leaving the remainder in concealment, as he was better acquainted with these people, to make inquiries and ascertain their intentions. He did not return at once, and the party set out, marched into camp, and found Quinby arguing with Capt. George, the chief. Capt. George snatched his tomahawk and declared war, rushing forward to kill McMahan. But a bullet from the frontiersman's gun killed him instantly, while Storey shot "Spotted John" at the same time. The Indians then fled. They joined the council at Sandusky. Quinby garrisoned his house. Fourteen days thereafter, the Indians returned with overtures of peace, which were, that McMahan and Storey be taken to Sandusky, tried by Indian laws, and if found guilty, punished by them. This could not be done. McMahan was tried by Gen. St. Clair, and the matter was settled. The first missionary on the Reserve was the Rev. Joseph Badger.

Tuscarawas County was formed February 15, 1808, from Muskingum. It is well cultivated with abundant supplies of coal and iron.

The first white settlers were Moravian missionaries, their first visits dating back to 1761. The first permanent settlement was made in 1803. Miss Mary Heckewelder, the daughter of a missionary, was born in this county April 16, 1781. Fort Laurens was built during the Revolution. It was the scene of a fearful carnage. It was established in the fall of 1778, and placed under the command of Gen. McIntosh. New Philadelphia is the county seat, situated on the Tuscarawas. It was laid out in 1804 by John Knisely. A German

colony settled in this county in 1817, driven from their native land by religious dictation they could not espouse. They called themselves Separatists. They are a simple-minded people, strictly moral and honest.

Union County was formed from Franklin, Delaware, Logan and Madison in 1820. It produces corn, grass, wheat, oats, potatoes, butter and cheese. Extensive limestone quarries are also valuable. The Ewing brothers made the first white settlement in 1798. Col. James Curry, a member of the State Legislature, was the chief instigator in the progress of this section. He located within its limits and remained until his death, which occurred in 1834. Marysville is the county seat.

Van Wert County was formed from the old Indian territory April 1, 1820. A great deal of timber is within the limits of this county, but the soil is so tenacious that water will not sink through it, and crops are poor during wet seasons. The main product is corn. Van Wert, the county seat, was founded by James W. Riley in 1837. An Indian town had formerly occupied its site. Capt. Riley was the first white man who settled in the county, arriving in 1821. He founded Willshire in 1822.

Vinton County was organized in 1850. It is drained by Raccoon and Salt Creeks. The surface is undulating or hilly, and is extensively covered with forests in which the oak, buckeye and sugar maple are found. Corn, hay, butter and wool are staple products. Bituminous coal and iron ore are found. McArthur is the county seat.

Washington County was formed by proclamation of Gov. St. Clair July 27, 1788, and was the first county founded within the limits of Ohio. The surface is broken with extensive tracts of level, fertile land. It was the first county settled in the State under the auspices of the Ohio Company. A detachment of United States troops, under command of Maj. John Doughty, built Fort Harmar in 1785, and it was the first military post established in Ohio by Americans, with the exception of Fort Laurens, which was erected in 1778. It was occupied by United States troops until 1790, when they were ordered to Connecticut. A company under Capt. Haskell remained. In 1785, the Directors of the Ohio Company began practical operations, and settlement went forward rapidly. Campus Martius, a stockade fort, was completed in 1791. This formed a sturdy stronghold during the war. During the Indian war there was much suffering in the county. Many settlers were killed and captured.

Marietta is the county seat, and the oldest town in Ohio. Marietta College was chartered in 1835. Herman Blannerhassett, whose unfortunate association with Aaron Burr proved fatal to himself, was a resident of Marietta in 1796. About the year 1798, he began to beautify and improve his island.

Warren County was formed May 1, 1803, from Hamilton. The soil is very fertile, and considerable water-power is furnished by its streams. Mr. Bedell made the first settlement in 1795. Lebanon is the county seat. Henry

Taylor settled in this vicinity in 1796. Union Village is a settlement of Shakers. They came here about 1805.

Wayne County was proclaimed by Gov. St. Clair August 15, 1796, and was the third county in the Northwest Territory. The settlement of this section has already been briefly delineated. Wooster is the county seat. It was laid out during the fall of 1808, by John Beaver, William Henry and Joseph H. Larwell, owners of the land. Its site is 337 feet above Lake Erie. The first mill was built by Joseph Stibbs in 1809, on Apple Creek. In 1812, a block-house was erected in Wooster.

Wood County was formed from the old Indian territory in 1820. The soil is rich, and large crops are produced. The county is situated within the Maumee Valley. It was the arena of brilliant military exploits during early times.

Bowling Green is the county seat.

Williams County was formed April 1, 1820, from the old Indian territory. Bryan is the county seat. It was laid out in 1840.

Wyandot County was formed February 3, 1845, from Marion, Harden, Hancock and Crawford. The surface is level and the soil is fertile. The Wyandot Indians frequented this section. It was the scene of Crawford's defeat, in June, 1782, and his fearful death. The treaty of 1817, Hon. Lewis Cass and Hon. Duncan McArthur, United States Commissioners, granted to the Indians a reservation ten miles square, the central point being Fort Ferree. This reservation was ceded to the United States in 1829. The Wyandots ceded theirs March 17, 1842. The United States Commissioner was Col. John Johnson, who thus made the last Indian treaty in Ohio. Every foot of this State was fairly purchased by treaties. The Wyandots were exceedingly brave, and several of their chiefs were men of exalted moral principles.

Upper Sandusky is the county seat, and was laid out in 1843. Gen. Harrison had built Ferree on this spot during the war of 1812. Gov. Meigs, in 1813, encamped near the river, with several thousand of the Ohio militia.

The Indian town of Upper Sandusky was originally Crane Town. The Indians transferred their town, after the death of Tarke, to Upper Sandusky.

GOVERNORS OF OHIO.

The Territorial Governors we have already mentioned in the course of our brief review of the prominent events of the State of Ohio. After the Territory was admitted as a State, in 1802, Edward Tiffin was elected to that position, and again received the same honor, in 1804 and 1806. In 1807, circumstances led him to resign, and Thomas Kirker, Speaker of the House, acted as Governor, until the close of the term.

Edward Tiffin was born in Carlisle, England, coming to this country in 1784, at the age of eighteen. He entered the University of Pennsylvania, and applied himself to the study of medicine, graduating and beginning his practice at the age of twenty, in the State of Virginia. In 1789, he married Mary,

daughter of Col. Worthington, and sister of Thomas Worthington, who subsequently became Governor of Ohio. In his profession, Gov. Tiffin was highly esteemed, and his public labors were carried forward with a zealous earnestness which marked his career as one of usefulness. He settled in Chillicothe, Ohio, in 1796, where he died, in 1829.

Samuel Huntington, the recipient of the honor of second Governor, was inaugurated in 1808. He was an American by birth, Norwich, Conn., being his native place. He was a diligent student in Yale College, graduating in 1785. He removed to Cleveland, Ohio, in 1801. He attained a reputation for integrity, ability and rare discretion. As a scholar, he was eminently superior. He resided in Cleveland at the time of his death, in 1817.

Return Jonathan Meigs followed Gov. Huntington. He was born in Middletown, Conn., in 1765. He was also a student in Yale College, graduating in 1785, with the highest honors. He immediately entered the study of law, and was admitted to practice in his twenty-third year. He married Miss Sophia Wright, and settled in Marietta, Ohio, in 1788. He took his seat as Governor in 1810, and was re-elected in 1812. In 1813, President Madison appointed him to the position of Postmaster General, which occasioned his resignation as Governor. Othniel Looker, Speaker of the House, acted as Governor during the remainder of the term. Mr. Meigs died in 1825, leaving as a memento of his usefulness, a revered memory.

Thomas Worthington, the fourth Governor, was born in Jefferson County, Va., in 1769. He gained an education in William and Mary's College. In 1788, he located at Chillicothe, and was the first Senator from the new State. He was also the first man to erect the first saw-mill in Ohio. He served two terms as Senator, from 1803 to 1815, resigning in 1814, to take his position as Governor. In 1816, he was re-elected. He was exceedingly active in paving the way for the future prosperity of Ohio. His measures were famous for practical worth and honesty. Chief Justice Chase designated him as "a gentleman of distinguished ability and great influence." He died in 1827.

Ethan Allen Brown followed Mr. Worthington. His birthplace was on the shore of Long Island Sound, in Fairfield County, Conn., July 4, 1766. His education was derived under the most judicious instruction of a private tutor. In classics, he became proficient. Directly he had reached the required standard in general education, he began the study of law, at home. After becoming conversant with preliminary requirements, he entered the law office of Alexander Hamilton, who at that time was a national pride, as a scholar, lawyer and statesman. Opportunities coming in his way, which promised a fortune, he abandoned the law, and achieved success and a fortune. He then decided to return to his study, and was admitted to practice in 1802. Thereafter, he was seized with an exploring enthusiasm, and with his cousin as a companion, set out upon a horseback tour, following the Indian trails from east to west, through Pennsylvania, until they reached Brownsville, on the Monongahela River. Here

they purchased two flatboats, and fully stocking them with provisions and obtaining efficient crews, started for New Orleans. Reaching that city, they found they could not dispose of their cargoes to any advantage, and shipped the flour to Liverpool, England, taking passage in the same vessel. They succeeded in obtaining good prices for their stock, and set sail for America, arriving in Baltimore nine months after first leaving "home," on this adventure. Mr. Brown's father decided to secure a large and valuable tract of Western land, as a permanent home, and authorized his son to select and purchase the same for him. He found what he desired, near Rising Sun, Ind. After this, he settled in Cincinnati, and engaged in the practice of law, speedily achieving prominence and distinction. Financially, he was most fortunate. In 1810, he was elected Judge of the Supreme Court, which position he filled with honor, until he was chosen Governor, in 1818. He was re-elected in 1820. In 1821, he received the honor of Senator, and served one term, with the highest distinction, gaining emolument for himself and the State he represented. In 1830, he was appointed Minister to Brazil. He remained there four years, and returning, was appointed Commissioner of Public Lands, by President Jackson, holding this position two years. At this time, he decided to retire from public life. Since he never married, he was much with his relatives, at Rising Sun, Ind., during the latter part of his life. His death was sudden and unexpected, occurring in February, 1852, while attending a Democratic Convention, at Indianapolis, Ind. He was interred near his father, at Rising Sun.

Jeremiah Morrow, the sixth Governor of Ohio, was born at Gettysburg, Penn., in October, 1771. His people were of the "Scotch-Irish" class, and his early life was one of manual labor upon his father's farm. During the winter, he had the privilege of a private school. With a view of establishing himself and securing a competency, he bade the old home farewell, in 1795, and set out for the "Far West." A flatboat carried him to a little cluster of cabins, known by the name of Columbia, six miles from Fort Washington—Cincinnati. He devoted himself to whatever came in his way, that seemed best and most worthy—teaching school, surveying and working on farms between times. Having accumulated a small capital, he ascended the Little Miami, as far as Warren County, and there purchased an extensive farm, and erected an excellent log house. In the spring of 1799, he married Miss Mary Packtrell, of Columbia. The young couple set out upon pioneer farming. Gaining popularity as well as a desirable property, he was deputed to the Territorial Legislature, which met at Chillicothe, at which time measures were inaugurated to call a Constitutional Convention, during the following year, to organize the State of Ohio. Mr. Morrow was one of the Delegates to this convention, and steadfastly worked in the interests of those who sent him, until its close in 1802. The following year, he was elected to the Senate of Ohio, and in June of the same year, he was appointed the first Representative to the United States Congress from the new State.

Ohio was then entitled to but one Representative in Congress, and could not add to that number for ten years thereafter. During these years, Mr. Morrow represented the State. In 1813, he was sent to the United States Senate, and in 1822, was elected Governor of Ohio, almost unanimously, being re-elected in 1824. It was during his administration that work was begun on the Ohio Canal. Mr. Morrow received the national guest, La Fayette, with an earnest and touching emotion, which affected the emotions of the generous Frenchman more profoundly than any of the elaborate receptions which paved his way through America. On the 4th of July, 1839, Gov. Morrow was appointed to lay the corner stone of the new State capitol, at Columbus, and to deliver the address on this occasion. Again, in 1840, he was in the House of Representatives, filling the vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon. Thomas Corwin. He was elected for the following term also. He died at his own homestead, in Warren County, March 22, 1853.

Allen Trimble was a native of Augusta County, Va. The date of his birth was November 24, 1783. His ancestors were of Scotch-Irish origin, and were among the early settlers of Virginia. His father moved to Ohio in 1804, purchasing a tract of land in Highland County. His cabin was remarkably spacious, and elicited the admiration of his neighbors. He cleared six acres of land for an orchard, and brought the trees on horseback, from Kentucky. Before this new home was completed, Allen, then a young man of twenty, took possession. This was in the year 1805. Four years thereafter, he occupied the position of Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas and Recorder of Highland County. He was serving in the latter capacity at the breaking out of the war of 1812. Naturally enthusiastic and patriotic, he engaged a competent person to perform his civil duties, while he went into active service as Colonel of a regiment he had summoned and enlisted. He was always eager to be in the front, and led his men with such valor that they were termed soldiers who did not know the art of flinching. His commanding General lavished praises upon him. In 1816, he was in the State Senate, representing Highland County. He occupied the same position for four terms, two years each. In 1818, he was Speaker of the Senate, over Gen. Robert Lucas. He remained in this office until elected to the United States Senate, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of his brother, Col. William A. Trimble. In October, 1826, he was elected the seventh Governor of Ohio, by an astonishing majority. The united vote of his three competitors was but one-sixth of the vote polled. Gov. Trimble was an earnest Henry Clay Whig. In 1828, he was re-elected, although Jackson carried the State the following November. Gov. Trimble was married in 1806, to Miss Margaret McDowell. Three years thereafter, she died, leaving two children. He was united in marriage to Miss Rachel Woodrow, and they lived together sixty years, when he died, at home, in Hillsboro, Highland County, February 3, 1870. His wife survived him but a few months.

Duncan McArthur, the eighth Governor of Ohio, was born in Dutchess County, N. Y., in 1772. While yet a child, his parents removed to the western part of Pennsylvania, where they entered upon the hard life of pioneers. While there, young Duncan had the meager advantages of a backwoods school. His life was a general routine until his eighteenth year, when he enlisted under Gen. Harmer for the Indian campaign. His conduct and bravery won worthy laurels, and upon the death of the commander of his company, he was elected to that position, although the youngest man in the company. When his days of service had expired, he found employment at salt-making in Maysville, Ky., until he was engaged as chain-bearer in Gen. Massie's survey of the Scioto Valley. At this time, Indian atrocities alarmed the settlers occasionally, and his reputation for bravery caused him to be appointed one of the three patrols of the Kentucky side of the Ohio, to give the alarm to scattered cabins in case of danger. This was during the summer of 1793. Gen. Massie again secured his services, this time as assistant surveyor. He was thus engaged for several years, during which time he assisted in platting Chillicothe. He purchased a large tract of land just north of town, and under his vigorous and practical management, it became one of the finest estates of Ohio, which reputation it sustains at the present time. He amassed wealth rapidly, his investments always being judicious. In 1805, he was elected to the State Legislature. He was a Colonel of an Ohio regiment, and accompanied Gen. Hull to Detroit in 1813. At Hull's surrender he was a prisoner, but released on parole, returned to Ohio in a state of indignation over his commander's stupidity. Soon thereafter he was sent to Congress on the Democratic ticket. Soon thereafter he was released from parole by exchange, and, greatly rejoiced, he resigned his seat, entered the army as a Brigadier General under Gen. Harrison, and the following year succeeded him as commander of the Northwestern forces. At the termination of the war, he was immediately returned to the State Legislature. He occupied State offices until 1822, when he was again sent to Congress. Serving one term, he declined re-election. In 1830, he was elected Governor of Ohio. When his term expired, he decided to enjoy life as a citizen on his farm, "Fruit Hill," and lived there in contentment until 1840, when he died.

Robert Lucas was another Virginian, having been born in 1781, in Jefferson County of that State. While a boy, his father liberated his slaves, moving to Chillicothe as one of the early settlers. He procured a proficient tutor for his children. Robert became an expert in mathematics and surveying. Before he reached his majority, he was employed as surveyor, earning liberal compensation. At the age of twenty-three, he was appointed Surveyor of Scioto County. At twenty-five, he was Justice of the Peace for Union Township, Scioto County. He married Miss Elizabeth Brown in 1810, who died two years thereafter, leaving a young daughter. In 1816, he married Miss Sumner. The same year he was elected a member of the Ohio Legislature. For

nineteen consecutive years he served in the House or Senate. In 1820 and 1828, he was chosen one of the Presidential electors of Ohio. In 1832, he was Chairman of the National Convention at Baltimore, which nominated Gen. Jackson as President of the United States. In 1832, he became Governor of Ohio, and was re-elected in 1834. He declined a third nomination, and was appointed by President Van Buren, Territorial Governor of Iowa and Superintendent of Indian Affairs. On the 16th of August, 1838, he reached Burlington, the seat of government. He remained in Iowa until his death, in 1853.

Joseph Vance, the tenth Governor of Ohio, was born in Washington County, Penn., March 21, 1781. He was of Scotch-Irish descent, and his father emigrated to the new Territory when Joseph was two years of age. He located on the southern bank of the Ohio, building a solid block house. This formed a stronghold for his neighbors in case of danger. In 1801, this pioneer decided to remove north of the Ohio River, and eventually settled in Urbana. Joseph had the primitive advantages of the common schools, and became proficient in handling those useful implements—the plow, ax and rifle. The first money he earned he invested in a yoke of oxen. He obtained several barrels of salt, and set out on a speculative tour through the settlements. He traveled through a wilderness, over swamps, and surmounted serious difficulties. At night he built a huge fire to terrify the wolves and panthers, and laid down to sleep beside his oxen, frequently being obliged to stand guard to protect them from these ferocious creatures. Occasionally he found a stream so swollen that necessarily he waited hours and even days in the tangled forest, before he could cross. He often suffered from hunger, yet he sturdily persevered and sold his salt, though a lad of only fifteen years. When he attained his majority, he married Miss Mary Lemen, of Urbana. At twenty-three, he was elected Captain of a rifle company, and frequently led his men to the front to fight the Indians prior to the war of 1812. During that year, he and his brother piloted Hull's army through the dense forests to Fort Meigs. In 1817, with Samuel McCullough and Henry Van Meter, he made a contract to supply the Northwestern army with provisions. They drove their cattle and hogs many miles, dead weight being transported on sleds and in wagons. He engaged in mercantile business at Urbana and Fort Meigs—now Perrysburg.

While thus employed, he was elected to the Legislature, and there remained four years. He then purchased a large tract of land on Blanchard's Fork, and laid out the town of Findlay. He was sent to Congress in 1821, and was a member of that body for fifteen years. In 1836, he was chosen Governor of Ohio. Again he was sent to Congress in 1842. While attending the Constitutional Convention in 1850, he was stricken with paralysis, and suffered extremely until 1852, when he died at his home in Urbana.

Wilson Shannon was a native of Belmont County, Ohio. He was born during 1803. At the age of fifteen, he was sent to the university at Athens,

where he remained a year, and then changed to the Transylvania University, at Lexington, Ky. He continued his studies two years, then returning home and entering upon reading law. He completed his course at St. Clairsville, Belmont County, and was admitted to practice. He was engaged in the courts of the county for eight years. In 1832, the Democrats nominated him to Congress, but he was not elected. He received the position of Prosecuting Attorney in 1834, in which position his abilities were so marked and brilliant that he was elected Governor by a majority of 3,600. He was re-nominated in 1840, but Tom Corwin won the ticket. Two years thereafter, he was again nominated and elected. In 1843, he was appointed Minister to Mexico, by President Tyler, and resigned the office of Governor. When Texas was admitted as a State, Mexico renounced all diplomatic relations with the United States. Mr. Shannon returned home, and resumed the practice of law. He was sent to Congress in 1852. President Pierce conferred upon him the position of Territorial Governor of Kansas, which duty he did not perform satisfactorily, and was superseded after fourteen months of service. He settled in Lecompton, Kan., and there practiced law until his death, which occurred in 1877.

Thomas Corwin, the twelfth Governor of Ohio, was born in Bourbon County, Ky., July 29, 1794. His father settled at Lebanon in 1798. The country was crude, and advantages meager. When Thomas was seventeen years of age, the war of 1812 was inaugurated, and this young man was engaged to drive a wagon through the wilderness, loaded with provisions, to Gen. Harrison's headquarters. In 1816, he began the study of law, and achieved knowledge so rapidly that in 1817 he passed examination and was admitted to practice. He was elected Prosecuting Attorney of his county, in 1818, which position he held until 1830. He was elected to the Legislature of Ohio in 1822. Again, in 1829, he was a member of the same body. He was sent to Congress in 1830, and continued to be re-elected for the space of ten years. He became Governor of Ohio in 1840. In 1845, he was elected to the United States Senate, where he remained until called to the cabinet of Mr. Fillmore, as Secretary of the Treasury. He was again sent to Congress in 1858, and re-elected in 1860. He was appointed Minister to Mexico, by President Lincoln. After his return, he practiced law in Washington, D. C., where he died in 1866.

Mordecai Bartley was born in 1783, in Fayette County, Penn. There he remained, on his father's farm, until he was twenty-one years of age. He married Miss Wells in 1804, and removed to Jefferson County, Ohio, where he purchased a farm, near Cross Creek. At the opening of the war of 1812, he enlisted in a company, and was elected its Captain. He entered the field under Harrison. At the close of the war, he removed to Richland County, and opened a clearing and set up a cabin, a short distance from Mansfield. He remained on his farm twenty years, then removing to Mansfield, entered the mercantile

business. In 1817, he was elected to the State Senate. He was sent to Congress in 1823, and served four terms. In 1844, he became Governor of Ohio, on the Whig ticket. He declined a re-nomination, preferring to retire to his home in Mansfield, where he died in 1870.

William Bebb, the fourteenth Governor, was from Hamilton County, Ohio. He was born in 1804. His early instructions were limited, but thorough. He opened a school himself, when he was twenty years of age, at North Bend, residing in the house of Gen. Harrison. He remained thus employed a year, during which time he married Shuck. He very soon began the study of law, continuing his school. He was successful in his undertakings, and many pupils were sent him from the best families in Cincinnati. In 1831, he was admitted to practice, and opened an office in Hamilton, Butler County, remaining thus engaged for fourteen years. In 1845, he was elected Governor of Ohio. In 1847, he purchased 5,000 acres of land in the Rock River country, Ill., and removed there three years later. On the inauguration of President Lincoln, he was appointed Pension Examiner, at Washington, and remained in that position until 1866, when he returned to his Illinois farm. He died at Rockford, Ill., in 1873.

Seabury Ford, the fifteenth Governor of Ohio, was born in the year 1802, at Cheshire, Conn. His parents settled in Burton Township. He attended the common schools, prepared for college at an academy in Burton, and entered Yale College, in 1821, graduating in 1825. He then began the study of law, in the law office of Samuel W. Phelps, of Painesville, completing his course with Judge Hitchcock. He began practice in 1827, in Burton. He married Miss Harriet E. Cook, of Burton, in 1828. He was elected by the Whigs to the Legislature, in 1835, and served six sessions, during one of which he was Speaker of the House. He entered the State Senate in 1841, and there remained until 1844, when he was again elected Representative. In 1846, he was appointed to the Senate, and in 1848, he became Governor of Ohio. On the first Sunday after his retirement, he was stricken with paralysis, from which he never recovered. He died at his home in Burton in 1855.

Reuben Wood, the sixteenth Governor, was a Vermonter. Born in 1792, in Middleton, Rutland County, he was a sturdy son of the Green Mountain State. He was a thorough scholar, and obtained a classical education in Upper Canada. In 1812, he was drafted by the Canadian authorities to serve against the Americans, but being determined not to oppose his own land, he escaped one stormy night, accompanied by Bill Johnson, who was afterward an American spy. In a birchbark canoe they attempted to cross Lake Ontario. A heavy storm of wind and rain set in. The night was intensely dark, and they were in great danger. They fortunately found refuge on a small island, where they were storm-bound three days, suffering from hunger and exposure. They reached Sacket's Harbor at last, in a deplorable condition. Here they were arrested as spies by the patrol boats of the American fleet. They were prisoners

four days, when an uncle of Mr. Wood's, residing not far distant, came to their rescue, vouched for their loyalty, and they were released. Mr. Wood then went to Woodville, N. Y., where he raised a company, of which he was elected Captain. They marched to the northern frontier. The battles of Plattsburg and Lake Champlain were fought, the enemy defeated, and the company returned to Woodville and was disbanded.

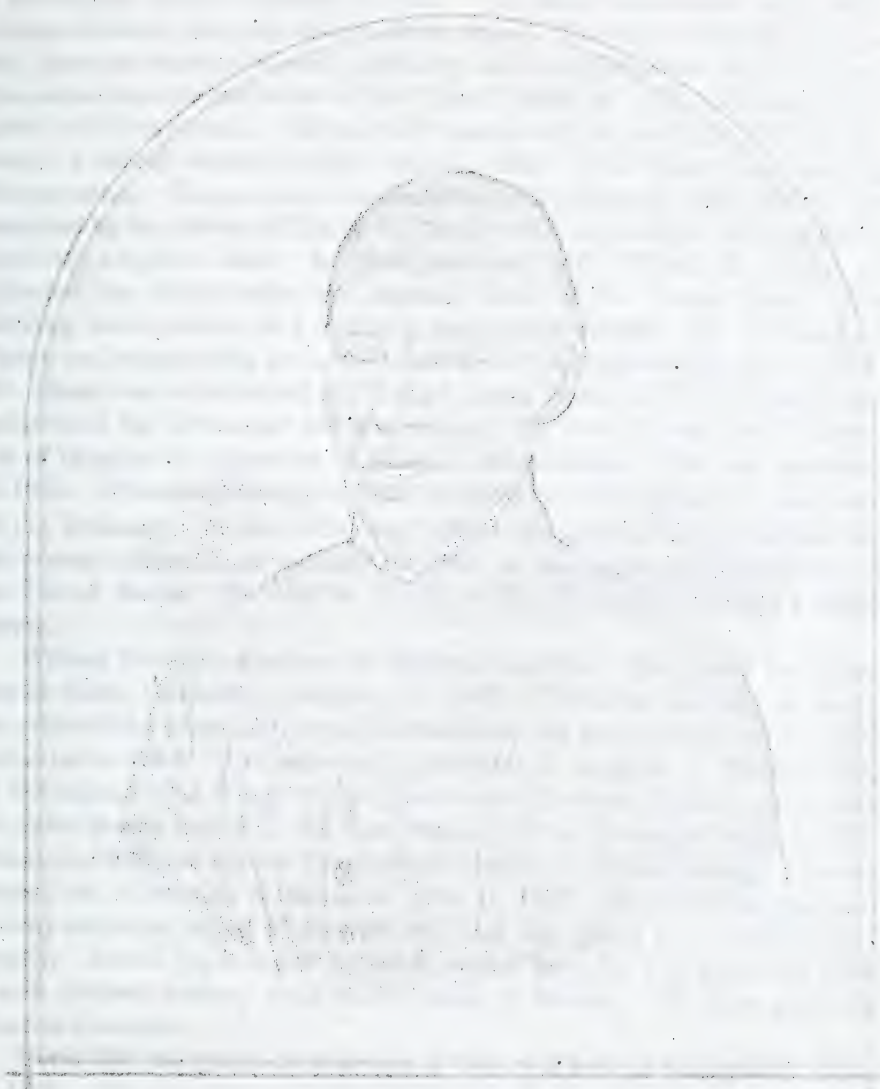
Young Wood then entered the law office of Gen. Jonas Clark, at Middlebury, Vt. He was married in 1816, and two years later, settled in Cleveland, Ohio. When he first established himself in the village, he possessed his wife, infant daughter and a silver quarter of a dollar. He was elected to the State Senate in 1825, and filled the office three consecutive terms. He was appointed Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. He was promoted to the Bench of the Supreme Court, serving there fourteen years, the latter portion of the term as Chief Justice. He was termed the "Cayuga Chief," from his tall form and courtly bearing. He was elected Governor in 1850, by a majority of 11,000. The new constitution, which went into effect in March, 1851, vacated the office of Governor, and he was re-elected by a majority of 26,000. The Democrats holding a national convention in Baltimore in 1852, party division caused fifty unavailing votes. The Virginia delegation offered the entire vote to Gov. Wood, if Ohio would bring him forward. The opposition of one man prevented this. The offer was accepted by New Hampshire, and Frank Pierce became President. Mr. Wood was appointed Consul to Valparaiso, South America, and resigned his office of Governor. He resigned his consulship and returned to his fine farm near Cleveland, called "Evergreen Place." He expected to address a Union meeting on the 5th of October, 1864, but on the 1st he died, mourned by all who knew him.

William Medill, the seventeenth Governor, was born in New Castle County, Del., in 1801. He was a graduate of Delaware College in 1825. He began the study of law under Judge Black, of New Castle, and was admitted to the bar in 1832. He removed to Lancaster, Ohio, in 1830. He was elected Representative from Fairfield County in 1835. He was elected to Congress in 1838, and was re-elected in 1840. He was appointed Assistant Postmaster General by President Polk. During the same year, he was appointed Commissioner of Indian Affairs. In 1851, he was elected Lieutenant Governor, and, in 1853, he became Governor. He occupied the position of First Comptroller of the United States Treasury in 1857, under President Buchanan, retaining the office until 1861, when he retired from public life. His death occurred in 1865.

Salmon P. Chase was a native of Cornish, N. H. He was born in 1803. He entered Dartmouth College in 1822, graduating in 1826. He was thereafter successful in establishing a classical school in Washington, but financially it did not succeed. He continued to teach the sons of Henry Clay, William Wirt and S. L. Southard, at the same time reading law when not busy



Thompson Douglass
(IN 75TH YEAR)



Ann Douglass

IN 72ND YEAR.

as tutor. He was admitted to practice in 1829, and opened a law office in Cincinnati. He succeeded but moderately, and during his leisure hours prepared a new edition of the "Statutes of Ohio." He added annotations and a well-written sketch of the early history of the State. This was a thorough success, and gave the earnest worker popularity and a stepping-stone for the future. He was solicitor for the banks of the United States in 1834, and soon thereafter, for the city banks. He achieved considerable distinction in 1837, in the case of a colored woman brought into the State by her master, and escaping his possession. He was thus brought out as an Abolitionist, which was further sustained by his defense of James G. Birney, who had suffered indictment for harboring a fugitive slave. In 1846, associated with William H. Seward, he defended Van Zandt before the Supreme Court of the United States. His thrilling denunciations and startling conjectures alarmed the slaveholding States, and subsequently led to the enactment of the fugitive-slave law of 1850. Mr. Chase was a member of the United States Senate in 1849, through the coalition of the Democrats and Free-Soilers. In 1855, he was elected Governor of Ohio by the opponents of Pierce's administration. He was re-elected in 1859. President Lincoln, in 1861, tendered him the position of Secretary of the Treasury. To his ability and official management we are indebted for the present national bank system. In 1864, he was appointed Chief Justice of the United States. He died in the city of New York in 1873, after a useful career.

William Dennison was born in Cincinnati in 1815. He gained an education at Miami University, graduating in 1835. He began the study of law in the office of the father of George H. Pendleton, and was qualified and admitted to the bar in 1840. The same year, he married a daughter of William Neil, of Columbus. The Whigs of the Franklin and Delaware District sent him to the State Senate, in 1848. He was President of the Exchange Bank in Cincinnati, in 1852, and was also President of Columbus & Xenia Railway. He was elected the nineteenth Governor of Ohio in 1859. By his promptness and activity at the beginning of the rebellion, Ohio was placed in the front rank of loyalty. At the beginning of Lincoln's second term, he was appointed Postmaster General, retiring upon the accession of Johnson. He then made his home at Columbus.

David Tod, the twentieth Governor of Ohio, was born at Youngstown, Ohio, in 1805. His education was principally obtained through his own exertions. He set about the study of law most vigorously, and was admitted to practice in 1827. He soon acquired popularity through his ability, and consequently was financially successful. He purchased the Briar Hill homestead. Under Jackson's administration, he was Postmaster at Warren, and held the position until 1838, when he was elected State Senator by the Whigs of Trumbull District, by the Democrats. In 1844, he retired to Briar Hill, and opened the Briar Hill Coal Mines. He was a pioneer in the coal business of Ohio. In the Cleveland

& Mahoning Railroad, he was largely interested, and was its President, after the death of Mr. Perkins. He was nominated, in 1844, for Governor, by the Democrats, but was defeated. In 1847, he went to Brazil as Minister, where he resided for four and a half years. The Emperor presented him with a special commendation to the President, as a testimonial of his esteem. He was also the recipient of an elegant silver tray, as a memorial from the resident citizens of Rio Janeiro. He was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention, which met at Charleston in 1860. He was Vice President of this Convention. He was an earnest advocate for Stephen A. Douglas. When the Southern members withdrew, the President, Caleb Cushing, going with them, the convention adjourned to Baltimore, when Mr. Tod assumed the chair and Douglas was nominated. He was an earnest worker in the cause, but not disheartened by its defeat. When Fort Sumter was fired upon, he was one of the most vigorous prosecutors of the war, not relaxing his active earnestness until its close. He donated full uniforms to Company B, of the Nineteenth Regiment, and contributed largely to the war fund of his township. Fifty-five thousand majority elected him Governor in 1861. His term was burdened with war duties, and he carried them so bravely as Governor that the President said of him: "Governor Tod of Ohio aids me more and troubles me less than any other Governor." His death occurred at Briar Hill during the year 1868.

John Brough was a native of Marietta, Ohio. He was born in 1811. The death of his father left him in precarious circumstances, which may have been a discipline for future usefulness. He entered a printing office, at the age of fourteen, in Marietta, and after serving a few months, began his studies in the Ohio University, setting type mornings and evenings, to earn sufficient for support. He occupied the leading position in classes, and at the same time excelled as a type-setter. He was also admired for his athletic feats in field amusements. He completed his studies and began reading law, which pursuit was interrupted by an opportunity to edit a paper in Petersburg, Va. He returned to Marietta in 1831, and became editor and proprietor of a leading Democratic newspaper—the *Washington County Republican*. He achieved distinction rapidly, and in 1833, sold his interest, for the purpose of entering a more extended field of journalism. He purchased the *Ohio Eagle*, at Lancaster, and as its editor, held a deep influence over local and State politics. He occupied the position of Clerk of the Ohio Senate, between the years 1835 and 1838, and relinquished his paper. He then represented the counties of Fairfield and Hocking in the Legislature. He was then appointed Auditor of State by the General Assembly, in which position he served six years. He then purchased the *Phoenix* newspaper in Cincinnati, changed its name to the *Enquirer*, placing it in the care of his brother, Charles, while he opened a law office in the city. His editorials in the *Enquirer*, and his activity in political affairs, were brilliant and strong. He retired from politics in 1848, sold a half-interest in the *Enquirer* and carried on a prosperous business, but was brought forward again by leaders of both

political parties in 1863, through the Vallandigham contest, and was elected Governor the same year, by a majority of 101,099 votes in a total of 471,643. He was three times married. His death occurred in 1865—Charles Anderson serving out his term.

Jacob Dolson Cox, the twenty-second Governor, was born in 1828, in Montreal, Canada, where his parents were temporarily. He became a student of Oberlin College, Ohio, in 1846, graduating in 1851, and beginning the practice of law in Warren in 1852. He was a member of the State Senate in 1859, from the Trumbull and Mahoning Districts. He was termed a radical. He was a commissioned Brigadier General of Ohio in 1861, and, in 1862, was promoted to Major General for gallantry in battle. While in the service he was nominated for Governor, and took that position in 1865. He was a member of Grant's Cabinet as Secretary of the Interior, but resigned. He went to Congress in 1875, from the Toledo District. His home is in Cincinnati.

Rutherford B. Hayes, was the nineteenth President of the United States, the twenty-third Governor of Ohio, was born at Delaware, Ohio, in 1822. He was a graduate of Kenyon College in 1842. He began the study of law, and, in 1843, pursued that course in the Cambridge University, graduating in 1845. He began his practice at Fremont. He was married to Miss Lucy Webb in 1852, in Cincinnati. He was Major of the Twenty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry in 1861, and in 1862, was promoted to Colonel on account of bravery in the field, and eventually became Major General. In 1864, he was elected to Congress, and retired from the service. He remained in Congress two terms, and was Governor of Ohio in 1867, being re-elected in 1869. He filled this office a third term, being re-elected in 1875.

Edward F. Noyes was born in Haverhill, Mass., in 1832. While a lad of fourteen, he entered the office of the *Morning Star*, published at Dover, N. H., in order to learn the business of printing. At the age of eighteen, he entered the academy at Kingston, N. H. He prepared for college, and entered Dartmouth in 1853, graduating with high honors in 1857. He had begun the study of law, and continued the course in the Cincinnati Law School, and began to practice in 1858. He was an enthusiast at the opening of the rebellion and was interested in raising the Twentieth Regiment, of which he was made Major. He was promoted to Colonel in 1862. At the conflict at Ruff's Mills, in Georgia, in 1864, he was so unfortunate as to lose a leg. At the time, amputation was necessary, but was unskillfully performed. He was brought to Cincinnati, and the operation was repeated, which nearly cost him his life. He reported three months later, to Gen. Hooker for duty, on crutches. He was assigned to command of Camp Dennison. He was promoted to the full rank of Brigadier General, and while in discharge of his duty at that place, he was elected City Solicitor of Cincinnati. He occupied the position until 1871, when he was elected Governor, by a majority of 20,000. He went to France in 1877, as Minister, appointed by President Hayes.

William Allen, the twenty-fifth Governor of Ohio, was born in 1807, in Chowan County, N. C. While an infant, he was left an orphan, and his sister superintended his education. He was placed in a private school in Lynchburg, Va., at the age of fourteen. Two years later, he joined his sister and family, in Chillicothe, and attended the academy a year, when he entered the law office of Edward King, and began a course of study. In his seventeenth year, he began practice, and through his talent speedily acquired fame and popularity. Before he was twenty-five, he was sent to Congress by a strong Whig district. He was elected United States Senator in 1837, there remaining until 1849. In 1845, he married Effie McArthur, who died soon after the birth of their daughter. In 1873, he was elected Governor. His administration gave general satisfaction. He died, at his home at "Fruit Hill," in 1879.

R. M. Bishop, the twenty-sixth Governor of Ohio, was born November 4, 1812, in Fleming County, Ky. He began the vocation of merchant, and for several years devoted himself to that business in his native State. In 1848, he engaged in the wholesale grocery business, in Cincinnati. His three sons became partners, under the firm name of R. M. Bishop & Sons. The sales of this house frequently exceeded \$5,000,000 per annum. Mr. Bishop was a member of the Council of Cincinnati, and in 1859 was its Mayor, holding that office until 1861. In 1860, the Legislatures of Indiana and Tennessee visited Ohio, to counsel each other to stand by the Constitution and the flag. At the reception given at Pike's Opera House, Mayor Bishop delivered an eloquent address, which elicited admiration and praises. During the same year, as Mayor, he received the Prince of Wales in the most cordial manner, a national credit as a mark of respect to a distinguished foreign guest. In 1877, he was elected Governor of Ohio, by a large majority.

Charles Foster, the present and twenty-seventh Governor of Ohio, was born in Seneca County, Ohio, April 12, 1828. He was educated at the common schools and the academy at Norwalk, Ohio. Engaged in mercantile and banking business, and never held any public office until he was elected to the Forty-second Congress; was re-elected to the Forty-third Congress, and again to the Forty-fourth Congress, as a Republican. In 1879, he was nominated by the Republicans and elected Governor of the State; was re-elected in 1881.

In reviewing these slight sketches of the Governors of this grand Western State, one is impressed with the active relationship they have all sustained, with credit, with national measures. Their services have been efficient, earnest and patriotic, like the State they have represented and led.

ANCIENT WORKS.

Ohio has furnished a prolific field for antiquarians and those interested in scientific explorations, either for their own amusement and knowledge, or for the records of "facts and formations."

It is well known that the "Mound Builders" had a wide sweep through this continent, but absolute facts regarding their era have been most difficult to obtain. Numerous theories and suppositions have been advanced, yet they are emphatic evidences that they have traced the origin and time of this primeval race.

However, they have left their works behind them, and no exercise of faith is necessary to have confidence in that part of the story. That these works are of human origin is self-evident. Temples and military works have been found which required a considerable degree of scientific skill on the part of those early architects and builders.

Evidently the Indians had no knowledge of these works of predecessors, which differed in all respects from those of the red men. An ancient cemetery has been found, covering an area of four acres, which had evidently been laid out into lots, from north to south. Nearly 3,000 graves have been discovered, containing bones which at some time must have constituted the framework of veritable giants, while others are of no unusual size. In 1815, a jaw-bone was exhumed, containing an artificial tooth of silver.

Mounds and fortifications are plentiful in Athens County, some of them being of solid stone. One, differing in the quality of stone from the others, is supposed to be a dam across the Hocking. Over a thousand pieces of stone were used in its construction. Copper rings, bracelets and ornaments are numerous. It is also evident that these people possessed the knowledge of hardening copper and giving it an edge equal to our steel of to-day.

In the branch formed by a branch of the Licking River and Raccoon Creek, in Licking County, ancient works extend over an area of several miles. Again, three miles northwest of this locality, near the road between Newark and Granville, another field of these relics may be found. On the summit of a high hill is a fortification, formed to represent an alligator. The head and neck includes 32 feet; the length of the body is 73 feet; the tail was 105 feet; from the termini of the fore feet, over the shoulders, the width is 100 feet; from the termini of the hind feet, over the hips, is 92 feet; its highest point is 7 feet. It is composed of clay, which must have been conveyed hither, as it is not similar to the clay found in the vicinity.

Near Miamisburg, Montgomery County, are other specimens. Near the village is a mound, equaled in size by very few of these antiquities. It measures 800 feet around the base, and rises to a height of sixty-seven feet. Others are found in Miami County, while at Circleville, Pickaway County, no traces remain.

Two forts have been discovered, one forming an exact square, and the other describing a circle. The square is flanked by two walls, on all sides, these being divided by a deep ditch. The circle has one wall and no ditch. This is sixty-nine rods in diameter, its walls being twenty feet high. The square fort measures fifty-five rods across, with walls twelve feet high. Twelve gateways lead into the square fort, while the circle has but one, which led to the other, at

the point where the walls of the two came together. Before each of these entrances were mounds of earth, from four to five feet high and nearly forty feet in diameter. Evidently these were designed for defenses for the openings, in cases of emergency.

A short distance from Piketon, the turnpike runs, for several hundred feet, between two parallel artificial walls of earth, fifteen feet high, and six rods apart. In Scioto County, on both sides of the Ohio, are extensive ancient works.

"Fort Ancient" is near Lebanon in Warren County. Its direct measurement is a mile, but in tracing its angles, retreating and salient, its length would be nearly six miles. Its site is a level plain, 240 feet above the level of the river. The interior wall varies in height to conform with the nature of the ground without—ranging from 8 to 10 feet. On the plain it reaches 100 feet. This fort has 58 gateways, through one of which the State road runs, passing between two mounds 12 feet high. Northeast from these mounds, situated on the plain, are two roads, about a rod wide each, made upon an elevation about three feet high. They run parallel to each other about a quarter of a mile, when they each form a semicircle around a mound, joining in the circle. It is probable this was at some time a military defense, or, on the contrary, it may have been a general rendezvous for games and high holiday festivities.

Near Marietta, are the celebrated Muskingum River works, being a half-mile from its juncture with the Ohio. They consist of mounds and walls of earth in circular and square forms, also tracing direct lines.

The largest square fort covers an area of 40 acres, and is inclosed by a wall of earth, 6 to 10 feet in height, and from 25 to 30 feet at its base. On each side are three gateways. The center gateways exceed the others in size, more especially on the side toward the Muskingum. From this outlet runs a covered means of egress, between two parallel walls of earth, 231 feet distant from each other, measuring from the centers. The walls in the interior are 21 feet high at the most elevated points, measuring 42 feet at the base, grading on the exterior to about five feet in height. This passage-way is 360 feet in length, leading to the low grounds, which, at the period of its construction, probably reached the river.

At the northwest corner, within the inclosure, is a plateau 188 feet long, 132 feet broad and 9 feet high. Its sides are perpendicular and its surface level. At the center of each side is a graded pathway leading to the top, six feet wide. Another elevated square is near the south wall, 150x120 feet square, and 8 feet high, similar to the other, with the exception of the graded walk. Outside and next the wall to ascend to the top, it has central hollow ways, 10 feet wide, leading 20 feet toward the center, then arising with a gradual slope to the top. A third elevated square is situated at the southeast corner, 108x54 feet square, with ascents at the ends. This is neither as high or as perfect as the others.

Another ancient work is found to the southeast, covering an area of 20 acres with a gateway in the center of each side, and others at the corners—each of these having the mound defense.

On the outside of the smaller fort, a mound resembling a sugar loaf was formed in the shape of a circle 115 feet in diameter, its height being 30 feet. A ditch surrounds it, 15 feet wide and 4 feet deep. These earthworks have contributed greatly to the satisfactory results of scientific researches. Their builders were evidently composed of large bands that have succumbed to the advance of enlightened humanity. The relics found consists of ornaments, utensils and implements of war. The bones left in the numerous graves convey an idea of a stalwart, vigorous people, and the conquests which swept them away from the face of the country must have been fierce and cruel.

Other mounds and fortifications are found in different parts of the State, of which our limited space will not permit a description.

Many sculptured rocks are found, and others with plainly discernible tracery in emblematical designs upon their surface. The rock on which the inscriptions occur is the grindstone grit of the Ohio exports—a stratum found in Northern Ohio. Arrow-points of flint or chert have been frequently found. From all investigations, it is evident that an extensive flint bed existed in Licking County, near Newark. The old pits can now be recognized. They extended over a hundred acres. They are partially filled with water, and surrounded by piles of broken and rejected fragments. The flint is a grayish-white, with cavities of a brilliant quartz crystal. Evidently these stones were chipped into shape and the material sorted on the ground. Only clear, homogeneous pieces can be wrought into arrow-heads and spear-points. Flint chips extend over many acres of ground in this vicinity. Flint beds are also found in Stark and Tuscarawas Counties. In color it varies, being red, white, black and mottled. The black is found in Coshocton County.

SOME GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS.

Ohio, as a State, is renowned as an agricultural section. Its variety, quality and quantity of productions cannot be surpassed by any State in the Union. Its commercial importance ranks proudly in the galaxy of opulent and industrious States composing this Union. Her natural resources are prolific, and all improvements which could be instituted by the ingenuity of mankind have been added.

From a quarter to a third of its area is hilly and broken. About the headwaters of the Muskingum and Scioto, and between the Scioto and the two Miami Rivers, are wide prairies; some of them are elevated and dry, with fertile soil, although they are frequently termed "barrens." In other parts, they are low and marshy, producing coarse, rank grass, which grows to a height of five feet in some places.

The State is most fortunate in timber wealth, having large quantities of black walnut, oak of different varieties, maple, hickory, birch, several kinds of

beech, poplar, sycamore, papaw, several kinds of ash, cherry, whitewood and buckeye.

The summers are usually warm, and the winters are mild, considering the latitude of the State. Near Lake Erie, the winters are severe, corresponding with sections in a line with that locality. Snow falls in sufficient quantities in the northern part to afford several weeks of fine sleighing. In the southern portion, the snowstorms are not frequent, and the fall rarely remains long on the ground.

The climate is generally healthy, with the exception of small tracts lying near the marshes and stagnant waters.

The Ohio River washes the southern border of the State, and is navigable for steamboats of a large size, the entire length of its course. From Pittsburgh to its mouth, measuring it meanderings, it is 908 miles long. Its current is gentle, having no falls except at Louisville, Ky., where the descent is twenty-two and a half feet in two miles. A canal obviates this obstruction.

The Muskingum is the largest river that flows entirely within the State. It is formed by the junction of the Tuscarawas and Walhonding Rivers, and enters the Ohio at Marietta. One hundred miles of its length is navigable.

The Scioto is the second river in magnitude, is about 200 miles long, and flows into the Ohio at Portsmouth. It affords navigation 130 miles of its length. The Great Miami is a rapid river, in the western part of the State, and is 100 miles long. The Little Miami is seventy miles in length, and enters the Ohio seven miles from Cincinnati.

The Maumee rises in Indiana, flows through the northwestern part of the State, and enters Lake Erie at Maumee Bay. It affords navigation as far as Perrysburg, eighteen miles from the lake, and above the rapids, it is again navigable.

The Sandusky rises in the northern part of the State, is eighty miles long, and flows into Lake Erie, via Sandusky Bay.

Lake Erie washes 150 miles of the northern boundary. The State has several fine harbors, the Maumee and Sandusky Bays being the largest.

We have, in tracing the record of the earlier counties, given the educational interests as exemplified by different institutions. We have also given the canal system of the State, in previous pages. The Governor is elected every two years, by the people. The Senators are chosen biennially, and are apportioned according to the male population over twenty-one years of age. The Judges of the Supreme and other courts are elected by the joint ballot of the Legislature, for the term of seven years.

During the early settlement of Ohio, perfect social equality existed among the settlers. The line of demarkation that was drawn was a separation of the good from the bad. Log-rollings and cabin-raisings were mutual affairs. Their sport usually consisted of shooting, rowing and hunting. Hunting shirts and buckskin pants were in the fashion, while the women dressed in coarse material,

woven by their own hands. A common American cotton check was considered a magnificent addition to one's toilet. In those times, however, the material was \$1 per yard, instead of the shilling of to-day. But five yards was then a large "pattern," instead of the twenty-five of 1880. In cooking utensils, the pot, pan and frying-pan constituted an elegant outfit. A few plain dishes were added for table use. Stools and benches were the rule, although a few wealthy families indulged in splint-bottom chairs. The cabin floors were rough, and in many cases the green sward formed the carpet. Goods were very expensive, and flour was considered a great luxury. Goods were brought by horses and mules from Detroit, or by wagon from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, and then down the Ohio. Coarse calicoes were \$1 per yard; tea \$2 to \$3 per pound; coffee 75 cents; whisky, from \$1 to \$2 per gallon, and salt, \$5 to \$6 per barrel. In those towns where Indian trade constituted a desirable interest, a bottle was set at each end of the counter—a gratuitous offering to their red friends.

OUTLINE GEOLOGY OF OHIO.

Should we group the rocks of Ohio, according to their lithological characters, we should give five distinct divisions. They are marked by difference in appearance, hardness, color and composition:

- 1—Limestone.
- 2—Black shale.
- 3—Fine-grained sandstone.
- 4—Conglomerate.
- 5—Coal series.

They are all stratified and sedimentary. They are nearly horizontal. The lowest one visible, in a physical as well as a geological sense, is "blue limestone."

The bed of the Ohio River near Cincinnati is 133 feet below the level of Lake Erie. The strata incline in all directions from the southwestern angle of the State. In Scioto County may be seen the outcropping edges of all these rocks. They sink at this point in the direction south $80\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ east; easterly at the rate of $37\frac{4}{10}$ feet per mile. The cliff limestone, the upper stratum of the limestone deposit, is 600 feet above the river at Cincinnati; at West Union, in Adams County, it is only 350 feet above the same level.

The finely grained sandstone found on the summit of the hills east of Brush Creek and west of the Scioto sinks to the base of the hills, and appears beneath the conglomerate, near the Little Scioto. Although the rock formations are the same in all parts of the State, in the same order, their thickness, mass and dip, are quite different.

Chillicothe, Reynoldsburg, Mansfield, Newburg, Waverly and Rockville, are situated near the western border of the "fine-grained limestone." Its outcrop forms a continuous and crooked line from the Ohio River to Lake Erie. In the southwest portion of the State is the "blue limestone," occupying a circular

space from West Union via Dayton, to the State line. The conglomerate is to the east of the given towns, bending around from Cuyahoga Falls to Burton, in Geauga County, and then eastward into Pennsylvania. Near this outcrop are the coal-bearing rocks which occupy the east and southeastern portions of Ohio. From Rockville to Chillicothe, the course is north, about 10° east, and nearly corresponds with the line of outcrop of the fine-grained sandstone for an equal distance. The dip at Rockville, given by Charles Whittlesey, is $80\frac{1}{2}^\circ$, almost at a right angle, and at the rate of 37 feet per mile.

At Chillicothe, the other end of the line, the general dip is south 70° east, 30 feet to the mile, the line curving eastward and the dip line to the southward. This is the universal law.

The northern boundary of the great coal fields passes through Meadville, in Pennsylvania, and turning south arrives at Portage Summit, on the summit of the Alleghanies, 2,500 feet above the ocean level. It then plunges rapidly to the westward. From the Alleghanies to the southwest, through Pennsylvania, Virginia and Tennessee, sweeps this great coal basin.

Much of the county of Medina is conglomerate upon the surface, but the streams, especially the South Branch of the Rocky River, set through this surface stratum, and reach the fine-grained sandstone. This is the case with Rocky, Chagrin, Cuyahoga and Grand Rivers—also Conneaut and Ashtabula Creeks. This sandstone and the shale extend up the narrow valleys of these streams and their tributaries. Between these strata is a mass of coarse-grained sandstone, without pebbles, which furnishes the grindstones for which Ohio is noted. In Lorain County, the coarse sandstone grit nearly displaces the fine-grained sandstone and red shale, thickening at Elyria to the black shale. South of this point, the grindstone grit, red shale and ash-colored shale vary in thickness. The town of Chillicothe, the village of Newburg, and a point in the west line of Crawford County, are all situated on the "black shale."

Dr. Locke gives the dip, at Montgomery and Miami Counties, at north 14° , east, six feet to the mile; at Columbus, Whitelesy gives it, $81^\circ 52'$ east, $22\frac{53}{100}$ feet to the mile. The fine-grained sandstone at Newburg is not over eighty feet in thickness; at Jacktown and Reynoldsburg, 500; at Waverly 250 to 300 feet, and at Brush Creek, Adams County, 343 feet. The black shale is 251 feet thick at Brush Creek; at Alum Creek, 250 to 300 feet thick; in Crawford County, about 250 feet thick. The conglomerate in Jackson County is 200 feet thick; at Cuyahoga Falls, 100 to 120 feet; at Burton, Geauga County, 300 feet. The great limestone formation is divided into several numbers. At Cincinnati, at the bed of the river, there is:

- 1—A blue limestone and slaty marlite.
- 2—Dun-colored marl and layers of lime rock.
- 3—Blue marl and layers of blue limestone.
- 4—Marl and bands of limestone, with immense numbers of shells at the surface.

In Adams County, the detailed section is thus:

- 1—Blue limestone and marl.
- 2—Blue marl.
- 3—Flinty limestone.
- 4—Blue marl.
- 5—Cliff limestone.

The coal-fields of Ohio are composed of alternate beds of coarse-grained sandstone, clay shales, layers of ironstone, thin beds of limestone and numerous strata of coal. The coal region abounds in iron. From Jacktown to Concord, in Muskingum County, there are eight beds of coal, and seven strata of limestone. The distance between these two points is forty-two miles. From Freedom, in Portage County, to Poland, in Trumbull County, a distance of thirty-five miles, there are five distinct strata. Among them are distributed thin beds of limestone, and many beds of iron ore. The greater mass of coal and iron measures is composed of sandstone and shale. The beds of sandstone are from ten to twenty or eighty feet thick. Of shale, five to fifty feet thick. The strata of coal and iron are comparatively thin. A stratum of coal three feet thick can be worked to advantage. One four feet thick is called a good mine, few of them averaging five. Coal strata are found from six to ten and eleven feet. There are four beds of coal, and three of limestone, in Lawrence and Scioto Counties. There are also eight beds of ore, and new ones are constantly being discovered. The ore is from four to twelve inches thick, occasionally being two feet. The calcareous ore rests upon the second bed of limestone, from the bottom, and is very rich.

The most prominent fossils are trees, plants and stems of the coal-bearing rocks, shells and corals and crustaceæ of the limestone, and the timber, leaves and dirt-beds of the "drift"—the earthy covering of the rocks, which varies from nothing to 200 feet. Boulders, or "lost rocks," are strewn over the State. They are evidently transported from some remote section, being fragments of primitive rock, granite, gneiss and hornblende rock, which do not exist in Ohio, nor within 400 miles of the State, in any direction. In the Lake Superior region we find similar specimens.

The superficial deposits of Ohio are arranged into four geological formations:

- 1—The ancient drift, resting upon the rocks of the State.
- 2—The Lake Erie marl and sand deposits.
- 3—The drift occupying the valleys of large streams, such as the Great Miami, the Ohio and Scioto.
- 4—The boulders.

The ancient drift of Ohio is meager in shell deposits. It is not, therefore, decided whether it be of salt-water origin or fresh water.

It has, at the bottom, blue clay, with gravel-stones of primitive or sedimentary rocks, containing carbonate of lime. The yellow clay is found second. Above that, sand and gravel, less stratified, containing more pebbles of the

sedimentary rocks, such as limestone and stone, iron ore, coal and shale. The lower layer contains logs, trees, leaves, sticks and vines.

The Lake Erie section, or "Lake Erie deposits," may be classed in the following order :

- 1—From the lake level upward, fine, blue, marly sand—forty-five to sixty feet.
 - 2—Coarse, gray, water-washed sand—ten to twenty feet.
 - 3—Coarse sand and gravel, not well stratified, to surface—twenty to fifty feet.
- Stratum first dissolves in water. It contains carbonate of lime, magnesia, iron, alumina, siliceous, sulphur, and some decomposed leaves, plants and sticks. Some pebbles are found. In contact with the water, quicksand is formed.

The Hickory Plains, at the forks of the Great Miami and White Water, and also between Kilgore's Mill and New Richmond, are the results of heavy diluvial currents.

In presenting these formations of the State, we have quoted from the experience and conclusions of Charles Whittlesey, eminent as a geologist, and who was a member of the Ohio Geological Corps.

OHIO'S RANK DURING THE WAR.

The patriotism of this State has been stanch, unswerving and bold, ever since a first settlement laid its corner-stone in the great Western wilderness. Its decisive measures, its earnest action, its noble constancy, have earned the laurels that designate it "a watchword for the nation." In the year 1860, Ohio had a population of 2,343,739. Its contribution of soldiers to the great conflict that was soon to surge over the land in scarlet terror, was apportioned 310,000 men. In less than twenty-four hours after the President's proclamation and call for troops, the Senate had matured and carried a bill through, appropriating \$1,000,000 for the purpose of placing the State on a war footing. The influences of party sentiments were forgotten, and united, the State unfurled the flag of patriotism. Before the bombardment of old Fort Sumter has fairly ceased its echoes, twenty companies were offered the Governor for immediate service. When the surrender was verified, the excitement was tumultuous. Militia officers telegraphed their willingness to receive prompt orders, all over the State. The President of Kenyon College—President Andrews—tendered his services by enlisting in the ranks. Indeed, three months before the outbreak of the war, he had expressed his readiness to the Governor to engage in service should there be occasion. He was the first citizen to make this offer.

The Cleveland Grays, the Rover Guards, the State Fencibles, the Dayton Light Guards, the Governor's Guards, the Columbus Videttes and the Guthrie Grays—the best drilled and celebrated militia in the State—telegraphed to Columbus for orders. Chillicothe, Portsmouth and Circleville offered money and troops. Canton, Xenia, Lebanon, Lancaster, Springfield, Cincinnati,

Dayton, Cleveland, Toledo and other towns urged their assistance upon the State. Columbus began to look like a great army field. The troops were stationed wherever they could find quarters, and food in sufficient quantities was hard to procure. The Governor soon established a camp at Miamiville, convenient to Cincinnati. He intended to appoint Irvin McDowell, of the staff of Lieut. Gen. Scott, to the leading command, but the friends of Capt. McClellan became enthusiastic and appealed to the Governor, who decided to investigate his case. Being satisfied, he desired Capt. McClellan to come up to Columbus. But that officer was busy and sent Capt. Pope, of the regular army, in his stead. This gentleman did not suit Gov. Dennison. The friends of McClellan again set forth the high qualities of this officer, and Gov. Dennison sent an earnest request for an interview, which was granted, and resulted in the appointment of the officer as Major General of the Ohio militia. Directly thereafter, he received an invitation to take command of the Pennsylvania troops, but Ohio could not spare so valuable a leader.

For three-years troops were soon called out, and their Generals were to be appointed by the President. Gov. Dennison advised at once with the War Department at Washington, and McClellan received his appointment as Major General in the regular army.

Cincinnati and Louisville became alarmed lest Kentucky should espouse the Confederate cause, and those cities thus be left insecure against the inroads of a cruel foe. Four hundred and thirty-six miles of Ohio bordered Slave States. Kentucky and West Virginia were to be kept in check, but the Governor proclaimed that not only should the border of Ohio be protected, but even beyond that would the State press the enemy. Marietta was garrisoned, and other river points rendered impregnable. On the 20th of May, 1861, official dispatches affirmed that troops were approaching Wheeling under the proclamation of Letcher. Their intention was to route the convention at Wheeling.

Military orders were instantly given. Col. Steedman and his troops crossed at Marietta and crushed the disturbance at Parkersburg—swept into the country along the railroad, built bridges, etc. Col. Irvine crossed at Wheeling and united with a regiment of loyal Virginians. At the juncture of the two tracks at Grafton, the columns met, but the rebels had retreated in mad haste. The loyal troops followed, and, at Philippi, fought the first little skirmish of the war. The great railway lines were secured, and the Wheeling convention protected, and West Virginia partially secured for the Union.

After preliminary arrangements, McClellan's forces moved in two columns upon the enemy at Laurel Hill. One remained in front, under Gen. Morris, while the other, under his own command, pushed around to Huttonsville, in their rear. Gen. Morris carried his orders through promptly, but McClellan was late. Rosecrans was left with McClellan's advance to fight the battle of Rich Mountain, unaided. Garnett being alarmed at the defeat of his outpost, retreated. McClellan was not in time to intercept him, but Morris continued

the chase. Steedman overtook the rear-guard of Garnett's army at Carrick's Ford, where a sharp skirmish ensued, Garnett himself falling. The scattered portions of the rebel army escaped, and West Virginia was again free from armed rebels—and was the gift of Ohio through her State militia to the nation at the beginning of the war.

At this period, Gen. McClellan was called to Washington. Gen. Rosecrans succeeded him, and the three-years troops left in the field after the disbanding of the three-months men, barely sufficed to hold the country. He telegraphed Gov. Dennison to supply him immediately with re-enforcements, the request being made on the 8th of August. Already had the Confederate leaders realized the loss they had sustained in Western Virginia, and had dispatched their most valued General, Robert E. Lee, to regain the territory. Rosecrans again wrote: "If you, Governor of Indiana and Governor of Michigan, will lend your efforts to get me quickly 50,000 men, in addition to my present force, I think a blow can be struck which will save fighting the rifled-cannon batteries at Manassas. Lee is certainly at Cheat Mountain. Send all troops you can to Grafton." Five days thereafter, all the available troops in the West were dispatched to Fremont, Mo., and the plans of Rosecrans were foiled.

Heavy re-enforcements had been sent to the column in Kanawha Valley under Gen. Cox. He became alarmed, and telegraphed to Gov. Dennison. Rosecrans again appealed to Gov. Dennison, that he might be aided in marching across the country against Floyd and Wise to Cox's relief, "I want to catch Floyd while Cox holds him in front."

The response was immediate and effective. He was enabled to employ twenty-three Ohio regiments in clearing his department from rebels, securing the country and guarding the exposed railroads. With this achievement, the direct relation of the State administrations with the conduct and methods of campaigns terminated. The General Government had settled down to a system. Ohio was busy organizing and equipping regiments, caring for the sick and wounded, and sustaining her home strength.

Gov. Dennison's staff officers were tendered better positions in the national service. Camps Dennison and Chase, one at Cincinnati and the other at Columbus, were controlled by the United States authorities. A laboratory was established at Columbus for the supply of ammunition. During the fall and early winter, the Ohio troops suffered in Western Virginia. The people of their native State responded with blankets, clothing and other supplies.

In January, 1862, David A. Tod entered upon the duties of Governor. The first feature of his administration was to care for the wounded at home, sent from Pittsburg Landing. A regular system was inaugurated to supply stores and clothing to the suffering at home and in the field. Agencies were established, and the great and good work was found to be most efficacious in alleviating the wretchedness consequent upon fearful battles. A. B. Lyman

had charge of affairs in Cincinnati, and Royal Taylor held the same position in Louisville. J. C. Wetmore was stationed at Washington, F. W. Bingham at Memphis, Weston Flint at Cairo and St. Louis. Thus the care which Ohio extended over her troops at home and in the battle-field, furnished a practical example to other States, and was the foundation of that commendable system all over the Union. Stonewall Jackson's sudden advent in the valley created the greatest consternation lest the safety of the capital be jeopardized, and the War Department called for more troops. Gov. Tod immediately issued a proclamation, and the people, never shrinking, responded heartily. At Cleveland a large meeting was held, and 250 men enlisted, including 27 out of 32 students attending the law school. Fire bells rang out the alarm at Zanesville, a meeting was convened at 10 in the morning, and by 3 in the afternoon, 300 men had enlisted. Court was adjourned *sine die*, and the Judge announced that he and the lawyers were about to enter into military ranks. Only three unmarried men between the ages of eighteen and twenty-three were left in the town of Putnam. Five thousand volunteers reported at Camp Chase within two days after the proclamation.

Again in June, the President called for troops, followed by yet another call. Under these calls, Ohio was to raise 74,000 men. The draft system was advised to hasten and facilitate filling regiments. It has always been a repulsive measure. To save sections from this proceeding, enormous sums were offered to induce men to volunteer, and thus fill the quota.

Counties, townships, towns and individuals, all made bids and urged the rapid enlistment of troops. The result was, that the regiments were filled rapidly; but not in sufficient numbers to prevent the draft. Twenty thousand four hundred and twenty-seven men were yet lacking, and the draft was ordered, September 15. At the close of the year, Ohio was ahead of her calls. Late in the fall, the prospect was disheartening. The peninsula campaign had failed. The Army of Northern Virginia had been hurled back nearly to Washington. The rebels had invaded Maryland; Cincinnati and Louisville were threatened, and the President had declared his intention to abolish slavery, as a war measure. During the first part of 1862, artillery, stores and supplies were carried away mysteriously, from the Ohio border; then little squads ventured over the river to plunder more openly, or to burn a bridge or two. The rebel bands came swooping down upon isolated supply trains, sending insolent roundabout messages regarding their next day's intentions. Then came invasions of our lines near Nashville, capture of squads of guards within sight of camp, the seizure of Gallatin. After Mitchell had entered Northern Alabama, all manner of depredations were committed before his very eyes. These were attributed to John Morgan's Kentucky cavalry. He and his men, by the middle of 1862, were as active and dangerous as Lee or Beauregard and their troops. Morgan was a native of Alabama, but had lived in Kentucky since boyhood. His father was large slave-owner, who lived in the center of the "Blue Grass Country." His

life had been one of wild dissipation, adventure and recklessness, although in his own family he had the name of being most considerate. The men who followed him were accustomed to a dare-devil life. They formed an independent band, and dashed madly into the conflict, wherever and whenever inclination prompted. Ohio had just raised troops to send East, to assist in the overthrow of Stonewell Jackson. She had overcome her discouragements over failures, for the prospects were brightening. Beauregard had evacuated Corinth; Memphis had fallen; Buell was moving toward Chattanooga; Mitchell's troops held Northern Tennessee and Northern Alabama; Kentucky was virtually in the keeping of the home guards and State military board. And now, here was Morgan, creating confusion in Kentucky by his furious raids! On the 11th of July, the little post of Tompkinsville fell. He issued a call for the Kentuckians to rise in a body. He marched toward Lexington, and the southern border of Ohio was again in danger. Cincinnati was greatly excited. Aid was sent to Lexington and home guards were ready for duty. Morgan was not prominent for a day or so, but he was not idle. By the 9th of July, he held possession of Tompkinsville and Glasgow; by the 11th, of Lebanon. On the 13th, he entered Harrodsburg; Monday morning he was within fifteen miles of Frankfort. He had marched nearly 400 miles in eight days. Going on, toward Lexington, he captured the telegraph operator at Midway, and his messages also! He was now aware of the plans of the Union armies at Lexington, Louisville, Cincinnati and Frankfort. In the name of the operator, he sent word that Morgan was driving in the pickets at Frankfort! Now that he had thrown his foes off guard, he rested his men a couple of days. He decided to let Lexington alone, and swept down on Cynthiana, routing a few hundred loyal Kentucky cavalymen, capturing the gun and 420 prisoners, and nearly 300 horses. Then he was off to Paris; he marched through Winchester, Richmond, Crab Orchard and Somerset, and again crossed the Cumberland River. He started with 900 men and returned with 1,200, having captured and paroled nearly as many, besides destroying all the Government arms and stores in seventeen towns. The excitement continued in Cincinnati. Two regiments were hastily formed, for emergencies, known as Cincinnati Reserves. Morgan's raid did not reach the city, but it demonstrated to the rebel forces what might be accomplished in the "Blue Grass" region. July and August were passed in gloom. Bragg and Buell were both watchful, and Chattanooga had not been taken. Lexington was again menaced, a battle fought, and was finally deserted because it could not be held.

Louisville was now in danger. The banks sent their specie away. Railroad companies added new guards.

September 1, Gen. Kirby Smith entered Lexington, and dispatched Heath with about six thousand men against Cincinnati and Covington. John Morgan joined him. The rebels rushed upon the borders of Ohio. The failure at Richmond only added deeper apprehension. Soon Kirby Smith and his regiments



John R. Moon

occupied a position where only a few unmanned siege guns and the Ohio prevented his entrance through Covington into the Queen City. The city was fully armed, and Lew. Wallace's arrival to take command inspired all with fresh courage. And before the people were hardly aware that danger was so near, the city was proclaimed under strict martial law. "Citizens for labor, soldiers for battle."

There was no panic, because the leaders were confident. Back of Newport and Covington breastworks, rifle pits and redoubts had been hastily thrown up, and pickets were thrown out. From Cincinnati to Covington extended a ponton bridge. Volunteers marched into the city and those already in service were sent to the rescue. Strict military law was now modified, and the city being secured, some inconsiderate ones expressed themselves as being outraged with "much ado about nothing." But Gen. Wallace did not cease his vigilance. And Smith's force began to move up. One or two skirmishes ensued. The city was again excited. September 11 was one of intense suspense. But Smith did not attack in force. He was ordered to join Bragg. On the Monday following, the citizens of Cincinnati returned to their avocations. In the spring of 1863, the State was a trifle discouraged. Her burdens had been heavy, and she was weary. Vicksburg was yet in the hands of the enemy. Rosecrans had not moved since his victory at Stone River. There had been fearful slaughter about Fredericksburg.

But during July, 1863, Ohio was aroused again by Bragg's command to Morgan, to raid Kentucky and capture Louisville. On the 3d of July, he was in a position to invade Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky. He continued his depredations, bewildering the militia with his movements. His avowed intention was to burn Indianapolis and "take Cincinnati alive." Morgan's purposes were never clear. It was his audacious and sudden dashes, here and there, which gave him success. Before Cincinnati was aware, he was at Harrison—13th of July. He expected to meet the forces of Burnside and Judah, and to cut his way through. His plans here, as everywhere, were indefinable, and he succeeded in deceiving everybody. While printers in Cincinnati were setting up "reports" as to his whereabouts, he was actually marching through the suburbs, near troops enough to devour them, and yet not encountered by a single picket! They fed their horses within sight of Camp Dennison. At 4 o'clock that day, they were within twenty-eight miles of Cincinnati—having marched more than ninety miles in thirty-five hours.

The greatest chagrin was expressed, that Morgan had so easily eluded the great military forces. A sudden dash was made to follow him. There was a universal bolting of doors, burying of valuables, hiding of horses, etc., all along the route of the mad cavalryman and his 2,000 mounted men. They plundered beyond all comparison. They made a principle of it. On the 14th of July, he was feeding his horses near Dennison; he reached the ford at Buffington Island on the evening of the 18th; he had encountered several little skirmishes,

but he had marched through at his own will, mostly; all the troops of Kentucky had been outwitted. The Indiana forces had been laughed to scorn. The 50,000 Ohio militia had been as straws in his way. The intrepid band would soon be upon friendly soil, leaving a blackened trail behind. But Judah was up and marching after him, Hobson followed and Col. Runkle was north of him. The local militia in his advance began to impede the way. Near Pomeroy, a stand was made. Morgan found militia posted everywhere, but he succeeded in running the gantlet, so far as to reach Chester. He should have hastened to cross the ford. Fortunately, he paused to breathe his horses and secure a guide. The hour and a half thus lost was the first mistake Morgan is known to have made in his military career. They reached Portland, and only a little earthwork, guarded by about 300 men, stood between him and safety. His men were exhausted, and he feared to lead them to a night attack upon a position not understood perfectly; he would not abandon his wagon train, nor his wounded; he would save or lose all. As Morgan was preparing next morning, having found the earthworks deserted through the night, Judah came up. He repulsed the attack at first, capturing Judah's Adjutant General, and ordering him to hold the force on his front in check. He was not able to join his own company, until it was in full retreat. Here Lieut. O'Neil, of the Fifth Indiana, made an impulsive charge, the lines were reformed, and up the Chester road were Hobson's gallant cavalymen, who had been galloping over three States to capture this very Morgan! And now the tin-clad gunboats steamed up and opened fire. The route was complete, but Morgan escaped with 1,200 men! Seven hundred men were taken prisoners, among them Morgan's brother, Cols. Ward, Duke and Huffman. The prisoners were brought to Cincinnati, while the troops went after the fugitive. He was surrounded by dangers; his men were exhausted, hunted down; skirmishes and thrilling escapes marked a series of methods to escape—his wonderful sagacity absolutely brilliant to the very last—which was his capture, on the 26th, with 346 prisoners and 400 horses and arms. It may be added, that after several months of confinement, Morgan and six prisoners escaped, on the 27th of November. Again was he free to raid in the "Blue Grass" country.

John Brough succeeded Gov. Tod January 11, 1864. His first prominent work was with the Sanitary Commission. In February, of the same year, the President called for more troops. The quota of Ohio was 51,465 men. The call of March added 20,995. And in July was a third demand for 50,792. In December, the State was ordered to raise 26,027. The critical period of the war was evidently approaching. Gov. Brough instituted a reformation in the "promotion system" of the Ohio troops. He was, in many cases, severe in his measures. He ignored "local great men" and refused distinction as a bribe. The consequence was that he had many friends and some enemies. The acuteness of his policy was so strong, and his policy so just, that, after all his severe administration, he was second to no statesman in the nation during the struggle.

Ohio during the war was most active in her relief and aid societies. The most noted and extensive organization was the Cincinnati Branch of the United States Sanitary Commission. The most efficient organization was the Soldiers' Aid Society of Northern Ohio.

When the happy tidings swept over the land that peace was proclaimed, an echo of thanksgiving followed the proclamation. The brave sons of Ohio returned to their own soil—those who escaped the carnage. But 'mid the rejoicing there was deepest sadness, for a fragment only remained of that brave army which had set out sturdily inspired with patriotism.

A BRIEF MENTION OF PROMINENT OHIO GENERALS.

George Briton McClellan, the first General appointed in Ohio, was born December 3, 1826, in Philadelphia. His father was a physician of high standing and Scottish descent. Young George was in school in Philadelphia, and entered West Point at the age of sixteen. At the age of twenty, he was a brevet Second Lieutenant, tracing lines of investment before Vera Cruz, under the supervision of Capt. R. E. Lee, First Lieut. P. G. T. Beauregard, Second Lieut. G. W. Smith. At the close of the Mexican war, old Col. Totten reported in favor of them all to Winfield Scott. He had charge of an exploring expedition to the mountains of Oregon and Washington, beginning with the Cascade Range. This was one of a series of Pacific Railway explorations. Returning to Washington, he was detailed to visit the West Indies and secretly select a coaling station for the United States Navy. He was dispatched by Jefferson Davis, Secretary of War, to Europe, with instructions to take full reports of the organization of military forces connected with the Crimean war. This work elicited entire satisfaction. He returned in January, 1857, resigned as regular army officer, and was soon installed as engineer of Illinois Central Railroad. In 1860, he was President of the Ohio & Mississippi. He removed to Cincinnati, where he was at the opening of the war.

William Starke Rosecrans was born September 6, 1819, in Delaware County, Ohio. His people were from Amsterdam. He was educated at West Point. When the war opened, he espoused the cause of the Union with enthusiastic zeal, and was appointed by McClellan on his staff as Engineer. June 9, he was Chief Engineer of the State under special law. Soon thereafter, he was Colonel of the Twenty-third Ohio, and assigned to the command of Camp Chase, Columbus. On May 16, his commission was out as Brigadier General in the United States Army. This reached him and he was speedily summoned to active service, under Gen. McClellan. After the battle of Rich Mountain, he was promoted to the head of the department.

In April, 1862, he was succeeded by Fremont, and ordered to Washington to engage in immediate service for the Secretary of War. About the 15th of May, he was ordered to Gen. Halleck, before Corinth. He was relieved from his command December 9, 1864.

Ulysses S. Grant, whose history we cannot attempt to give in these pages, was born on the banks of the Ohio, at Point Pleasant, Clermont Co., Ohio, April 27, 1822. He entered West Point in 1839.

"That the son of a tanner, poor and unpretending, without influential friends until his performance had won them, ill-used to the world and its ways, should rise—not suddenly, in the first blind worship of helpless ignorance which made any one who understood regimental tactics illustrious in advance for what he was going to do, not at all for what he had done—but slowly, grade by grade, through all the vicissitudes of constant service and mingled blunders and success, till, at the end of four years' war he stood at the head of our armies, crowned by popular acclaim our greatest soldier, is a satisfactory answer to criticism and a sufficient vindication of greatness. Success succeeds."

"We may reason on the man's career; we may prove that at few stages has he shown personal evidence of marked ability; we may demonstrate his mistakes; we may swell the praises of his subordinates. But after all, the career stands wonderful, unique, worthy of study so long as the nation honors her benefactors, or the State cherishes the good fame of the sons who contributed most to her honor."

Lieut. Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman was another Ohio contribution to the great Union war. He was born at Lancaster February 8, 1820. He entered West Point in June, 1836. His "march to the sea" has fully brought out the details of his life, since they were rendered interesting to all, and we refrain from repeating the well-known story.

Philip H. Sheridan was born on the 6th of March, 1831, in Somerset, Perry Co., Ohio. He entered West Point in 1848. During the war, his career was brilliant. His presence meant victory. Troops fighting under his command were inspired. Gen. Rosecrans said of him, "He fights, he fights." A staff officer once said, "He is an emphatic human syllable."

Maj. Gen. James B. McPherson was born in Sandusky County, town of Clyde, November 14, 1828.

Maj. Gen. Q. A. Gillmore was born February 28, 1825, at Black River, Lorain Co., Ohio.

Maj. Gen. Irvin McDowell was born at Franklinton, Ohio, October 15, 1818.

Maj. Gen. Don Carlos Buell was born near Marietta on the 23d of March, 1818. His grandfather on the maternal side was one of the first settlers of Cincinnati.

Maj. Gen. O. M. Mitchell was a native of Kentucky, but a resident of Ohio from the age of four years.

Maj. Gen. Robert C. Schenck was born October 4, 1809, in Franklin, Warren Co., Ohio.

Maj. Gen. James A. Garfield, was born in Orange, Cuyahoga Co., Ohio, November 19, 1831.

Maj. Gen. Jacob D. Cox was born in Canada in 1828, and removed to Ohio in 1846.

Maj. Gen. James B. Steedman was born in Pennsylvania July 30, 1818, and removed to Toledo in 1861.

Maj. Gen. David S. Stanley was born in Wayne County, Ohio, June 1, 1828.

Maj. Gen. George Crook was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, September 8, 1828.

Maj. Gen. Mortimer D. Leggett was born in New York April 19, 1831, and emigrated to Ohio, in 1847.

Brevet Maj. Gen. John C. Tidball was born in Virginia, but removed while a mere lad to Ohio with his parents.

Brevet Maj. Gen. John W. Fuller was born in England in 1827. He removed to Toledo in 1858.

Brevet Maj. Gen. Manning F. Force was born in Washington, D. C., on the 17th of December, 1824. He became a citizen of Cincinnati.

Brevet Maj. Gen. Henry B. Banning was born in Knox County, Ohio, November 10, 1834.

We add the names of Brevet Maj. Gens. Erastus B. Tyler, Thomas H. Ewing, Charles R. Woods, August V. Kautz, Rutherford B. Hayes, Charles C. Walcutt, Kenner Garrard, Hugh Ewing, Samuel Beatty, James S. Robinson, Joseph W. Keifer, Eli Long, William B. Woods, John W. Sprague, Benjamin P. Runkle, August Willich, Charles Griffin, Henry J. Hunt, B. W. Brice.

Brig. Gens. Robert L. McCook, William H. Lytle, William Leroy Smith, C. P. Buckingham, Ferdinand Van Derveer, George P. Este, Joel A. Dewey, Benjamin F. Potts, Jacob Ammen, Daniel McCook, J. W. Forsyth, Ralph P. Buckland, William H. Powell, John G. Mitchell, Eliakim P. Scammon, Charles G. Harker, J. W. Reilly, Joshua W. Sill, N. C. McLean, William T. H. Brooks, George W. Morgan, John Beatty, William W. Burns, John S. Mason, S. S. Carroll, Henry B. Carrington, M. S. Wade, John P. Slough, T. K. Smith.

Brevet Brig. Gens. C. B. Ludlow, Andrew Hickenlooper, B. D. Fearing, Henry F. Devol, Israel Garrard, Daniel McCoy, W. P. Richardson, G. F. Wiles, Thomas M. Vincent, J. S. Jones, Stephen B. Yeoman, F. W. Moore, Thomas F. Wilder, Isaac Sherwood, C. H. Grosvenor, Moses E. Walker, R. N. Adams, E. B. Eggleston, I. M. Kirby.

We find numerous other names of Brevet Brigadier Generals, mostly of late appointments, and not exercising commands in accordance with their brevet rank, which we omit quoting through lack of space. They are the names of men of rare abilities, and in many cases of brilliant achievements.

In looking over the "War Record of Ohio," we find the State a great leader in men of valor and heroic deeds. It was the prolific field of military geniuses.

Ohio was draped with the garb of mourning at the close of the war. Her human sacrifice in behalf of the nation had been bitter. There were tears and heart-aches all over the land. Her ranks were swept by a murderous fire, from which they never flinched, and many officers fell.

Col. John H. Patrick will be remembered as opening the battle of Lookout Mountain. He fell mortally wounded, during the Atlanta campaign, May 15, 1862, while actively engaged. He was struck by a canister shot, and expired half a hour thereafter.

Col. John T. Toland, in July, 1863, was placed in command of a mounted brigade, including his regiment, and was instructed to destroy the Virginia & Tennessee Railroad. He reached Wytheville, Va., on the afternoon of the 18th of July. The rebels were safely intrenched in the house, and poured a galling fire into the national troops. Col. Toland was on horseback, at the head of his command. A sharpshooter sent a bullet with fatal certainty, and he fell on the neck of his horse, but was instantly caught by his Orderly Sergeant, who heard the fervent words: "My horse and my sword to my mother."

Lieut. Col. Barton S. Kyle accompanied his regiment to the battle of Pittsburg Landing. The regiment was forced back, though resisting bravely. Lieut. Col. Kyle was at his post of duty, encouraging his men, when he received a bullet in his right breast. He survived five hours.

Col. William G. Jones was engaged in the battle of Chickamauga, June, 1863. His regiment, the Thirty-sixth Ohio, was included in Turchin's Brigade of the Fourteenth Corps. He wrote in his pocket memoranda: "Off to the left; merciful Father, have mercy on me and my regiment, and protect us from injury and death"—at 12 o'clock. At 5 that afternoon, he was fatally wounded and expired at 7 that same evening, on the battle-field. His remains were taken by the rebels, but in December, 1863, they were exhumed and interred in Spring Grove Cemetery, Cincinnati.

Col. Fred. C. Jones held command of the Tenth Brigade, in October, 1862, marching from Wild Cat, Ky., to Nashville, through a perpetual skirmish. During the battle of Stone River, Col. Jones' regiment, the Twenty-fourth, was on the front and left of the line. During the afternoon, when the rebel assault upon the left became furious, Col. Jones ordered his men to lie down and hold fire, which was obeyed. They rose to pour a deadly volley into the rebel ranks, and rush forward in a fierce charge. The capture of an entire rebel regiment was thus effected, but Col. Jones was shot in the right side. He was carried to the rear. "I know it; I am dying now; pay no attention to me, but look after my wounded men." He survived about ten hours. His remains are buried in Spring Grove, Cincinnati.

Col. Lorin Andrews went with his command to Western Virginia, where he succumbed to exposure and severe duty. He was removed to his home, Gambier, Ohio, where he died surrounded by friends September 18, 1861.

Col. Minor Milliken was sent to repel the attacks of the rebels at the rear. He led a superb cavalry charge against the enemy, vastly superior in numbers, and was cut off with a small portion of his regiment. He disdained to surrender, and ordered his men to cut their way out. A hand-to-hand conflict ensued. Col. Milliken, being an expert swordsman, was able to protect himself with his saber. While parrying the strokes of his assailant, another shot him. The regiment, again charging, recovered his body, stripped of sword, purse and watch.

Col. George P. Webster, with his regiment, the Ninety-eighth, left Steubenville for Covington, Ky., August 23, 1862, marching from that point to Lexington and Louisville. He was placed at the command of the Thirty-fourth Brigade, Jackson's division, Cooke's corps. He fell in the battle of Perryville, and died on the field of battle.

Col. Leander Stem was appointed Colonel of the One Hundred and First Ohio Infantry August 30, 1862. His premonitions that he should fall during his first regular engagement proved too true. As the army was advancing on Murfreesboro, the engagement of Knob Gap occurred, when Col. Stem's regiment charged and took a rebel battery, with several prisoners. The army closed around Murfreesboro, and on the evening of the 30th, the One Hundred and First was engaged in demonstrations against the enemy. Next morning, the battle of Stone River began in earnest. When Col. Stem's regiment began to waver, he called out: "Stand by the flag now, for the good old State of Ohio!" and instantly fell, fatally wounded.

Lieut. Col. Jonas D. Elliott held his position in May, 1863. During the summer of 1864, he commanded the left wing of the regiment at Dodsonville, Ala.; in September, he was sent after Wheeler, and was ordered into camp at Decatur. On the 23d, he was dispatched to Athens, to participate in the attack of Gen. Forrest, of the rebels. Col. Elliott was sent out, with 300 men, and being surrounded by Gen. Forrest, with vastly superior numbers, a forced resistance enabled them to sustain their own ground, until a fresh brigade of rebels arrived, under Gen. Warren. This officer instructed one of his men to shoot Lieut. Col. Elliott, and a moment later he fell. He lingered nineteen days.

Col. Joseph L. Kirby Smith took command of the Forty-third Ohio Regiment. He fell at the battle of Corinth, under Rosecrans.

Lieut. Col. James W. Shane fell, June 27, 1864, in an assault upon the enemy's works at Kenesaw. He survived but forty minutes.

Col. Augustus H. Coleman displayed the abilities of a successful commander. He was in the first charge on the bridge across Antietam Creek. He was fatally wounded. His last words were inquiries regarding his men.

Col. J. W. Lowe commanded the Twelfth Ohio, and was ordered to assist the Tenth in the battle of Carnifex Ferry. Cheering his men, in the thickest of the fight, a rifle ball pierced his forehead, and he fell dead—the first field officer from Ohio killed in battle in the war for the Union.

Lieut. Col. Moses F. Wooster was engaged with his regiment, the One Hundred and First Ohio, at Perryville. He was mortally wounded on the 31st of December, 1862, in the grand effort to stem the tide of defeat at Stone River.

The list of staff officers we refrain from giving, through lack of space.

At the opening of the war, William Dennison was Governor of Ohio. David Tod succeeded him. John Brough was the third War Governor.

Secretary Edwin M. Stanton was one of the most popular war Ministers. He was born in Steubenville, Ohio, in 1815; he was engaged in the United States Circuit Court, in 1860, in a leading law suit, at Cincinnati, known as the Manny and McCormick reaper trial; on the 20th of January, 1862, he was appointed Secretary of War by Mr. Lincoln.

Ex-Secretary Salmon P. Chase's public services in Ohio have already been mentioned in these pages. In 1861, he was appointed Secretary of the Treasury, in Mr. Lincoln's cabinet.

United States Senator B. F. Wade made his reputation in Ohio. This Senator of the State stood at the head of the Committee on the Conduct of the War throughout its duration.

United States Senator John Sherman was a leading member of the Finance Committee, during the war. For some time he was its Chairman.

Jay Cooke was the financial agent of the Government, furnishing money for the payment of the troops. He was born in Portland, Huron Co., Ohio.

In our brief review of the war record of Ohio, we have omitted a vast amount of detail information that would prove interesting to our readers. We believe we have been accurate in whatever we have given, taking as our authority, that accepted "encyclopedia" of Ohio war facts—Whitelaw Reid, who has published a valuable volume on the subject.

SOME DISCUSSED SUBJECTS.

It may be well in glancing over the achievements of Ohio, her momentous labors and grand successes, to refer to the Ordinance of 1787, more minutely than we have done, in relation to many events, since its inherent principles are not only perpetuated in the laws of the entire Northwest, but have since been woven into the general Constitution of the United States. It made permanent the standard and character of immigration, social culture and political and educational institutions. It was thoroughly antislavery and denounced involuntary servitude, which was sanctioned in every other State at that time, with the exception of Massachusetts. It protected religion and property. As late as 1862, Gen. William Henry Harrison, Governor of Indiana, called a convention for the purpose of considering the slavery question, and the feasibility of introducing the system in the new States and Territories being formed. There was at this time a spirited contest, and Illinois, Indiana and possibly Ohio, barely escaped a decision that a full support should be given its introduction

into these States. Its adoption was based upon certain specifications and limits of time, which upon a deeper consideration was deemed perplexing and impractical.

An animated discussion arose not long since, regarding the correct authorship of this important ordinance, and its chief worker in gaining its sanction by Congress.

Mr. Webster ascribed its authorship to Mathew Dane, of Massachusetts, which statement was immediately refuted by Mr. Benton, of Mississippi, who laid claim to it as the birthright of Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia.

It has been almost impossible to obtain accurate reports of the actions of the old Continental Congress, from the fact that its meetings were held in secret, and any reports either narrated or shown in schedules or lists, were deemed a striking lack of trust on the part of the person who furnished the information. It was sufficient that its acts and conclusions be proclaimed without any prelude or reasoning process. Hence it has been difficult to obtain early Congressional documents. But it has been conclusively proven that the great motive power in gaining the approbation of the Ordinance of 1787, was neither Dane nor Jefferson, but Dr. Cutler.

He arrived at New York, July 5 of that year, after a journey from Ipswich, Mass., in his sully. He obtained lodgings at the "Plow and Harrow," and saw that his good horse was properly cared for and fed at the same place. Congress was then in session, and he had come on a mission for the Ohio Company, to negotiate their grant and its privileges in the new Territory of Ohio. He remained in New York three weeks, constantly engaged in the work vital to the interests of the future great State. But he secured the installment of the principles deemed the corner-stone of a future powerful State constitution. Mr. Poole, Librarian of the Chicago Public Library, searched assiduously for conclusive proof of Dr. Cutler's right to this honor, and in the *North American Review*, Vol. 122, this is emphatically set forth with substantiating proof under his signature.

Other facts have been discussed and proven at a very recent date, relative to the State of Ohio, which heretofore have been omitted, and nearly lost from the historic thread which unites the present with the past.

The first settlement of the lands of the Northwest is necessarily surrounded with interest. But those were exciting, troublesome times, and a few links were passed over lightly. However, the years are not so far removed in the past but the line may be traced.

Mr. Francis W. Miller, of Cincinnati, has supplied some missing chapters. The earliest documentary trace extant, regarding the southern settlement at Cincinnati, is an agreement of partnership between Denman, Filson and Patterson, in the fractional section of land to which the city of Cincinnati was originally limited. It bears the date August 25, 1788. This was entered on the records of Hamilton County, Ohio, October 6, 1803.

A letter from Jonathan Dayton to the Hon. Judge Symmes, dated September 26, 1789, says: "You have been selling your lands, I am told, for two shillings specie, the acre. The price at this moment is, and seems to be, and undoubtedly is, a good one; but as much cannot be said of it when you find hereafter that in consequence of the rise of certificates, another acre, in another payment, may cost you in specie two shillings and sixpence."

A letter from John C. Symmes to Capt. Dayton, dated April 30, 1790, says: "The land in the reserved township is held at much too high a price. Not a foot of land beyond the five-acre lots will sell. Five shillings, specie, or two dollars in certificates, is the utmost they will bring, and they will rarely sell at that."

This state of affairs was in a large degree brought about by the breaking-up of North Bend and a removal of the town to Fort Washington, or Cincinnati, later. A search through the old letters and other preserved documents prove that North Bend was at one time the beginning of the great city on the Ohio, rather than Cincinnati. Judge Symmes wrote, May 18, 1789: "I have not as yet been able to make a decisive choice of a plat for the city, though I have found two pieces of ground, both eligible, but not upon the present plan of a regular square. It is a question of no little moment and difficulty to determine which of these spots is preferable, in point of local situation. I know that at first thought men will decide in favor of that on the Ohio, from the supposition that the Ohio will command more trade and business than the Miami. * * * But if it were built on the Miami, the settlers throughout the purchase would find it very convenient."

Another of the earliest selections of town sites was adjacent to the most southerly point of what is now Delhi Township. To this the name of South Bend was given. Judge Symmes reports November 4, 1790, of this place, over forty framed and hewed-log two-story houses, since the preceding spring. Ensign Luce is said to have taken his troops to North Bend, but decided to remove to Cincinnati, on account of the object of his affections having settled there—the wife of a settler. But this story is refuted by contradictory evidence from Judge Symmes' letters, which illustrate the fact that the post of North Bend was abandoned by Ensign Luce and his men in consequence of a panic, caused by Indian attacks. The removal of the troops caused a general decline of the town. Again, history and letters from the same eminent Judge, assert that Fort Washington was completed and garrisoned by Maj. Doughty before the close of that same year, and was begun by him during the summer, that Ensign Luce must have still been at his post at the bend at that time. It has been, therefore, recently accepted that the traditional "black eyes" and the "Indian panic," had nothing to do with the founding of Cincinnati, and that the advantages of the position gained the victory.

Cincinnati has advanced, not only in prosperity and culture, but in national significance. Our readers must have observed, in perusing these pages, that

from this city and the State which it represents, have emanated some of the superior intellects which have used their wise faculties and talents, tempered by a wise judgment, in behalf of the American Union.

The originality of the Senecas and Wyandots have been debated at some length, while others have called the tribes the same, having two branches. We have searched the earlier records and have found an authenticated account of these two tribes.

The Indian tribes of Ohio were originally bold, fierce and stalwart. The country watered by the Sandusky and its tributaries was frequented by the Wyandot tribe, who came from the north side of the St. Lawrence River. The Senecas were blood relatives of this tribe. Both tribes were numbered by the thousands. A war originated between them, in this manner: A Wyandot chief desired to wed the object of his affections, who laughed him to scorn, because he had taken no scalps, and was no warrior "to speak of." To change her opinion, he led out a party, and falling upon a number of Senecas, slaughtered them mercilessly, that he might hasten to the side of his dusky belle, with his trophies. This act inaugurated hostilities, which extended through a century. The Wyandots began to fear extermination, and, gathering their entire effects, the natives escaped to Green Bay, and settled in several villages. But the Senecas made up a war party and followed them, killing many Wyandots and burning some of their villages. They then returned to Canada. Soon thereafter, they secured fire-arms from the French. Again they followed the Wyandots, firing their guns into their huts, and frightening them severely. They did not succeed as well as they expected. But the third party nearly exterminated the villages, because the young warriors were nearly all gone to war with the Foxes. The few at home escaping, promised to return with the Senecas, but desired two days for preparation. The Wyandots sent word to the two villages left undisturbed, and held a consultation. They decided to go as near the Senecas as possible, unobserved, and discover their real motive. They found them feasting on two roasted Wyandots, shouting over their victory. They danced nearly all night, and then fell asleep. A little before daylight, the Wyandots fell on them, leaving not one to carry back the news.

The Wyandots then procured guns, and began to grow formidable. They set out to return to their own country, and proceeded on their way as far as Detroit, where they met a party of Senecas, on the lake. A fierce conflict ensued, and the Wyandots beheld the Senecas fall, to the last man, suffering fearful carnage themselves. They soon settled in this part of the world, their principal village being on the Sandusky. Northwestern Ohio was particularly dangerous with new Indian tribes, and the Wyandots were cruelly aggressive. The death of their chief, and their total defeat by Harrison, destroyed their power forever.

On the 29th of September, 1817, a treaty was held, at the foot of the rapids of the Miami of Lake Erie, between Lewis Cass and Duncan McArthur,

Commissioners of the United States, and the sachems, chiefs and warriors of the Wyandot, Seneca, Delaware, Shawnee, Potawattomic, Ottawa and Chippewa nations. *All their lands in Ohio were ceded to the United States forever.*

There was really not a Seneca in the Seneca nation. They were chiefly Cayugas, Mohawks, Onondagas, Tuscarawas, Wyandots and Oneidas. But the Mingoes were originally Cayugas, and their chief was the celebrated Logan. After the murder of his family by the whites, the Mingoes were scattered over the territory northwest of the Ohio.

The notorious Simon Girty was adopted by the Senecas. Girty's name was a terror and fiendish horror for many years. He not only led the Indians in their atrocities, but he added barbarism to their native wickedness.

CONCLUSION.

When peace was proclaimed, after the surrender of Gen. Robert E. Lee to Gen. U. S. Grant, the volunteer troops disbanded, and a return to home industries instituted, Ohio, like many other States, gave direct attention to the interests of returned soldiers. The thrift of the State was augmented by a spasmodic, and thereafter recognized as a fictitious, demand for products, commercial and industrial pursuits redoubled their forces. But the great wave of stagnation swept over this fair land—the re-action of a war excitement. Laborers were many, but wages were inadequate. Deeper and deeper settled this lethargy—called by many “hard times”—until the wheels of commercial life revolved slowly, and from the workshops and the factories went up the echoes of privation and distress. There was no famine, no fever, no epidemic, it was simply exhaustion. In the larger cities there was much suffering. Idle people loitered about, barely seeking employment, the task seeming worse than hopeless.

During the years 1870, 1871 and 1872, the stringent measures brought about by the depressed state of business retarded any material advancement in general matters. The years 1873–74 were marked by a preceptible improvement, and a few factories were established, while larger numbers were employed in those already founded. The year 1875 was under the direction of a Democratic Legislature. It was marked in many respects by a “reverse motion” in many laws and regulations.

The Legislature which convened in 1876, January 3, was Republican in the main. It repealed the “Geghan Law” passed by the preceding body. At the time of its adoption, there was the most intense feeling throughout the State, the charge being made that it was in the interests of the Catholics. Among the general enactments were laws re-organizing the government of the State institutions, which the previous Legislature had ordered according to their own belief to follow new doctrines. The office of Comptroller of the Treasury was abolished. The powers of municipal corporations to levy taxes was limited, and their authority to incur debts was limited. Furthermore, this body prohibited any municipal appropriations, unless the actual money was in the Treasury to meet

the same in full. A law was passed for the protection of children under fourteen years of age, exhibited in public shows.

The temperance cause received more vigorous and solid support than was ever rendered by the State previously. A common-sense, highly moral and exalted platform was formed and supported by many leading men.

This year witnessed the serious "strikes" among the miners in Stark and Wayne Counties. The consequences were painful—distress, riots and destruction of property.

The State Mine Inspector reported 300 coal mines in the State, with only twenty-five in operation. Not over 3,000,000 tons of coal were raised during the year, owing to the dullness of the times.

The State charities reported the aggregate number under public care to be 29,508. The taxation for the maintenance of these classes was one and one six-hundredth of a mill on each dollar of taxable property.

The reports given of the year 1877 indicated a revival of business interests and prosperity. The State produced of wheat, 27,306,566 bushels; rye, 914,106 bushels; buckwheat, 225,822 bushels; oats, 29,325,611; barley, 1,629,817 bushels; corn, 101,884,305 bushels; timothy, tons of hay, 2,160,334; clover, tons of hay, 286,265; flax, pounds of fiber, 7,343,294; potatoes, 10,504,278 bushels; sweet potatoes, 126,354½ bushels; tobacco, 24,214,950 pounds; sorghum, sugar, 7,507¼ pounds; syrup, 1,180,255 gallons; maple sugar, 1,625,215 pounds; maple syrup, 324,036 gallons; honey, 1,534,902 pounds.

The year 1878 was marked by a more vigorous and combined effort of the people to entirely overcome the stagnation of business, the influence of the lethargy yet combating the awakened interest. This energy was amply rewarded in 1879, by a general dawning of the "good times" so ardently desired. New enterprises were instituted, manufactories erected, improvements carried on, and agriculture was successful. Before the year closed, the State was basking in the light of prosperity, and the year 1880 was ushered in when the confidence of the people was again a permanent incentive—confidence in the nation, their State, each in the other and themselves. The old-time crown of power, influence and integrity, which Ohio has earned, is conspicuous in this year of 1881. The jewels have been reset, and we confidently doubt not that their luster will remain undimmed intrusted to so faithful and so earnest a people.



POPULATION OF OHIO BY COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	1820	1830	1840	1850	1860	1870	1890
The State	581434	937903	1519167	1980329	2395511	2665279	.....
1 Adams	10106	12281	13183	18883	26370	27550	29964
2 Allen	.....	548	9079	12166	19185	22623	31223
3 Ashland	.....	.....	.....	23813	22551	21923	22523
4 Ashtabula	7382	14581	23724	26767	33814	32517	37129
5 Athens	6338	9787	19100	18215	21364	23164	25413
6 Auglaize	.....	.....	.....	11535	17187	20941	25442
7 Belmont	20323	28327	30361	31940	37394	39714	46756
8 Brown	13356	17867	22715	27032	29959	30902	32706
9 Butler	21746	27142	28173	30759	35840	39912	42540
10 Carroll	.....	.....	18108	17685	15738	14191	16417
11 Champaign	8479	12131	16721	19782	22668	23183	27117
12 Clark	9533	13114	16882	22178	25330	32070	41947
13 Clermont	15830	20466	23106	30153	33034	34263	39719
14 Clinton	8085	11436	15719	18528	21161	21544	27579
15 Columbiana	22633	35592	40378	33021	34556	38299	45266
16 Coshocton	7086	11161	21590	25674	27032	23600	26611
17 Crawford	.....	4791	13152	18177	23841	25556	37782
18 Cuyahoga	6328	10333	26506	49069	78033	130010	169022
19 Delaware	3717	6204	13282	20276	20799	32273	40494
20 Deane	.....	.....	.....	695	1186	15719	22578
21 Delaware	7639	11694	23091	21817	22922	22575	27590
22 Erie	.....	.....	12599	18558	21471	26188	36540
23 Fairfield	16633	24786	31924	36391	36653	31133	31233
24 Fayette	6316	8182	10684	12726	15555	17170	20661
25 Franklin	10292	14741	23049	42299	50951	63019	68676
26 Fulton	.....	.....	.....	7581	10033	17795	21022
27 Gallia	7086	.....	.....	17093	23033	26544	30123
28 Geauga	7791	15313	16297	17827	18817	14190	14255
29 Greene	10529	13901	17523	21946	26197	25023	31233
30 Guernsey	9292	18095	27718	30333	21174	29023	37197
31 Hamilton	31764	52317	80445	156844	216410	229070	312995
32 Hancock	.....	813	9986	16751	23556	23847	27788
33 Hardin	.....	210	4568	8351	15570	18714	23023
34 Harrison	14345	20016	20009	20157	19110	18023	20125
35 Henry	.....	262	2503	3334	5801	14023	20577
36 Highland	12308	16345	23269	25731	27773	29133	36240
37 Hocking	2130	4008	9741	14119	17057	17925	21126
38 Holmes	.....	9135	18058	20452	20589	18177	20775
39 Huron	6675	13341	23333	26203	26616	28532	31699
40 Jackson	3746	5941	9744	17119	17941	21759	26679
41 Jefferson	18331	22459	25300	29133	30115	29188	32018
42 Knox	8326	17085	26579	28572	27733	26933	27460
43 Lake	.....	.....	13719	14654	15576	15935	16326
44 Lawrence	3199	5367	9738	15346	23249	31380	36063
45 Licking	11861	20869	33096	38846	37011	35756	40431
46 Logan	3181	6140	14015	19162	20996	23223	26265
47 Lorain	.....	5696	18367	20066	23744	24008	25725
48 Lucas	.....	.....	4682	13093	27831	47722	67088
49 Madison	4799	6190	9025	10015	12025	15033	20229
50 Mahoning	.....	.....	.....	23735	25804	31001	42807
51 Marion	.....	6551	14765	12618	15490	16184	20564
52 Medina	3082	7560	18352	21441	22517	20092	21154
53 Meigs	4480	6153	11452	17971	26534	31465	32295
54 Mercer	.....	1110	8277	7712	14104	17254	21698
55 Miami	8851	12807	19688	21699	26659	32710	39738
56 Monroe	4645	8768	18521	28551	25741	25772	29197
57 Montgomery	15999	24362	31938	38213	52220	64006	75845
58 Morgan	5297	11800	20852	28585	23119	20663	20674
59 Morrow	.....	.....	.....	20280	20445	18583	19673
60 Muskingum	17824	29334	38749	45019	44116	44886	49780
61 Noble	.....	.....	.....	.....	20531	19049	21137
62 Ottawa	.....	.....	.....	.....	2016	13064	19763
63 Paulding	.....	.....	1631	1766	1915	1804	17660
64 Perry	8429	13970	19314	20755	19678	18153	20218
65 Pickaway	13149	16001	19725	21006	23169	21875	22723
66 Pike	4253	6024	7636	10653	13643	15447	17027
67 Portage	10065	18826	22965	24119	21208	24584	27540
68 Preble	10237	16291	19182	21736	21820	21809	23524
69 Putnam	.....	.....	.....	7221	12808	17081	20718
70 Richland	9169	21046	41532	30879	23153	23023	26026
71 Ross	20619	24068	27400	32074	35071	37197	40906
72 Sandusky	852	2851	10182	14305	21129	23563	28263
73 Scioto	5750	8740	11192	18128	21207	20202	23311
74 Seneca	.....	5159	18124	27104	30608	30827	30955
75 Shelby	2106	7671	12151	17193	27193	27193	27193
76 Stark	12406	26588	34003	38038	42678	45628	50827
77 Summit	.....	.....	.....	27185	27185	27185	27185
78 Trumbull	15546	26153	38107	30490	38356	44882	44882
79 Tuscarawas	8323	14298	25631	31761	32463	33840	37397
80 Union	1996	3192	8422	12204	1657	18730	22874
81 Van Wert	.....	49	1577	4793	10038	15823	20030
82 Vinton	.....	.....	.....	9333	17631	15037	17226
83 Warren	.....	21465	22141	23160	26802	26889	28227
84 Washington	10425	17731	23003	29340	30803	30803	32027
85 Wayne	11933	23333	33808	32081	32483	33116	37432
86 Williams	.....	387	4465	8018	16683	20001	23821
87 Wood	733	1102	5357	9137	17886	21506	34026
88 Wyandot	.....	.....	.....	11194	15596	18533	22401

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Area in square Miles.	POPULATION.			Miles R.R. 1872	STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Area in square Miles.	POPULATION.			Miles R.R. 1872
		1870	1880	1872				1870	1880		
<i>States.</i>											
Alabama.....	50,722	906,992	1,262,791	1,671	Pennsylvania.....	46,000	3,321,791	4,282,786	5,113		
Arkansas.....	52,198	481,471	802,561	25	Rhode Island.....	1,399	217,322	260,528	136		
California.....	158,981	560,247	864,686	1,013	South Carolina.....	29,555	705,096	965,022	1,291		
Colorado.....	101,500	39,804	191,639	332	Tennessee.....	45,000	1,228,529	1,542,763	1,729		
Connecticut.....	4,671	537,454	622,083	830	Texas.....	237,504	818,579	1,592,574	895		
Delaware.....	2,120	125,015	146,651	227	Vermont.....	10,212	230,551	261,229	675		
Florida.....	59,268	187,748	267,351	466	Virginia.....	40,904	1,225,163	1,512,896	1,450		
Georgia.....	59,000	1,184,109	1,559,018	2,108	West Virginia.....	23,000	412,014	619,142	1,465		
Illinois.....	55,110	2,332,891	3,078,769	5,901	Wisconsin.....	53,924	1,054,670	1,515,150	1,725		
Indiana.....	38,809	1,080,657	1,378,362	3,529							
Iowa.....	55,045	1,191,692	1,621,620	3,160							
Kansas.....	81,318	364,399	965,966	1,760	<i>Total States.....</i>	<i>2,054,671</i>	<i>38,154,127</i>	<i>49,360,595</i>	<i>59,716</i>		
Kentucky.....	37,600	1,321,011	1,614,708	1,123	<i>Territories.</i>						
Louisiana.....	41,316	726,915	910,103	531	Arizona.....	113,916	9,658	40,411	.....	
Maine.....	31,776	626,915	618,915	873	Dakota.....	147,490	14,181	125,180	.....	
Maryland.....	11,184	780,891	931,432	830	Dist. of Columbia.....	60	131,700	177,028	.....	
Massachusetts.....	7,800	1,457,361	1,788,002	1,006	Idaho.....	90,992	14,599	32,611	.....	
Michigan.....	56,451	1,181,039	1,636,331	2,231	Montana.....	143,776	20,505	39,155	.....	
Minnesota.....	83,531	437,706	789,906	1,612	New Mexico.....	121,201	91,171	118,439	.....	
Mississippi.....	47,156	827,922	1,131,592	90	Utah.....	80,656	86,756	143,906	375		
Missouri.....	65,350	1,721,205	2,168,801	2,580	Washington.....	69,914	23,055	75,120	.....	
Nebraska.....	75,953	124,903	452,423	838	Wyoming.....	93,107	9,118	20,783	496		
Nevada.....	113,690	43,191	62,375	563							
New Hampshire.....	9,330	318,740	516,981	790	<i>Total Territories.....</i>	<i>860,482</i>	<i>402,566</i>	<i>783,271</i>	<i>873</i>		
New Jersey.....	8,330	906,006	1,139,983	1,235	<i>Aggregate of U. S.</i>	<i>2,915,203</i>	<i>38,555,983</i>	<i>50,143,866</i>	<i>60,582</i>		
New York.....	47,000	4,382,739	5,083,810	4,470							
North Carolina.....	50,704	1,071,361	1,400,017	1,190							
Ohio.....	39,964	2,665,260	3,198,239	3,710							
Oregon.....	95,244	90,923	174,767	179							

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD;

POPULATION AND AREA.

COUNTRIES.	Population.	Date of Census.	Area in Square Miles.	Inhabitants to Square Mile.	CAPITALS.	Population.
China.....	446,500,000	1871	3,741,846	119.3	Pekin.....	1,648,800
British Empire.....	226,817,108	1871	4,677,422	48.6	London.....	3,251,800
Russia.....	81,925,490	1871	8,003,778	10.2	St. Petersburg.....	667,000
United States with Alaska.....	38,925,000	1870	2,603,884	14.7	Washington.....	109,199
France.....	36,469,800	1869	201,001	179.7	Paris.....	1,825,300
Austria and Hungary.....	35,904,400	1869	240,248	149.4	Vienna.....	833,900
Japan.....	34,785,300	1871	149,299	232.8	Yokohama.....	1,554,900
Great Britain and Ireland.....	31,817,100	1871	121,315	262.3	London.....	3,251,800
German Empire.....	29,906,092	1871	160,207	187.	Berlin.....	825,400
Italy.....	27,439,921	1871	118,847	230.9	Rome.....	244,484
Spain.....	16,642,000	1867	195,775	85.	Madrid.....	332,000
Brazil.....	10,000,000	.....	3,253,029	3.07	Rio Janeiro.....	429,000
Turkey.....	16,463,000	.....	673,631	24.4	Constantinople.....	1,075,000
Mexico.....	9,173,000	1869	761,526	.....	Mexico.....	120,300
Sweden and Norway.....	5,921,500	1870	292,871	20.	Stockholm.....	136,900
Persia.....	5,000,000	1870	635,964	7.8	Teheran.....	120,000
Belgium.....	5,021,300	1869	11,373	441.5	Brussels.....	314,100
Bavaria.....	4,861,400	1871	29,292	165.9	Munich.....	169,500
Portugal.....	3,995,200	1868	54,494	115.8	Lisbon.....	177,800
Holland.....	3,688,300	1870	13,680	290.9	Hague.....	90,100
New Grenada.....	3,000,000	1870	357,157	8.4	Bogota.....	45,000
Chili.....	2,000,000	1869	132,616	15.1	Santiago.....	115,400
Switzerland.....	2,669,100	1870	15,992	166.9	Berne.....	36,000
Peru.....	2,000,000	1871	471,828	5.3	Lima.....	160,100
Bolivia.....	2,000,000	.....	497,321	4.	Chaguasaca.....	25,000
Argentine Republic.....	1,812,000	1869	871,848	2.1	Buenos Ayres.....	177,800
Wartenburg.....	1,818,500	1871	7,533	241.4	Stuttgart.....	91,600
Denmark.....	1,784,700	1870	14,753	120.9	Copenhagen.....	162,032
Venezuela.....	1,600,000	.....	368,238	4.2	Caracas.....	47,000
Baden.....	1,461,400	1871	5,912	247.	Carlsruhe.....	36,600
Greece.....	1,457,900	1870	19,353	75.3	Athens.....	43,400
Guatemala.....	1,180,000	1871	40,879	28.9	Guatemala.....	40,000
Ecuador.....	1,300,000	.....	218,928	5.9	Quito.....	70,000
Paraguay.....	1,000,000	1871	63,767	15.6	Asuncion.....	48,000
Hesse.....	823,138	.....	2,969	277.	Darmstadt.....	30,000
Liberia.....	718,000	1871	9,576	74.9	Monrovia.....	3,000
San Salvador.....	600,000	1871	7,335	81.8	San Salvador.....	15,000
Haiti.....	572,000	.....	10,205	56.	Port au Prince.....	20,000
Nicaragua.....	350,000	1871	58,171	6.	Managua.....	10,000
Uruguay.....	300,000	1871	66,792	6.5	Montevideo.....	43,500
Honduras.....	250,000	.....	17,002	14.7	Comayagua.....	10,000
San Domingo.....	136,000	.....	17,827	7.6	San Domingo.....	20,000
Costa Rica.....	165,000	1870	21,505	7.7	San Jose.....	2,000
Hawaii.....	62,950	.....	7,633	80.	Honolulu.....	7,632

COMMENTS UPON THE ORDINANCE OF 1787, FROM THE STATUTES
OF OHIO, EDITED BY SALMON P. CHASE, AND PUB-
LISHED IN THE YEAR 1833.

[It would be difficult to find a more comprehensive review of the foundations of our system of laws than is given in the "Preliminary Sketch of the History of Ohio," by this distinguished representative of the bench and the bar of America. The work is now out of print, and is not easily obtained; besides, its great author has passed away; so these extracts are made more with a view of preserving *old* historical literature, than of introducing new; furthermore, the masses of the people have never had convenient access to the volumes, which, for the most part, have been in the hands of professional men only. The publication of the work first brought its compiler before the public, and marked the beginning of that career which, during its course, shaped the financial system of our country, and ended upon the Supreme Bench of the nation.]

By the ordinance of 1785, Congress had executed in part the great national trust confided to it, by providing for the disposal of the public lands for the common good, and by prescribing the manner and terms of sale. By that of 1787, provision was made for successive forms of Territorial government, adapted to successive steps of advancement in the settlement of the Western country. It comprehended an intelligible system of law on the descent and conveyance of real property, and the transfer of personal goods. It also contained five articles of compact between the original States, and the people and States of the Territory, establishing certain great fundamental principles of governmental duty and private right, as the basis of all future constitutions and legislation, unalterable and indestructible, except by that final and common ruin, which, as it has overtaken all former systems of human polity, may yet overwhelm our American union. Never, probably, in the history of the world, did a measure of legislation so accurately fulfill, and yet so mightily exceed the anticipations of the legislators. The ordinance has been well described, as having been a pillar of cloud by day and of fire by night, in the settlement and government of the Northwestern States. When the settlers went into the wilderness, they found the law already there. It was impressed upon the soil itself, while it yet bore up nothing but the forest. The purchaser of land became, by that act, a party to the compact, and bound by its perpetual covenants, so far as its conditions did not conflict with the terms of the cessions of the States.

* * * * *

This remarkable instrument was the last gift of the Congress of the old confederation to the country, and it was a fit consummation of their glorious



J. W. Hall

labors. At the time of its promulgation, the Federal Constitution was under discussion in the convention; and in a few months, upon the organization of the new national government, that Congress was dissolved, never again to re-assemble. Some, and indeed most of the principles established by the articles of compact are to be found in the plan of 1784, and in the various English and American bills of rights. Others, however, and these not the least important, are original. Of this number are the clauses in relation to contracts, to slavery and to Indians. On the whole, these articles contain what they profess to contain, the true theory of American liberty. The great principles promulgated by it are wholly and purely American. They are indeed the genuine principles of freedom, unadulterated by that compromise with circumstances, the effects of which are visible in the constitution and history of the Union.

* * * * *

The first form of civil government, provided by the ordinance, was now formally established within the Territory. Under this form, the people had no concern in the business of government. The Governor and Judges derived their appointments at first from Congress, and after the adoption of the Federal Constitution, from the President. The commission of the former officer was for the term of three years, unless sooner revoked; those of the latter were during good behavior. It was required that the Governor should reside within the Territory, and possess a freehold estate there, in one thousand acres of land. He had authority to appoint all officers of militia, below the rank of Generals, and all magistrates and civil officers, except the Judges and the Secretary of the Territory; to establish convenient divisions of the whole district for the execution of progress, to lay out those parts to which the Indian titles might be extinguished into counties and townships. The Judges, or any two of them, constituted a court with common law jurisdiction. It was necessary that each Judge should possess a freehold estate in the territory of five hundred acres. The whole legislative power which, however, extended only to the adoption of such laws of the original States as might be suited to the circumstances of the country, was vested in the Governor and Judges. The laws adopted were to continue in force, unless disapproved by Congress, until repealed by the Legislature, which was afterward to be organized. It was the duty of the Secretary to preserve all acts and laws, public records and executive proceedings, and to transmit authentic copies to the Secretary of Congress every six months.

Such was the first government devised for the Northwestern Territory. It is obvious that its character, as beneficent or oppressive, depended entirely upon the temper and disposition of those who administrated it. All power, legislative, judicial and executive, was concentrated in the Governor and Judges, and in its exercise they were responsible only to the distant Federal head. The expenses of the Government were defrayed in part by the United States, but were principally drawn from the pockets of the people in the shape of fees.

This temporary system, however unfriendly as it seems to liberty, was, perhaps, so established upon sufficient reasons. The Federal Constitution had not then been adopted, and there were strong apprehensions that the people of the Territory might not be disposed to organize States and apply for admission into the Union. It was, therefore, a matter of policy so to frame the Territorial system as to create some strong motives to draw them into the Union, as States, in due time.

The first acts of Territorial legislation were passed at Marietta, then the only American settlement northwest of the Ohio. The Governor and Judges did not strictly confine themselves within the limits of their legislative authority, as prescribed by the ordinance. When they could not find laws of the original States suited to the condition of the country, they supplied the want by enactments of their own. The earliest laws, from 1788 to 1795, were all thus enacted. The laws of 1788 provided for the organization of the militia; for the establishment of inferior courts; for the punishment of crimes, and for the limitations of actions; prescribed the duties of ministerial officers; regulated marriages, and appointed oaths of office. That the Governor and Judges in the enactment of these laws, exceeded their authority, without the slightest disposition to abuse it, may be inferred from the fact that except two, which had been previously repealed, they were all confirmed by the first Territorial Legislature.

* * * * *

At this period there was no seat of government, properly called. The Governor resided at Cincinnati, but laws were passed whenever they seemed to be needed, and promulgated at any place where the Territorial legislators happened to be assembled. Before the year of 1795, no laws were, strictly speaking, adopted. Most of them were framed by the Governor and Judges to answer particular public ends; while in the enactment of others, including all the laws of 1792, the Secretary of the Territory discharged, under the authority of an act of Congress, the functions of the Governor. The earliest laws, as has been already stated, were published at Marietta. Of the remainder, a few were published at Vincennes, and the rest at Cincinnati.

In the year 1789, the first Congress passed an act recognizing the binding force of the ordinance of 1787, and adapting its provisions to the Federal Constitution. This act provided that the communications directed in the ordinance to be made to Congress or its officers, by the Governor, should thenceforth be made to the President, and that the authority to appoint with the consent of the Senate, and commission officers, before that time appointed and commissioned by Congress, should likewise be vested in that officer. It also gave the Territorial Secretary the power already mentioned, of acting in certain cases, in the place of the Governor. In 1792, Congress passed another act giving to the Governor and Judges authority to repeal, at their discretion, the laws by

them made; and enabling a single Judge of the general court, in the absence of his brethren, to hold the terms.

At this time the Judges appointed by the national Executive constituted the Supreme Court of the Territory. They were commissioned during good behavior; and their judicial jurisdiction extended over the whole region northwest of the Ohio. The court, thus constituted, was fixed at no certain place, and its process, civil and criminal, was returnable wheresoever it might be in the Territory. Inferior to this court were the County Courts of Common Pleas, and the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace. The former consisted of any number of Judges, not less than three nor more than seven, and had a general common-law jurisdiction, concurrent, in the respective counties, with that of the Supreme Court; the latter consisted of a number of Justices for each county, to be determined by the Governor, who were required to hold three terms in every year, and had a limited criminal jurisdiction. Single Judges of the Common Pleas, and single Justices of the Quarter Sessions, were also clothed with certain civil and criminal powers to be exercised out of court. Besides these courts, each county had a Judge of Probate, clothed with the ordinary jurisdiction of a Probate Court.

Such was the original constitution of courts and distribution of judicial power in the Northwestern Territory. The expenses of the system were defrayed in part by the National Government, and in part by assessments upon the counties, but principally by fees, which were payable to every officer concerned in the administration of justice, from the Judges of the General Court downward.

In 1795, the Governor and Judges undertook to revise the Territorial laws, and to establish a complete system of statutory jurisprudence, by adoptions from the laws of the original States, in strict conformity to the provisions of the ordinance. For this purpose they assembled at Cincinnati, in June, and continued in session until the latter part of August. The judiciary system underwent some changes. The General Court was fixed at Cincinnati and Marietta, and a Circuit Court was established with power to try, in the several counties, issues in fact depending before the superior tribunal, where alone causes could be finally decided. Orphans' Courts, too, were established, with jurisdiction analogous to but more extensive than that of a Judge of Probate. Laws were also adopted to regulate judgments and executions, for limitation of actions, for the distribution of intestate estates, and, for many other general purposes. Finally, as if with a view to create some great reservoir, from which, whatever principles and powers had been omitted in the particular acts, might be drawn according to the exigency of circumstances, the Governor and Judges adopted a law, providing that the common law of England and all general statutes in aid of the common law, prior to the fourth year of James I, should be in full force within the Territory. The law thus adopted was an act of the Virginia Legislature, passed before the Declaration of Independence, when Virginia was

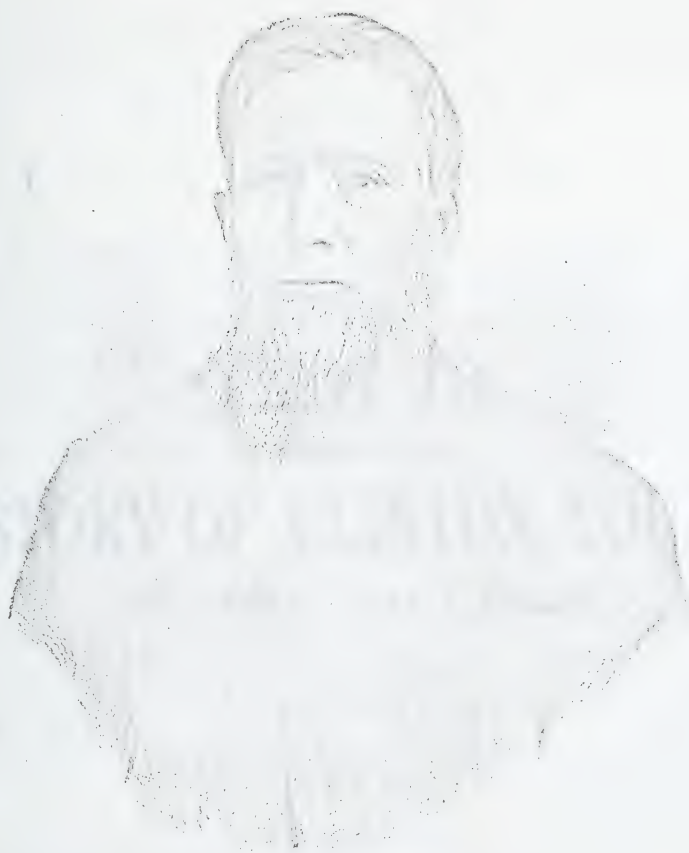
yet a British colony, and at the time of its adoption had been repealed so far as it related to the English statutes.

The other laws of 1795 were principally derived from the statute book of Pennsylvania. The system thus adopted, was not without many imperfections and blemishes, but it may be doubted whether any colony, at so early a period after its first establishment, ever had one so good.

* * * * *

And how gratifying is the retrospect, how cheering the prospect which even this sketch, brief and partial as it is, presents! On a surface, covered less than half a century ago by the trees of the primeval forest, a State has grown up from colonial infancy to freedom, independence and strength. But thirty years have elapsed since that State, with hardly sixty thousand inhabitants, was admitted into the American Union. Of the twenty-four States which form that Union, she is now the fourth in respect to population. In other respects, her rank is even higher. Already her resources have been adequate, not only to the expense of government and instruction, but to the construction of long lines of canals. Her enterprise has realized the startling prediction of the poet, who, in 1787, when Ohio was yet a wilderness, foretold the future connection of the Hudson with the Ohio.

And these results are attributable mainly to her institutions. The spirit of the ordinance of 1787 prevades them all. Who can estimate the benefits which have flowed from the interdiction by that instrument of slavery and of legislative interference with private contracts? One consequence is, that the soil of Ohio bears up none but freemen; another, that a stern and honorable regard to private rights and public morals characterizes her legislation. There is hardly a page in the statute book of which her sons need be ashamed. The great doctrine of equal rights is everywhere recognized in her constitution and her laws. Almost every father of a family in this State has a freehold interest in the soil, but this interest is not necessary to entitle him to a voice in the concerns of government. Every man may vote; every man is eligible to any office. And this unlimited extension of the elective franchise, so far from producing any evil, has ever constituted a safe and sufficient check upon injurious legislation. Other causes of her prosperity may be found in her fertile soil, in her felicitous position, and especially in her connection with the union of the States. All these springs of growth and advancement are permanent, and upon a most gratifying prospect of the future. They promise an advance in population, wealth, intelligence and moral worth as permanent as the existence of the State itself. They promise to the future citizens of Ohio the blessings of good government, wise legislation and universal instruction. More than all, they are pledges that in all future, as in all past circumstances, Ohio will cleave fast to the national constitution and the national Union, and that her growing energies will on no occasion, be more willingly or powerfully put forth, than in the support and maintenance of both in unimpaired vigor and strength.



P. H. Vandervoort

PART III.

HISTORY OF CLINTON COUNTY.

ARRANGED BY PLINY A. DURANT.

INTRODUCTORY.

A HISTORY of Clinton County is here presented, in a form never before attempted. Its foundation is composed of material from the notes of the late Judge R. B. Harlan and Dr. A. Jones, of Wilmington, both of whom made researches in the historical field through a long series of years, and both of whom were also pioneers of the county, with its interests therefore at heart. They collected a mass of valuable information, which could not be obtained through other sources at the present time, and it is here carefully arranged in proper order, built upon and added to until the result is a volume that is confidently expected to become a text-book for the future in regard to matters pertaining to the early history of the county. The undersigned, who has had charge of the work, has labored to make the arrangement satisfactory and proper, and has furnished several additional chapters of general interest from reliable authority, records, etc. He has been ably assisted by other members of the historical corps, and has met with a cordial reception generally by the citizens of the county, and its seat of justice, who have furnished information of great value. To all of these, acknowledgment is made of their services, and the history in what is considered its best form is respectfully submitted.

PLINY A. DURANT.

WILMINGTON, OHIO, August 11, 1882.

HISTORY OF CLINTON COUNTY.

CHAPTER I.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

GEOGRAPHICAL.

THE county of Clinton occupies a position in the southwestern portion of the State of Ohio, its county seat, Wilmington, being fifty-six miles by rail northeast of Cincinnati. It is bounded north by Greene and a part of Fayette, east by Fayette, south and southeast by Brown and Highland, and west by Warren. Brown County only intervenes on the south between Clinton and the Ohio River, while on the west it is separated by two counties, Warren and Butler, from the boundary line between Ohio and Indiana. It lies on the dividing ridge between the Little Miami and Scioto Rivers, waters draining from it into both of these streams. The county of Clinton includes an area of 400 square miles.

TOPOGRAPHICAL.

The topography of this county is greatly diversified. Large areas in the northern and southern portions are included in level and very fertile plains, while along the numerous streams the country is more broken, becoming more or less hilly, and in many places even abrupt and bluffy. The principal waterways are tributaries of the Little Miami River, the greater portion of the drainage of the county being into that stream. The greater of these are Todd's Fork, named previous to 1787, probably from some of the Todds who settled early in Kentucky and were among its prominent pioneers and Indian fighters, flowing west and southwest, and, with its branches, East Fork of Todd's Fork, Cowan's, named for John Cowan, who owned R. Campbell's survey, No. 2249, on that stream, and Lytle's Creek, draining the central portion of the county; Caesar's Creek, said to be named after a favorite servant of some of the early surveyors, who died and was buried on its bank, flowing across the extreme northwest corner; Anderson's Fork, rising in the northeast part of the county, flowing west and northwest and draining the northern portion; East Fork of the Little Miami, flowing southerly from the Snow Hill locality, and forming a portion of the boundary between Clinton and Highland Counties; Little East Fork of the Little Miami; Silver Creek, Stone Lick and numerous smaller ones. Wilson's Branch of Rattlesnake Creek drains into the Scioto from the northeast part of the county—Richland and Wilson Townships—while Lee's Creek,* also a tributary to the Scioto, drains a portion of Wayne Township. Todd's Fork of the Little Miami is the most considerable stream in the county,

* Named from Peter Lee, a surveyor of Virginia military lands. Lytle's Creek was named for Gen. William Lytle, also a surveyor of these lands; and Anderson's Fork derives its name from Col. Richard C. Anderson, the principal surveyor. Wilson's Branch and Wilson's Run were named respectively for Amos and Isaac Wilson, early settlers. Buck Run and Turkey Run were named from circumstances readily seen. Dutch Creek had several families of that nationality among the first settlers on its banks.

and, in the days of the early settlements, furnished fair water-power, which was available throughout most of the year. The case at present (1882) is greatly different, for there is little power except at seasons when the stream is swollen by rains or the melting of snow. "Todd's Fork" was widely known in the years at the beginning of the present century, for on its banks some of the most prominent among the early settlements in the county were made. All the streams in this region are subject to sudden and sometimes disastrous freshets, which subside quite as rapidly as they rise. The nature of the country is such that no great reservoirs exist, and the streams are therefore without a reserve supply to keep them steady.

Anderson's Fork runs in places upon strata of the Niagara limestone, and is generally not much above bedded stone. At Port William, in Liberty Township, it cuts through a portion of the pentamerous beds of the Niagara formation to a depth of from five to ten feet. Above Port William and along this stream is a tract known as the "prairie," extending a number of miles and possessing a deep, rich, black soil. It was doubtless once the location of a swamp or shallow lake. Northeast of this prairie is supposed to be the highest point of land in the county, it being between 700 and 800 feet above low water mark of the Ohio River at Cincinnati. In the southern part of the county, at a place a short distance east of Vienna, on the line of the Marietta & Cincinnati Railway, the elevation is 737½ feet above the same comparative point. "Anderson's Fork receives but few tributaries in all its course, the tract which it drains being comparatively long and narrow. The bedded stone in its channel is of the Niagara formation as far down as the Lamberton quarries, where it strikes and cuts nearly through the formation known to geologists as Clinton, and, at a point a few miles farther down stream, at Ingalls' dam, just outside of Clinton County, it cuts about four feet of purple-red shale underlying the Clinton, and strikes the higher of the Cincinnati group, or blue limestone."* East Fork of Todd's Fork also penetrates the blue limestone, cutting into it to a depth of nearly one hundred feet within three or four miles of Clarksville.

GEOLOGICAL.

In this connection, we propose simply to quote from an article of merit on the geology of Clinton and Fayette Counties, prepared by John Hussey, and forming a part of Volume III, of the State Geological Report, Department of Geology. The dip of all the formations here found is toward the east and north and about forty feet to the mile. Mr. Hussey says: "If we trace the line of outcrop of the various formations from the point in the western part of Clinton County, where Todd's Fork leaves the county, we shall find that the strata of stone seen under those we meet proceed to the east, and, if a well were dug deep enough at Washington or Wilmington, it would cut through all the strata found to the west as far as Cincinnati." Immediately beneath the city of Wilmington lies the great Niagara system; next, the Clinton iron ore and stratified stone of this formation, about thirty feet in thickness; then, three or four feet of a ferruginous clay underlaid by the blue limestone of the Cincinnati Group.

"*Denuding Agencies.*—After the deposition of the rocks now found in Clinton and Fayette Counties, the surface was not long, at an early geological period, beneath the surface of the sea. While the deposit of sandstone which extends almost from the very border of Fayette County to the south indefinitely, and to the east, underlying the coal, was being made, the land to the north was above water, as well as when the deposits above the sandstone were made; at least, whatever material, organic or inorganic, was ever deposited here, has

* Vol. III, Geological Survey of Ohio (Geology), page 431.

long since disappeared. We have some evidence, however, that the slate which immediately underlies the sandstone extended somewhat farther north than the sandstone itself has been found. * * * Formations in Clinton County, which were formerly continuous, have been partially removed, as on Cliff Run the Clinton formation is seen in its full thickness, while excavations show that its continuity is broken to the east of this locality, so that the exposure of white limestone on Cliff Run is a mere island of that kind of stone. Besides the wearing away of the general surface and the removal of particular parts of formations, there were causes at work which have excavated channels far below the general surface. Ice, in the form of glaciers, is generally regarded as the means by which the denudation above alluded to has been effected, and moving water has doubtless been the instrument by which the deep channels have been excavated. These channels are only traced by observing the excavations which are made for one cause or another, the sinking of wells and borings for water. An instance of this channeling is noticed in that region in Clinton County known as the 'prairie,' where it has been frequently observed that there are places apparently forming a continuous line, where rock is not found at any depth yet reached, although on each side of it is but a short distance to the undisturbed strata. This channel has not been thoroughly examined, but, so far as observed, nearly coincided with the direction of the present Anderson's Fork. Doubtless where the bottom of Anderson's Fork is the bedded rock, the old channel was cut to one side or the other of that in which the water flows at present. Connected with the fact of the existence of such deep drainage at a former period is implied that the whole country was at a much greater elevation above the sea than it is in our time.

"The Drift.—The old channels became silted up, and other accumulations were made subsequent to the period of denudation. The surface of the land must have sunk down so as to be beneath the surface of the water. Every indication points to water as the medium by which the deposits were made. Upon the surface of the stone is everywhere found more or less of loose material. The study of this material in both these counties is full of interest. The drift is composed of clay with varying proportions of sand and gravel, with occasional rounded blocks of granitic rock, and with the remains of trees and sometimes of other vegetation. The greatest thickness of the drift in our district is in Clinton County, east of the 'prairie,' where a deposit of over one hundred feet is found. Whether the whole surface of the county was once covered as deeply as this limited area may admit of doubt; but there are reasons for believing that the surface was once covered with a heavy drift deposit. In some places, the soft material has been washed away, leaving large accumulations of sand and gravel; in other places, as in the level region between the East Fork of Todd's Fork and Blanchester, the material of the drift was a finer sediment than is found in other places, and has not been removed or disturbed to such a degree as in other portions of the county, and consequently, even if sand and gravel exist in it, there are no such extensive beds of these substances as are found where the sediment had a finer character or was subsequently washed in currents of water. The clays of the drift are both blue and yellow, the former apparently prevailing in both counties, as shown in the excavations for wells. There was considerable variation in reports of the strata penetrated in sinking wells, but blue clay, or as it is frequently called, blue mud, from its appearance, was uniformly found, but there was no uniformity in the thickness of it. Sometimes it is but a few feet in thickness, and in another place, not a mile distant, it is no less than forty feet thick. It is generally interstratified with sand and fine gravel, but sometimes no such stratification is seen. Water is found nearly everywhere within a very few feet of the surface of the earth, so

that it is seldom excavations were carried farther than from ten to twenty feet below the surface, and our knowledge is limited of the material underlying to this slight extent. * * * In some parts of our district, particularly those which are flat, there does not occur within the usual range of the wells, much, if any, yellow clay. If it is found, it is just below the soil for from three to ten feet, where fine-grained blue clay invariably occurs, interstratified with sand.

"Boulders.—These are found scattered over the surface, and to belong above the blue clay deposit, rather than in it. The largest boulder, perhaps, which is found so far south in this State, is found in Clinton County on the county infirmary farm, near Wilmington, and this lies on the fine-grained blue clay, upon which it would seem to have fallen by the washing away of the clay in which it was formerly imbedded, and which, at a higher level, lies near it on all sides. This boulder contains about 1,200 cubic feet, and weighs upward of ninety tons. * * * Smaller ones are found more or less abundantly, especially in the northern half of the county. They are found lying on or near the surface, where they have been left by the removal by water of the material deposited with them.

"Gravel and Sand.—Mingled with the drift is always found a considerable proportion of these substances, but being scattered throughout the whole mass, or at most showing only a slight tendency to be distinct in strata, more or less mixed with soft material. Where the original drift is in quantity and undisturbed, the sand and gravels in it are not available for economic purposes. A few years ago, these counties were thought to be lacking in these important adjuncts to civilization. It was not until within the last five years (previous to 1878), when the demand for gravel for road-making became exceedingly urgent, that thorough and exhaustive, and, as the result proved, successful search was made for it. It is now known that no real deficiency exists. People have learned where to look for it. When the currents of water carried away the lighter material of the drift deposit, those constituents which were heavier were left behind. We may regard the highest land as the former level of the region we are speaking of. There was then a deposit of loose material, sometimes a hundred feet in thickness above the bedded stone. This material was manifestly deposited from water; and, to account for the character of the markings upon the rock surface, and the promiscuous intermixture of clays, sand and gravel, and sometimes a certain limited measure of stratification, or assorting of the materials according to their weight, and for the evidently remote origin of the stony constituents, requiring that they should have been brought hither, and especially for the numerous boulders, conspicuous both for their size and clear marks of foreign origin, we unhesitatingly come to the conclusion that ice in some form contributed to the same end. Water in a liquid state alone could not carry such material so far without having an enormous velocity, sufficient to move before it not only the loose material, but the very stone beneath it. When the water subsided, new lines of drainage appeared, corresponding, more or less, depending upon the physical features of the country with pre-existing ones. The emergence of the land was gradual, and the sub-dividing water stood for greater or less periods of time at different levels, which may be pointed out to-day with more or less distinctness. During the emergence of the solid earth, the currents of water carried away some of the material constituting the drift sediment of the former period. The channels of drainage mark the direction of the current. Within these channels, the drift deposits were removed sometimes to the bedded rock. The varying force of the current distributed the material as we now see it. Strong currents carried all before them; weaker currents only the more refined sediment. Any current bearing substances along will deposit the heavier material first

when the current becomes checked. It is thus that matters carried in currents of water become assorted and distributed. When a current bearing sediment finds a wider channel and expands, the current is checked at the side upon which it finds room to spread out. Here will be a deposit of the heavier part of its freight. If two currents meet at the point of intersection, they will be retarded, especially if one be more swollen than the other, and the heavier material carried will be deposited. Where now are mere brooks, the ample extent of the washing, the broad valleys, show that rivers once flowed. Wherever the drift clays were not washed, the gravel was interspersed through them; but where the clays are broken, where valleys have been cut in them, on the sides of these cuts, on the escarpment of the broken clay and gravel drift, the clay has been removed and the gravel is left in beds. Following the principles before referred to in regard to the laws of sedimentary deposits, the road maker of to-day may find the deposits of gravel he needs. Along the declivity, where two former currents met, far back from the meeting point of the diminutive streams of the present time, on a point and looking from the higher land, he who seeks this useful material need not look in vain. As there were various levels of the water at that far-distant period, so are there several elevations at which gravel is actually found. In addition to those beds on the escarpment of the hills, there are found hillocks or natural mounds of gravel which represent eddies, or places in which, for some cause, the water was more quiet, and hence unable to carry forward all its load of sediment. Besides these, the soil of the present bottoms is, in many places, underlaid with ample deposits of gravel.

"Drifted wood is found in the blue clay in all our district. The instances in which wood has been found in the clay beds, penetrated in well-digging, are by no means few, nearly every neighborhood furnishing one or more. A kind of jointed grass, or rush, was obtained from a well, found near Reesville in Clinton County.

"*Bones.*—The gravel which lay so long hidden from the knowledge of the present inhabitants was almost uniformly made use of as places of interment by some former race of people. Scarcely a gravel bed has been extensively worked in which abundance of human bones have not been discovered. The skeletons are usually found within two or three feet of the surface. We are left to conjecture in giving any reason why this material was used in which to make interments of the dead. Trinkets of any description are extremely rare in such graves, although not entirely unknown. In none of which I heard were there any indications of unusual care or elaborateness in the interments. Possibly, the ease in excavating a grave in such material may have determined the choice. But is it not a little singular that the inhabitants of a long past age should have known the position of these gravel beds, covered as they were with a dense forest, while two generations of the intelligent people of this age had not any thought of their existence until within a half dozen years?"

"*Stone Implements.*—Flint arrow and lance points, stone hammers, bark-peelers, hematite fishing bobs or sinkers, and other articles of this class are found, especially along the water-courses. As no value and but a passing interest have been attached to them, they have not been preserved, but have been broken up or lost. Still many are found yet by persons engaged in working the soil. No one locality has furnished more than the borders of Deer Creek, but they are common on all the streams, and, indeed, over the whole surface of the county are they found. As the soil in Fayette and in parts of Clinton has not been subjected to the plow as much as in other places, and, of course, some of it not plowed at all, there perhaps remain more still to be gathered than

have ever been heretofore. Some persons, seeing in these articles a story of a former race of human beings, who have left but little else to tell of their manners or civilization, are gathering them up to preserve them from destruction. Nothing more amazes one in contemplating these relics of a people of a long past age than the immense number of them scattered over the surface of the earth. Perhaps no single acre of ground in Central or Southern Ohio but that has furnished at least one flint arrow point; but the average would be much greater than one to the acre, and it is not too much to say that every farm, at least, has furnished some time a stone hatchet or bark-peeler.

"*Hematite Boulder.*—In Clinton County, near the residence of Samuel Lemar, one of the County Commissioners, I found a hematite boulder, weighing about 250 pounds. This was extremely hard, and seemed to be of the same material from which the sinkers referred to in the last paragraph were made.

"*The Boundary Line of Cincinnati Group.*"*—The line separating the blue limestone and the Clinton white limestone is easily distinguished. It may be distinguished in all the streams in the western part of Clinton County, which all cut abruptly through the Clinton and into the blue limestone. I shall here indicate where that line runs, beginning just without the county, on Anderson's Fork, near Ingalls' dam, where the upper beds of the Cincinnati group and the Clinton formation are seen at one glance. To the west a mile or two, on Cliff Run, as well as on Buck Run, the Clinton stone may be seen forming low cliffs, cut off from the main body of the formation; but the true line is on Anderson's Fork, as mentioned above. On Todd's Fork, just above the crossing of the Lebanon road, near the line which divides the surveys, 1554 and 1556 (H. Gates), the same formations are seen in juxtaposition. Farther south, on Lytle's Creek, was not seen, but on the next stream, Cowan's Creek, the line of the Clinton sweeps around to the east and appears above the village of Antioch, on the farm of Mr. James Gregory, and does not here rise above the surface of the earth. The next point in the line is back to the west, about one mile northeast of Martinsville, where it is quarried, and then its next appearance is at a point about one mile south of Farmer's Station, on the Cincinnati & Marietta Railroad, on a tributary stream of the East Fork of the Miami. The last point at which the blue limestone is seen on the East Fork of the Miami is near Pitzer's Meeting-House, on the edge of White's survey.

"*The Clinton Formation.*—This is seen on Anderson's Fork, at Oglesby's quarry, and in Todd's Fork, from the point of its first appearance near the Lebanon road to Babb's quarry in the base of the Niagara. At either of these localities, the whole of the formation may be studied. The lower strata have the distinctly sand constitution characteristic of this formation, from which the stone is frequently called sandstone. These strata are good fire-stones, and resist the action of fire as a back wall in fire-places for a generation without softening or crumbling. But the strata a few feet higher are burned into lime, and make a medium quality for building purposes, and no doubt a very good quality of caustic lime for softening straw in the manufacture of paper. Some part of the ten feet of massive stone furnishes good building material. This stone has been obtained in Todd's Fork, but is expensive on account of the thickness of superincumbent stone of a poor quality, which must be removed before good stone can be reached. On Anderson's Fork, at Oglesby's quarry, the same stone is more accessible, and is the best building stone obtained from this formation. The quality of this stone at Oglesby's has led some to prefer it to the Niagara; but it has the hardness and gritty character of the Clinton, and on surfaces which have been exposed in the quarry to the action of atmospheric

*This group contains many exceedingly interesting fossils.

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agencies for several years, it is seen to be composed almost wholly of a solid mass of broken encrinurite stems. Aside from lithological characters, this stone at Oglesby's is in the Clinton horizon, about midway from top to bottom, exclusive of the iron ore in the upper part. The twelve feet from the top of the Clinton is well seen from the under strata at Babb's quarry, on Todd's Fork, down stream to the locality of the iron furnace, formerly erected to work the ore. This twelve feet is highly fossiliferous throughout, but it is only in a few feet at the bottom where the proportion of iron is large enough to entitle it to the name of iron ore. In this part the imbedded fossils are deeply covered by the iron. For some reason, the furnace erected here (about 1850) did not prove a success, and was soon abandoned, although the quality of iron was regarded as very good. The richest ore is a brittle stone, mostly composed of small, exteriorly smooth and shiny lenticular grains, reminding one of flax-seed. The ore is easily crumbled in the hand, and contains numerous disjointed crinoidal disks, partially eroded. The species of fossils become more numerous as we approach the higher strata. Sometimes the stone is highly granular or crystalline, while still crumbling easily in the fingers, and is less ferruginous and the imbedded fossils become light colored. The iron ore occurs in considerable quantities, being exposed in an outcrop along the slopes for several miles, and large quantities could be obtained by stripping. If it were more convenient, or nearer furnaces in operation, it might become valuable to mix with other ores in making certain qualities of iron, particularly if it should be found to serve likewise as a flux. The fossils in the upper beds are better preserved than in the lower, but good cabinet specimens are difficult to obtain. That locality alluded to before as Grubb's quarry, in the southern part of the county, abounds in fossils, and I recommend it as a promising field for palaeontological research. It was but little opened at the time of my visit, but as the stone obtained seemed to answer well for building purposes, it will doubtless be further developed and furnish many fossils, and possibly some that are new to science. Highly fossiliferous courses, twelve feet; massive courses, hard and gritty, showing crinoidal stems on weathered surface, ten feet; strata, alternating with clay, five feet; ferruginous clay, separating the limestone from the blue clay below, three feet.

"The Niagara Formation.—This designation, as well as many others in our geology, including the subject of the last paragraph—the Clinton—is derived from the account of the geology of the State of New York published some years since, and all are taken from the occurrence of the strata in well-known localities in that State. The Niagara formation is not exposed very extensively in Clinton County, and dips far under the surface in Fayette. It lies immediately on the iron stone, or ore, just referred to at Babb's quarry, on Todd's Fork. Here, proceeding from the upper strata of Clinton in the bed of the creek, near Babb's quarry, we find, commencing at the Clinton, thence upward: Blue clay with purple tint, four inches; blue clay, four inches; stone stratum, one inch; purple or red clay, unctuous feeling, four inches; blue clay, four inches. The best Niagara building stone in the county—smooth, fine-grained, even-bedded limestone—approaching in quality some sorts of marble.

"The supply of this building stone, however, is limited and much below the demand. In the inferior strata, no trace of organic remains was found, their fine, even texture suggesting that they may have been deposited as calcareous mud in quiet water. In no part of the twelve or fifteen feet here exposed were organic remains found, except in the most meager quantity, here and there occurring a small mass of coral which is completely incorporated in the substance of the stone, being unbroken and standing upright as it was formed, having been silted up by fine sedimentary deposits. Above this building stone, the system assumes that loose and porous character so often observed in this

formation, full of casts of large *Pentamerous oblongus* and other fossils, with numerous small cavities stained with carbonaceous matter. At Port William, the exposure on Anderson's Fork was perfectly characteristic of this formation, the jagged and cavernous masses being worn and corroded by the elements into fantastic shapes. But the most interesting exposure of this formation in the county is that known as Black's quarry, near Snow Hill, where the strata belong to the upper portion of the Niagara. This is a highly fossiliferous stone, but unsuitable for building purposes, as it is soft and porous and can be crumbled in the hand. The stone used in constructing the Vienna & Wilmington Turnpike was obtained here. The fossils are difficult to obtain without being broken, but many of them are very good specimens, the most delicate markings being preserved. The stone is so fragile that the specimens are greatly injured by handling, and cannot be packed in the usual manner without detriment. Among those I brought away I find a *Rhynchonella cuneata*, an *Athyris*, a *Polyptora* and *Striatopora*, and a *Pavistella plumosa*. The molluscan fossils obtained were casts of the shells, the interiors being entirely empty and showing the muscular impressions with great distinctness. It will doubtless repay the palaeontologist richly to make a thorough exploration of this quarry. If there is any economic value in the product of this quarry, not heretofore discovered, I suggest that it may be as material for lime. The best quality of building lime is manufactured in other localities from stone obtained in this horizon of the Niagara formation. There may be a question of its practical utility for this purpose on account of the liability of the stone to break up. There were indications that in some portions of the quarry the quality of the stone might be less liable to this objection. So far as my observation extended, this portion of the Niagara occurs nowhere else in our district. All the bedded rock eastward of the localities I have named, where the Niagara may be found, belongs to the same formation, as all places where stone in position is found along Anderson's Fork, near Wilmington and also near Reesville."

Next above the Niagara is the Lower Helderberg, a water lime formation, but this does not occur in Clinton County, consequently those formations which have been described are all which come within the province of this chapter.

THE SOILS.

The soils of Clinton County are of a somewhat varied nature, from the sandy to the rich black alluvial deposits having the characteristics of the lands in the Western prairies. They are adapted to the growth of grass, grains and fruit, and consequently within the limits of the county are found excellent stock, splendid fruit and profuse crops of grain, of which winter wheat is the staple. Very early in its history—or that of its settlements—it became apparent that as an agricultural region the county was destined to rank among the foremost in the State, and years have simply proved that the confidence of the pioneers was not misplaced.

CLIMATOLOGICAL.

The climate of the region in which Clinton County is located is of that nature which is conducive to health. There is no persistent cause to taint the atmosphere with malaria, as in localities where the drainage is imperfect, and the county is situated far enough south so that it is free from the extremes of cold, while at the same time the temperature does not rise above that of much more Northern regions. In common with the whole Northern country, however, it is subject to great and sudden changes in temperature at certain seasons. The annual precipitation is sufficient to insure almost invariably good crops and keep the sanitary condition of the county at its best. Everything considered, the climate of Clinton County is a desirable one.

CHAPTER II.

PRE-HISTORIC.

SCATTERED throughout a large portion of the United States are remains which show that the region was once occupied by a race of people possessing more enlightened knowledge than any of the tribes known as Indians of whom the history of this country treats. There is system and order in their work, as shown by the only evidence possessed of their existence. This evidence appears in the form of mounds, earthworks, stone fortifications, domestic and warlike implements, and, last and best, of human remains differing from those of the white race or any of the savage races with which the continent is known to have been peopled. The Aztecs of Mexico and Central America were similar beings, but among them was a knowledge of various arts which placed them far above the plane of the savage. Except the slightest mention in one or two instances, there is hardly any notice made of the monuments left by these people, as observed by the first European explorers, and it was not until late in the eighteenth century that more extended accounts were given. Nothing was presented that threw any light upon the subject and called the remains into general notice until 1805, when Harris, in his account of a "Tour into the Territory Northwest of the Ohio," gave an extended description of the ancient works at Marietta, Ohio. H. H. Brackenridge wrote of the works found in various localities—notably Louisiana—in 1814, and since then the work of investigation has been vigorously prosecuted by the men whose interest in it had become great. The report of E. G. Squier, A. M., and E. H. Davis, M. D., on the "Ancient Monuments of the Mississippi Valley," published in 1848, in the Smithsonian contributions to knowledge, is one of the most reliable volumes in existence treating upon the remains found in the United States. In observing generally upon the existing structures, this report says:

"The ancient monuments of the Western United States consist, for the most part, of elevations and embankments of earth and stone, erected with great labor and manifest design. In connection with these, more or less intimate, are found various minor relics of art, consisting of ornaments and implements of many kinds, some of them composed of metal, but most of stone. These remains are spread over a vast extent of country. They are found on the sources of the Allegheny, in the western part of the State of New York, on the east, and extend thence westwardly along the southern shore of Lake Erie, and through Michigan and Wisconsin to Iowa and the Nebraska Territory on the west. Ancient works are also found on the Susquehanna, in Pennsylvania. We have no record of their occurrence above the great lakes. Carver mentions some on the shores of Lake Pepin, and some are said to occur near Lake Travers, under the forty-sixth parallel of latitude. Lewis and Clarke saw them on the Missouri River, 1,000 miles above its junction with the Mississippi, and they have been observed on the Kansas and Platte, and on other remote Western rivers. They are found all over the intermediate country, and spread over the valley of the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico. They line the shores of the gulf from Texas to Florida, and extend, in diminished numbers, into South Carolina. They occur in great numbers in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Missouri, Arkansas, Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Florida and Texas. They are found

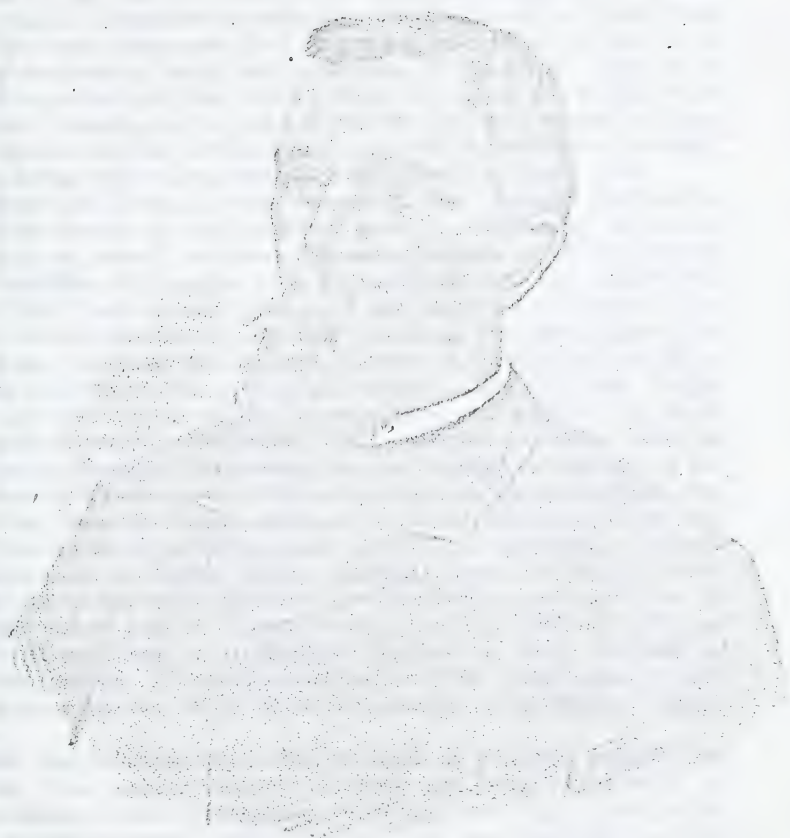
in less numbers in the western portions of New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and North and South Carolina, as also in Michigan, Iowa and the Mexican territory beyond the Rio Grande del Norte. In short, they occupy the entire basin of the Mississippi and its tributaries, as also the fertile plains along the gulf."

Oregon and other portions of the country also have their tumuli, and the work of the ancient people everywhere presents characteristics which testify to their skill in the details of their simple architecture and the manufacture of the various implements used by them. For want of a better name, this people have been called the Mound-Builders, and Prof. J. W. Foster, a well-known and interesting writer, asks the question, "Who were the Mound-Builders?" answering it as best he can in the following language:

"Instead of seeking to establish ethnic relations between the Mound-Builders and any of the races of the Old World, founded on the apparent similarity of manners and customs, I would look rather for their origin to that race who, in times far remote, flourished in Brazil, some of whose crania are found in the bone caves of Minos Geraes, in connection with mammalian bones belonging to genera and species now extinct. These crania, as has been shown, were characterized by a remarkable deficiency of the frontal eminences, amounting to an almost entire absence of the forehead—a type which we find delineated on the monuments of Mexico and Central America, and which is seen in the crania recovered from the shores of Lake Michigan and the banks of the Wabash and Mississippi. If we examine the bas-reliefs of the temple of Prelenque, and the altar tablets of Copan, as delineated by Catherwood, we shall find that all the figures possess the peculiarity of a low forehead, the prominence of which, at this day, is regarded as the type of intellectual face. These sculptured figures are not caricatures, but display an ability on the part of the artists to represent the human form in every posture and with anatomical fidelity. Nor are the people in humble life here delineated. The figures are regal or priestly; some are engaged in offering up sacrifices, or are in an attitude of devotion; many hold a scepter or other baton of authority; their apparel is gorgeous; their head-dresses are elaborately arrayed, and decorated with long feathers, probably of the quezal, which was the sacred bird of that region. Ornaments depend from their ears; beads are entwined in their hair or encircle their necks; costly tunics are thrown over their shoulders; their loins are girt with rich furs; their feet are shod with sandals; in fact, all their paraphernalia indicate a barbaric pomp which an Oriental monarch might envy. Thus, it is evident that this peculiar conformation of skull was characteristic of the most exalted personages; and, admitting that it was the result of artificial compression, which is only in exceptional cases established, still it is clear that there existed a prototype of what they regarded as manly beauty, to which they wished to conform. That prototype can be traced back to the remotest antiquity of man on this hemisphere."

Reasoning, from the light of modern ethnological discoveries, that the civilization of the so-called Old World originated in the tropics and extended naturally toward the temperate climates, where their full physical and intellectual powers were developed, Prof. Foster also deems it proper to conclude that the race of which this article treats migrated northward from the warm climate of Central America, rather than from the "hyperborean regions of Siberia and Behring's Strait," and all historical evidence in North America tends to show that such was the case.

Coming now directly to the remains left by this remarkable people, we will study their characteristics, prefacing with the statement that there is a wide gap to be closed up before the Mound-Builders can be connected with the



Amos Huffman

American Indians, for the latter are essentially different from the former in that they are averse to agricultural pursuits and the restraints of a sedentary life, and have never been known "to erect structures which should survive the lapse of a generation." West of the Mississippi Delta, and extending northward from the Gulf of Mexico to the Arkansas River and beyond, and westward to the Colorado in Texas, is a class of mounds numbered by millions, circular in form and hemispheroidal in elevation, from one to five feet high, and from thirty to 140 feet in diameter, which are supposed to have been erected by human agency, yet of the origin of which there is no knowledge nor evidence. They have been called "inexplicable mounds." In other localities where these ancient works have been discovered, their origin has been proved by conclusive evidence. They are usually found near to streams, on the several terraces, or "bottoms," and occasionally on the lowest bottom, where it is above high-water mark. In Clinton County, they appear above the first and second bottoms, generally, and neither are they confined to the immediate localities of streams, in all instances, being quite often found in remote fields or timber plats.

Messrs. Squier and Davis, in their report on the "Ancient Monuments, etc.," classed these remains as inclosures and mounds, subdividing the former into works of defense, sacred inclosures and miscellaneous; and the mounds into those for sacrifice, for temple sites, for sepulture and for observation. These men and Prof. Foster do not agree in all particulars as to the uses of the inclosures and mounds, the latter gentleman reasoning from later observation and known customs. It seems well enough, however, to classify them as above, as probably they were put to the various uses named. The Ohio and Mississippi Valleys are rich in relics of the departed race, and some of the finest works left by them are within the State of Ohio. Several important cities, as Marietta, Circleville, Newark, Portsmouth, etc., are founded on the sites of ancient mounds and fortifications, and scattered throughout the southern and central portions of the State are almost innumerable tumuli, which tell mute tales of the past. The region of the Miamis and the Scioto is particularly interesting for its remains, and in Clinton County, although there is no single extensive work, there are in the neighborhood of five hundred mounds and three inclosures. In the eastern part of Warren County, on a high bluff which frowns upon the Little Miami River, is an irregular fortification, which has received the name of Fort Ancient. It is thus described by Prof. John Locke, of Cincinnati, who made a fine map of it, which was inserted in the work of Squier and Davis:

"This work occupies a terrace on the left bank of the river, and 230 feet above its waters. The place is naturally a strong one, being a peninsula, defended by two ravines, which, originating on the east side, near to each other, diverging and sweeping around, enter the Miami, the one above and the other below the work. The Miami itself, with its precipitous banks of 200 feet, defends the western side. The ravines are occupied by small streams. Quite around this peninsula, on the very verge of the ravines, has been raised an embankment of unusual height and perfection. Meandering around the spurs, and re-entering to pass the heads of the gullies, it is so winding in its course that it required 196 stations to complete its survey. The whole circuit of the work is between four and five miles. The number of cubic yards of excavation may be approximately estimated at 628,800. The embankment stands in many places twenty feet in perpendicular height, and, although composed of a tough, diluvial clay, without stone except in a few places, its outward slope is from thirty-five to forty-three degrees. This work presents no continuous ditch, but the earth for its construction has been dug from convenient pits, which are still quite deep, or filled with mud and water. Although I brought over a party of

a dozen active young engineers, and we had encamped upon the ground to expedite our labors, we were still two days in completing our survey, which, with good instruments, was conducted with all possible accuracy. The work approaches nowhere within many feet of the river, but its embankment is in several places carried down into ravines from fifty to one hundred feet deep, and at an angle of thirty degrees, crossing a streamlet at the bottom, which, by showers, must often swell to a powerful torrent. But in all instances, the embankment may be traced to within three to eight feet of the stream. Hence it appears that, although these little streams have cut their channels through fifty to one hundred feet of thin, horizontal layers of blue limestone, interstratified with indurated clay marl, not more than three feet of that excavation has been done since the construction of the earthworks. If the first portion of the denudation was not more rapid than the last, a period of at least thirty to fifty thousand years would be required for the present point of its progress. But the quantity of material removed from such a ravine is as the square of its depth, which would render the last part of its denudation much slower, in vertical descent, than the first part. That our streams have not yet reached their ultimate level, a point beyond which they cease to act upon their beds, is evident from the vast quantity of solid material transported annually by our rivers to be added to the great delta of the Mississippi. Finally, I am astonished to see a work, simply of earth, after braving the storms of thousands of years, still so entire and well-marked. Several circumstances have contributed to this. The clay of which it is built is not easily penetrated by water; the bank has been, and is still, mostly covered by a forest of beech trees, which have woven a strong web of their roots over its deep sides, and a fine bed of moss (*Polytrichum*) serves still further to afford protection."

Three parallel terraces, supposed to be artificial, are situated upon the steep slope of the hill at the point where the fortification approaches nearest to the river, and other features exist which would best be shown by an accurate plan, such as the one mentioned. Thousands have visited Fort Ancient and been impressed by its magnitude and good state of preservation, and have doubtless wondered much what kind of a race of people erected it. The average height of the embankment is nine or ten feet, while in places it rises to more than twenty feet, and there are over seventy gateways or breaks, probably not all left by the designers of the work. Parallels originally extended eastward from the northeast part for a distance of 1,350 feet, and at the end inclosed a small mound. In its conformation to the shape of the peninsula, the work consists of two grand divisions, connected by a long, narrow neck, at the southern extremity of which, at the opening of the south division of the fortification, are two large mounds. The road from Lebanon to Chillicothe is laid across the northern portion of the work. It is said that from Fort Ancient to some works near Milford, in Clermont County, there are from one to three continuous banks, evidently designed as a connecting way between the two fortifications.

From all indications, the Mound-Builders' population was very large in the region which includes Clinton and the adjoining counties. Dr. L. B. Welch, of Wilmington, has been collecting pre-historic relics for more than thirty years in this county, many of them having been brought to him at different times by his patrons. J. M. Richardson, of the same place, is also an enthusiastic worker in the same field, and has expended much money in his researches. About 1867, these two gentlemen began together a systematic investigation of the works found in the county, and their labors have met with so much success that they have now in their collection double the number of finely finished slate relics possessed by the Smithsonian Institution at Washing-

ton, D. C. Dr. Welch states that the slate relics found in this locality are the finest finished of any he has ever seen, and the fact was also noticed by Mr. Whiteley, of the Champion Agricultural Implement Works at Springfield, Ohio. Many copper implements have been discovered in the mounds opened by Messrs. Welch and Richardson.

The inclosures known to exist in Clinton County are three in number—one near Springfield Meeting-House, in Adams Township; another at Clarksville, near the railway station and the west line of the county; and the third near Villars' Chapel, on the Little East Fork of the Little Miami River. The first and last mentioned are each about an acre in extent, surrounded by a ditch and outer circular wall. The first-named is partly on the premises of David Curl, and within it are the sheds and graveyard of the Springfield Meeting-House. A sacrificial mound near by, also on Mr. Curl's land, is about seventy-five feet in diameter at the base, and eight feet high, its height having been much reduced by its being repeatedly plowed over. The nature of the surface of the mound is the same as that of the surrounding soil. Investigation showed that, next underneath, was earth which had apparently been thrown over the embers while they were yet hot; then appeared the altar, composed of burnt clay and slightly depressed in the center at the top, the heat having been so intense that the elements in the wood and sand had been formed into coarse glass. Some badly decomposed pieces of human bones and a copper awl were found in this mound, and other copper implements were found close by. From a mound on the Seth Linton farm, three miles west of Wilmington, in Union Township, were taken several curiously constructed copper spoons. Three mounds are here close together, on Todd's Fork, in which have been discovered some fine and rare relics, among them a butterfly-shaped tablet of banded slate, and another tablet of Waverly sandstone, both covered with hieroglyphics. North of Wilmington, on Todd's Fork, was found a pipe, on which were figures of a face, a beaver (or otter) and numerous characters. Two miles south of Wilmington, on the Fitzhugh farm, an elegant ax was found by Mr. Richardson, which is highly polished, of curious shape, and has carved upon it a face—apparently that of a female—and a death's head. Occasionally fragments of pottery are found in some of the mounds, but seldom any whole specimens. Some pieces, shown by Mr. Richardson, are thin and delicate as china ware, lighter colored on the inner side than on the outer, and showing evidence of great care in their manufacture. Within a radius of five miles of Wilmington are, says Mr. Richardson, fifty-six well-defined mounds, with probably numerous others not so readily noticed, and many more are nearly within the same circle. None of them are very large, except one, on the George Villars farm, on Cowan's Creek, southwest of Wilmington, which is perhaps thirty feet high and a hundred feet in diameter. This and one near Lumberton, in Liberty Township, on Anderson's Fork, are the largest in the county, and differ but little in size. With probably one exception, all the mounds found in Clinton County are circular in form, the exception being a long mound near Sligo, in Adams Township. The inclosure previously mentioned at Clarksville is on the first bottom of Todd's Fork.

In 1880, Mr. Richardson excavated, at a cost of \$222, what is known as the Cooper Mound, in Highland County, south of Leesburg. His labors were rewarded by finding numerous implements, pieces of bones (showing it to have been a sacrificial mound) and quantities of cloth. The latter is of several distinct textures, and establishes the fact, beyond question, that the ancients understood the art of manufacturing cloth from something besides plaiting it out of bark, as this was evidently made in a rude loom, being perfectly regular

and even. A Cincinnati chemist tested pieces of it, and concluded that it was made of some material furnished by the vegetable kingdom.

It is the intention of Messrs. Welch and Richardson, as soon as it can conveniently be done, to publish a volume descriptive of their investigations and the relics they have discovered, and to their co-laborers in the same field it must prove intensely interesting. Dr. Welch has a large number of beautiful water-color and India-ink drawings of relics in the collection, from which it is his intention to have colored lithographic plates made, and these will add greatly to the value of the work. Few men have, through a genuine ardor for the work, instead of a hope of subsequent financial gain, carried their investigations to such an extent as the gentlemen named, and their zeal is yet unflagging.



CHAPTER III.

ANTE-PIONEER DAYS.

BORDER STRUGGLES—INCIDENTS OF THE EARLY DAYS—STORY OF THE DESERTED CAMP—FRONTIER HAPPENINGS.

"They were a sturdy, rude race, and strong—
Our grandsires and granddames of old."

THE story can never be fully told of the conquest of the wilderness and its savage inhabitants. Of the hardy men who braved untold perils in exploring and bringing to notice a region whose resources were not even imagined, who took their lives and their rifles in their hands and sought the depths of the mighty forests which bordered the Ohio on both sides, and who encountered the red man in all his fierce cunning, and gave back defiance alike to his cunning and his power, the last survivor has been laid to rest in his narrow home beneath the turf. The prominent deeds of the border rangers have been written in history, and thus has a valuable record been handed down to succeeding generations; but of the manifold incidents which were preserved only in the memory of the actors, nothing can be known. Any intelligent person can understand that it required years of arduous labor and greatest risk to people and improve the wilderness, and all of us, probably, have been acquainted from our youth with the names and exploits of Boone, Kenton and the many others who performed immense work in the last century; but the lesser lights of those days, who acted well their parts, and bore hardships in common with their leaders, may never be made known to us. Let us thank those who have taken the pains to gather such facts as we have, and award credit to the actors whose names have not been told, as well as to those with whom we are familiar.

Within what is now the county of Clinton, no memorable engagement between the red and white forces occurred, although it lay in the region which witnessed important operations through a series of years. Within the county dwelt, doubtless, representatives of the numerous tribes with whom the frontier armies met in conflict; but there is, however, no knowledge of any considerable Indian village having existed in its limits.

On the 31st of January, 1786, a treaty was held at the mouth of the Great Miami River, with the Delawares, Wyandots and Shawnees, some of the tribes not sending representatives, among them the Piankeshaws, Pottawatomies and Twigtwees. Gen. George Rogers Clark, Gen. Richard Butler and Samuel Parsons were the Commissioners on the part of the whites. The earliest published accounts of this treaty accord to Gen. Clark the honor of having been the principal actor therein, and a sensational version of the affair was published in the *Encyclopedia Americana*, and in Judge Hall's "Romance of Western History." The *Encyclopedia* account is as follows:

"The Indians came in to a treaty at Fort Washington (given also as Fort Finney, after Maj. Finney, who was a witness to the treaty) in the most friendly manner, except the Shawnees, the most conceited and warlike of the aborigines—the first in at a battle and the last at a treaty. Three hundred of their finest warriors set off, in all their paint and feathers, and filed into the council house. Their number and demeanor, so unusual at an occasion of this

sort, was altogether unexpected and suspicious. The United States stockade mustered seventy men. In the center of the hall, at a little table, sat the Commissary General, Clark, the indefatigable scourge of these very marauders; Gen. Richard Butler and Mr. Parsons. There was also present a Capt. Denny, who, I believe, is still alive (1830), and can attest this story. On the part of the Indians, an old council sachem and a war chief took the lead. The latter, a tall, raw-boned fellow, with an impudent and villainous look, made a boisterous and threatening speech, which operated effectually on the passions of the Indians, who set up a prodigious whoop at every pause. He concluded by presenting a black and white wampum, to signify that they were prepared for either event—peace or war. Clark exhibited the same unaltered and careless countenance he had shown during the whole scene, his head leaning on his left hand and his elbow resting upon the table. He raised his little cane and pushed the sacred wampum off the table with very little ceremony. Every Indian at the same time started from his seat with one of those sudden, simultaneous and peculiar savage sounds which startle and disconcert the stoutest heart, and can neither be described nor forgotten. At this juncture, Clark rose. The scrutinizing eye cowered at his glance. He stamped his foot on the prostrate and insulted symbol, and ordered them to leave the hall. They did so, apparently involuntarily. They were heard all that night, debating in the bushes near the fort. The raw-boned chief was for war, the old sachem for peace. The latter prevailed, and the next morning they came back and sued for peace."

Gen. Richard Butler, one of the Treaty Commissioners, kept a private diary, and the portion of it relating to this affair was long afterward published in Neville B. Craig's *Olden Time*, at Pittsburgh. From this diary it appears that the Indians first offered the black or war belt, and Gen. Butler tendered in return the option of a black or white belt. The head chieftain of the Shawnees, bearing the name of Kekewepellethe, made an insolent speech, and, at its close, threw down the war belt. After a short conference between the Commissioners, Butler writes: "I (not Clark) addressed them in this short manner." The speech was decidedly pointed, and closed about as follows:

"You joined the British King against us. We have overcome him; he has cast you off and given us your country, and Congress, in bounty and mercy, offer you peace and a country. We have told you our terms, and these we will not alter. They are just and liberal. We now tell you, if you are so unwise as to adhere to what you have said, and to refuse these terms, you may depart in peace; you shall have provisions to take you to your towns, and no man shall touch you for eight days; but after that, we shall consider ourselves free from all ties of protection, and you may depend the United States will protect their citizens and distress your obstinate nation. It rests now with you. Peace or war is in your power. Make your choice like men. We tell you plainly that this country belongs to the United States. Their blood has defended it, and will protect it. You should be thankful for its forgiveness and offers of kindness, instead of the sentiments which the black string imports and the manner you have delivered it. We shall not receive it or any other from you in any such way."

The General then adds: "I took it up and dashed it on the table. We then left them and threw down a black and white string. In the afternoon, the Shawnees (this name is spelled in various ways) sent a message requesting a council, on which we went in. Kekewepellethe then arose and spoke as follows: 'Brothers—the Thirteen Fires: We feel sorry that a mistake has caused you to be displeased at us this morning. You must have misunderstood us. We told you yesterday that three of our men were to go off immediately

to gather your flesh and blood' (meaning white prisoners in their hands). 'We had also appointed persons to remain with you till this is performed; they are here, and shall stay with you. Brethren, our people are sensible of the truths you have told them. You have everything in your power; we, therefore, hope that you will take pity on our women and children. Brothers, everything shall be as you wish; we came here to do that which is good, and we agree to all you have proposed, and hope in future we shall both enjoy peace and be secure.' " (A white string.)

Vastly different was the tone of this speech from that of the morning, when the same chieftain who now made so cringing an apology had declared that his people would not give hostages for the return of all the "white flesh" in their hands, and that they would have none of the presents offered them for their women and children, with other insolent and impudent remarks. The speech and manner of Gen. Butler cowed them, and it was only through fear of consequences that they agreed upon a peaceful course. Very likely Butler's speech was agreed to by Clark, and perhaps in part suggested by him, but, from the evidence stated, it is improbable that Clark was the man who delivered it. This is romance spoiled. Among the provisions of this treaty were the following:

ARTICLE 2. The Shawnee nation do acknowledge the United States to be the sole and absolute sovereigns of all the territory ceded to them, by a treaty of peace made between them and the king of Great Britain, the Fourteenth day of January, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-four.

ART. 6. The United States do allot to the Shawnee nation lands within their territory, to live and hunt upon, beginning at the south line of the lands allotted to the Wyandots and Delaware nations, at the place where the main branch of the Great Miami, which falls into the Ohio, intersects said line; then down the River Miami to the fork of that river, next below the old fort, which was taken by the French in One Thousand Seven Hundred and Fifty-two; thence due west to the river De La Panse; then down that river to the river Wabash, beyond which lines none of the citizens of the United States shall settle, nor disturb the Shawnees in their settlement and possessions. And the Shawnees do relinquish to the United States all title or pretense of title they ever had to the lands east, west and south of the east, west and south lines before described.

Notwithstanding this treaty and others were made, the affairs of the region remained in an unsettled condition for many years longer, and settlement by whites was greatly retarded. Marietta and Cincinnati were founded, and that was about the extent to which the people dared go. Several expeditions were sent against disturbing tribes of Indians, but none of them were fruitful of much until "Mad Anthony" Wayne administered such terrible punishment in 1794, partially wiping out the disgrace of the defeat of former commanders. August 3, 1795, witnessed the treaty of Greenville, and soon afterward, settlers began pushing for the interior. Many had located in various parts of the State previous to the war of 1812, and to some of them the horrors of Indian warfare were made newly familiar. Finally, however, the career of Tecumseh, the great Indian chieftain and organizer, was closed by a death-shot in the battle of the Thames (October 5, 1813), the second war with Great Britain was ended, the smoke of the conflict lifted, and peace reigned throughout the land.

Within the present limits of the county of Wilmington is a spot made prominent by an incident which occurred during one of the several expeditions against the Miami Indians. It is still known as

THE DESERTED CAMP.

The story connected with the name is given as follows, from the notes of Judge Harlan, deceased, of Wilmington:

"Clinton County is by no means celebrated for her many places of historic interest. A reason for this may be found in the fact that no Indian town

was located within her borders, and the white man's war-trace and the Indian warrior's road generally lay to the west or east of us. Among the places of more or less celebrity within the county, the Deserted Camp is perhaps the most conspicuous. This is a well-known landmark, and is prominently shown on the county map. It is situated on a high bank of Todd's Fork, about three miles north-northeast of where Wilmington now is, on the spot now covered in part by Starbucktown. Surrounded by flat and rather low lands, this place of encampment is high and rolling, and, in a state of nature, was covered by a heavy growth of large oaks and such other trees as are common to the forests in the neighborhood. With such a surface, and so convenient both as to wood and water, it offered facilities for encampment unsurpassed for miles around.

"The name of the place was plainly derived from a circumstance which is said to have occurred there several years prior to the first white settlement in this part of the State.

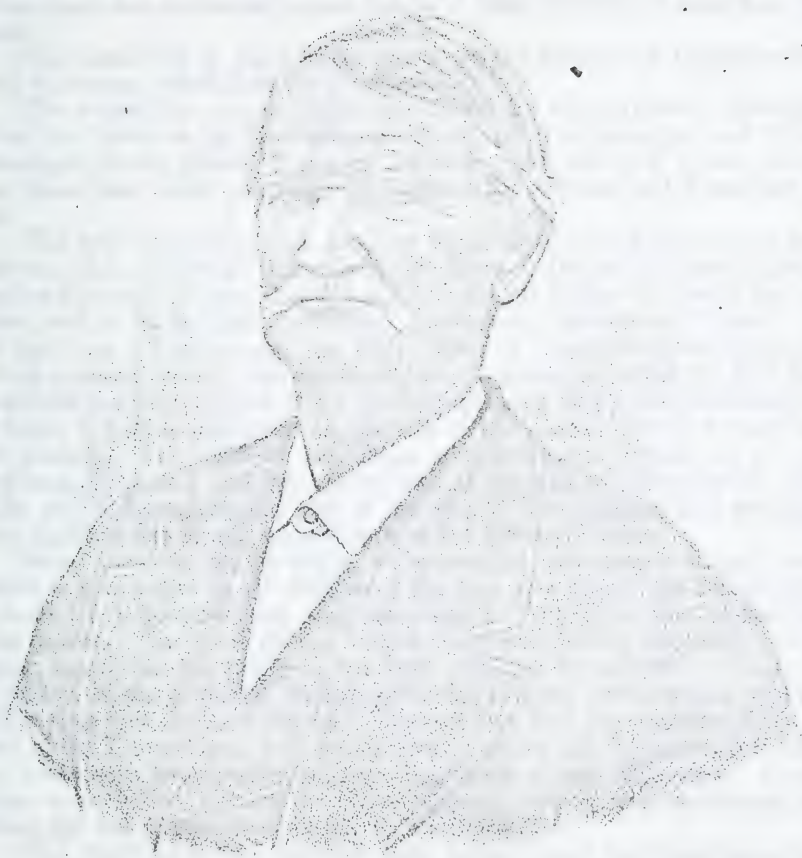
"The tradition of the neighborhood is that an expedition in some force was fitted out in Kentucky during the existence of the long and bloody war between the people of that district and the Indians, to march against the Shawnee towns on the Miamis or Mad Rivers. On its way, it encamped on Todd's Fork, and in the morning, it was discovered that one of the men had deserted to the enemy. Several questions arise here, as: What expedition is here referred to? When did it march? And who was the man who abandoned the brave and civilized Kentuckians to unite his fortunes with a savage people?

"The expedition was one in force, or it never would have ventured into the Indian country so far as the Deserted Camp. Four armies (if that is not too magnificent a term) were sent against the Indians mentioned above, and only four at any time.

"The above-mentioned 'armies' consisted of Col. Bowman's, in 1779; Gen. George Rogers Clark's first, in 1780; Clark's second, in 1782; and Col. Benjamin Logan's, in 1786. Neither Harmar's, St. Clair's nor Wayne's need be mentioned in this connection, because they were not fitted out in Kentucky, and were never near the Deserted Camp. Bowman and Clark marched against the Shawnee towns, but they either collected their forces at the mouth of the Licking River, opposite the point where Cincinnati now is, or marched that way. Neither Bowman nor Clark was ever within the limits of what is now Clinton County.

[NOTE.—In the year first given (1779), the Indians were exceedingly troublesome. Congress had become aroused, subsequent to the massacres at Wyoming and Cherry Valley, to the necessity of adopting some means of protection for the western and northwestern frontiers, and Gen. Sullivan's decisive campaign against the Indian towns of Pennsylvania and New York, under the direction of Washington, whom the Senecas named the "town destroyer," was the outcome. Forty towns were burned, and more than one hundred and sixty thousand bushels of corn destroyed, according to Stone. In the West, the operations were on a smaller scale, and the Indians were far more successful. Col. Bowman's expedition was organized in July, 1779, one wing of his little army being commanded by Col. Benjamin Logan. From some unexpected cause, the two divisions did not fully co-operate, and the entire body was forced to retreat, after taking some booty and burning an Indian town. Gen. George Rogers Clark and Col. Logan were more successful in subsequent expeditions, and the mettle of Kentucky men proved equal to the emergencies of the day.—P. A. D.]

"Logan took another route. He marched by the way of Bryant's Station, on Elkhorn and the Lower Blue Lick to the Ohio River, where Maysville now is. This was a large force for that day. It was raised in Kentucky, in Octo-



A. L. Wall.

ber, 1786, and Gen. Benjamin Logan received the command. Gen. Logan, from whom Logan County derived its name, was a man well acquainted with Indian warfare, and well qualified to command. The numerical strength of the force was variously estimated at from four hundred to seven hundred men. It was the second expedition fitted out in Kentucky that year. The first, commanded by Gen. George Rogers Clark, fifteen hundred strong, was on its way to the Illinois country. Kentucky had sustained a heavy drain of her men to supply the requisite force for Gen. Clark's expedition, and when Gen. Logan's call was made and responded to she was, as it were, deprived of male help and defense.

"The mustering of these forces prevented the meeting of the convention elected to form a constitution for the State.

"The expedition under Logan was raised for the purpose of punishing the warlike Shawnees for their many murders and cruel outrages, and to keep the warriors of the Miami, Wyandot, Delaware and Shawnee tribes close at home, while Gen. Clark was operating against the Wabash and Vermillion Indians.

"The men engaged in Gen. Logan's expedition, among whom were Daniel Boone, Maj. (afterward General) Simon Kenton, Judge McManis (an early Associate Judge of Clinton County) and Col. Robert Patterson (one of the proprietors and an old resident of Dayton), were mostly backwoods riflemen. All were mounted. They crossed the Ohio River at Limestone, now Maysville, and took a course leading almost directly north, aiming to strike the first blow at the Shawnee town on Mad River, the birthplace of the great Tecumseh, situate about five miles southwest of the site of the present city of Springfield, Clark County. They entered into what is now Clinton County, at or near Lynchburg, Highland County, passed east of the sites of Martinsville, Morrisville and Wilmington, and west of the site of New Antioch, and encamped for the night at this point, since known as the Deserted Camp.

"Some time during the night, a Frenchman belonging to Logan's army deserted to give notice to the Indians of the near approach of the Kentuckians. The fact of his desertion was soon ascertained. The army was aroused and put in motion. The race for the Indian town was closely contested, but the deserter, having the advantage in the start, retained it to the end. When Logan arrived at the principal Indian town, the Indians were aroused, and evidently trying to make their escape. The deserter had given notice of the approach of the Kentuckians, but not in time to enable the Indians to get away. Their towns were destroyed by fire, and their fields of corn laid waste. Twenty warriors were killed, seventy or eighty prisoners taken, and the women and children left but a precarious supply of miserable food.

"The Frenchman who deserted from Logan's army had been taken prisoner by Gen. Clark, in one of his campaigns in Illinois, under such circumstances as plainly showed that he and the Indians were not on opposite sides. He claimed, however, to be their prisoner, not their ally. He was permitted to accompany the army of Clark to Kentucky, where he remained two years, when he joined the forces of Logan and accompanied them to the crossing of Todd's Fork.

"The camp then and there made was a controlling call for the Deputy Surveyor for Col. Anderson, the principal surveyor of the lands reserved by the State of Virginia for the officers and soldiers for three years' service in the Virginia line, on Continental establishment.

"On the county map, it is named the Deserted Camp. Five military surveys call for this spot, as one corner of each of these surveys. All call for beginning at 'Logan's encampment in October, 1786, where a man deserted from him.'

"In an account of this attack upon the Indian towns, given by the late Gen. William Lytle, of Cincinnati, from whom our Lytle's Creek was named, speaking of the operations in a part of the field of warfare in which he took a part, he says: 'We had taken thirteen prisoners. Among them was the chief, his three wives—one of them a young and handsome woman, another of them the famous grenadier squaw, upward of six feet tall—and two or three fine young lads. The rest were children. One of these lads was a remarkably interesting youth, about my own age (seventeen years) and size. He clung closely to me, and appeared keenly to notice everything that was going on. When we arrived at the town, a crowd of our men pressed around to see the chief. A young man by the name of Curner had been to one of the springs to drink. He discovered the young savage by my side, and came running toward me. The young Indian supposed he was advancing to kill him. As I turned around, in the twinkling of an eye he let fly an arrow at Curner, for he was armed with a bow. I had just time to catch his arm as he discharged his arrow. It passed through Curner's dress and grazed his side. The jerk I gave his arm undoubtedly prevented his killing Curner on the spot.'

"The youth referred to by Gen. Lytle was a Shawnee half-blood—was the Capt. Logan well known to many of the early settlers in the Miami country. He was taken to Kentucky as a prisoner, after the defeat and punishment of the Shawnee nation, but was made a member of Gen. Logan's family, and received some education. He became able to converse in tolerably good English. How long he remained in Kentucky is involved in some obscurity. He afterward returned to his tribe, and in after years became a chief, but always retained the name of Logan.

"Gen. Lytle further describes a desperate fight made by a wounded Indian, who was at last killed. He then adds: 'We found with him Capt. Beasley's rifle, the Captain having been killed at the Lower Blue Licks a few days before the army passed through that place.' "

An anecdote relating to the early settlement of Cincinnati will not be out of place in this chapter. In 1789, alarm was felt at points on the river that the Wabash Indians would invade and destroy the weak settlements, and, some time in July of that year, Maj. Doughty arrived with a small force, and began the erection of Fort Washington on the site of Losantiville, the village opposite the mouth of the Licking, where now is Cincinnati. Judge Burnet related the following anecdote in relation to the choice of this spot, instead of the one picked out by Judge Symmes, the founder of the place:

"Through the influence of the Judge (Symmes), the detachment sent by Gen. Harmar to erect a fort between the Miami Rivers, for the protection of the settlers, landed at North Bend. This circumstance induced many of the first emigrants to repair to that place on account of the expected protection which the garrison would afford. While the officer commanding the detachment was examining the neighborhood to select the most eligible spot for a garrison, he became enamored with a beautiful black-eyed female, who happened to be a married woman. The vigilant husband saw his danger, and immediately determined to remove with his family to Cincinnati, where he supposed they could be safe from intrusion. As soon as the gallant officer discovered that the object of his admiration had been removed beyond his reach, he began to think that the Bend was not an advantageous situation for a military work. This opinion he communicated to Judge Symmes, who contended very strenuously that it was the most suitable spot in the Miami country, and protested against the removal. The arguments of the Judge, however, were not as influential as the sparkling eyes of the fair female, who was then at Cincinnati. To preserve the appearance of consistency, the officer

agreed that he would defer a decision till he had explored the ground at and near Cincinnati; and that, if he found it to be less eligible than the Bend, he would return and erect the garrison at the latter place. The visit was quickly made, and resulted in a conviction that the Bend was not to be compared with Cincinnati. The troops were accordingly removed to that place, and the building of Fort Washington was commenced. This movement, apparently trivial in itself, and certainly produced by a whimsical cause, was attended by results of incalculable importance. It settled the question at once whether Symmes or Cincinnati was to be the great commercial town on the Miami Purchase. This anecdote was communicated by Judge Symmes, and is unquestionably authentic. As soon as the troops removed to Cincinnati and established the garrison, the settlers at the Bend, then more numerous than those at Cincinnati, began to remove, and in two or three years, the Bend was literally deserted, and the idea of establishing a town at that point was entirely abandoned.

"Thus we see what great results are sometimes produced by trivial circumstances. The beauty of a female transferred the commercial emporium of Ohio from the place where it was commenced to the place where it now is. Had the black-eyed beauty remained at the Bend, the garrison would have been erected there, population, capital and business would have centered there, and our city must have been now of comparatively small importance."*

However much beauty may have influenced the matter, it is certain that the site of Cincinnati was the most eligible location, and the wisdom of locating the garrison at that point is very evident to a close observer.

The expedition of Gen. Benjamin Logan has been mentioned in the story of the Deserted Camp. Logan was of Irish descent, and one of the most respected pioneers of Kentucky. He was an experienced Indian fighter, and had taken part in many border engagements of more or less note. Among those who accompanied him on his expedition against the Mack-a-cheek towns on Mad River were Col. Daniel Boone, Maj. Simon Kenton, Col. Trotter, Col. Hugh McGary (of unsavory reputation), and others who were prominent in the early days. Gen. Lytle, then a lad of sixteen years, was also present, and wrote an interesting account of the affair, which has been preserved in several publications. (See McKnight's "Western Border," p. 359.)

Although Clinton County was not the scene of warfare in its worst form, yet her soil echoed to the tread of the men who fought to conquer a lasting peace with the savages "an hundred years ago."

*Transactions Ohio Historical Society, and Albach's Western Annals.

CHAPTER IV.

LAND GRANTS, ENTRIES AND SURVEYS.

DECEMBER 20, 1783, the State of Virginia authorized its delegates to make a deed to the United States of all its right in the territory northwest of the Ohio River, upon condition that the territory so ceded should "be laid out and formed into States, containing a suitable extent of territory, not less than 100 nor more than 150 miles square, or as near thereto as circumstances will admit; and that the States so formed shall be distinct Republican States and admitted members of the Federal Union, having the same rights of sovereignty, freedom and independence as the other States."*

These were only a part of the conditions. Among others were the following: "That the French and Canadian inhabitants and other settlers of the Kaskaskies, St. Vincents, and the neighboring villages, who have professed themselves citizens of Virginia, shall have their possessions and titles confirmed to them and be protected in the enjoyment of their rights and liberties. That a quantity, not exceeding 150,000 acres, of land, promised by this State, shall be allowed and granted to then Colonel, now General, George Rogers Clark, and to the officers and soldiers of his regiment who marched with him when the posts of Kaskaskies and St. Vincents were reduced, and to the officers and soldiers that have since been incorporated into the said regiment, to be laid off in one tract, the length of which not to exceed double the breadth, in such place, on the northwest side of the Ohio, as a majority of the officers shall choose, and to be afterward divided among the said officers and soldiers in due proportion, according to the laws of Virginia. That in case the quantity of good land on the southeast side of the Ohio, upon the waters of the Cumberland River, and between the Green River and the Tennessee River, which have been reserved by law for the Virginia troops upon continental establishment, should, from the North Carolina line bearing in farther upon the Cumberland lands than was expected, prove insufficient for their legal bounties, the deficiency should be made up to the said troops in good lands, to be laid off between the Rivers Scioto and Little Miami, on the northwest side of the River Ohio, in such proportions as have been engaged to them by the laws of Virginia. That all the lands within the territory so ceded to the United States, and not reserved for or appropriated to any of the beforementioned purposes, or disposed of in bounties to the officers and soldiers of the American Army, shall be considered a common fund for the use and benefit of such of the United States as have become, or shall become, members of the Confederation or Federal Alliance of the said States, Virginia included, according to their usual respective proportions in the general charge and expenditure, and shall be faithfully and *bona fide* disposed of for that purpose, and for no other use or purpose whatsoever."†

In agreement with these conditions, a deed was made March 1, 1784. The number of soldiers in the Virginia continental line proved to be 1,124.

*Virginia received a charter May 23, 1609, from King James I, of England, for all the lands extending 200 miles north and 200 miles south from Point Comfort along the coast, and "up into the land throughout from sea to sea, west and northwest." This was a sweeping charter and gave a Virginia claim to a vast territory.

† Allbach's Annals of the West.

The tract reserved for them between the Scioto and Little Miami Rivers became known as the "Virginia Military Tract."*

In 1783, the Continental Line chose Col. Richard C. Anderson Principal Surveyor on their behalf, and concluded a contract with him December 17 in that year. July 20, 1784, he opened an office at Louisville, Ky., but no entries were made north of the Ohio until August 1, 1787. The first work done in what is now Clinton County by a deputy surveyor was by Gen. Nathaniel Massie, whose name appears in 1792 and a number of subsequent years. Others were John Obannon, 1794,† Wm. Lytle, 1795; John Beasley, 1796; James Galloway, 1804; William Barlow, 1802; James Taylor, 1813; Walter Dun, 1820; Allen Latham, 1822; Cadwallader Wallace, 1822; E. P. Kendrick, 1833; A. D. Kendrick, 1847. These, with the exception of Walter Dun, all appear to have been employed on surveys through a number of years each, and probably the names of Nathaniel Massie and John Obannon are most frequently found on the records.

The following is the record of the first entry made in the territory now comprising the county of Clinton: "No. 550, August 4, 1787. Richard C. Anderson and Mayo Carrington enter 4,000 acres of land on Military Warrant, No. 856, on the waters of the Little Miami, beginning three miles southeast of Col. Logan's encampment, in October, 1786, when a man deserted from him; running southwest 400 poles, and, from the beginning northeast 400 poles; thence at right angles southeast from each end of this line for quantity." In the same record, page 58, is the survey, as follows:

Surveyed for Richard Clough Anderson and Mayo Carrington 2,000 acres of land, on part of a military warrant No. 856, on the waters of the Little Miami, beginning at a sugar tree, ash and black oak, running s. 45 w. 400 poles to three sugar trees; thence s. 45 e. 800 poles, crossing a small creek at 560 poles, to a black oak, sugar tree and sassafras; thence n. 45 e. 400 poles, crossing a creek at 38 and at 200 poles to two sugar trees and a sassafras; thence n. 45 w. 800 poles, crossing a branch at 70, and the creek at 360 poles, to the beginning.

JOHN OBANNON, D. S.

March 3, 1794.

June 23, 1794.

ANDREW POTTER, }
CHARLES PIGMAN, } c.c.

DAVID FLOUGH, M.

Although this tract was the first one entered in the county, it was not the first surveyed, as Nathaniel Massie had made several surveys in 1792-93. Several entries were made August 6, 1787, being as follows, all on the "lower side of Cæsar's Creek:" No. 567, by Clement Biddle, Assignee, 965½ acres; No. 569, by Archibald Blair, heir, 1,000 acres; No. 570, by John Anderson, 1,000 acres; No. 571, by Albert Gallatin, Assignee, 766½ acres; No. 557, by Col. Abram Buford, 1,000 acres; No. 583, by Isaac Webb, 1,000 acres; No. 625, by Thomas Finn, 1,500 acres. The entire number of entries made in the Clinton County portion of the tract, during the month of August, 1787, was 116.

Gen. Horatio Gates had for his share of the Virginia Military Tract, 12,500 acres, which he sold to his son-in-law, Dr. James Murray, who deeded to settlers such quantities of land as they chose to purchase, at the rate of "seven quarter dollars per acre." Murray's deeds are as follows:‡

December 3, 1803, John McGregor, 200 acres, Survey 1,632.

December 3, 1803, James Magee, 250 acres, Survey 1,632.

* The bounties allowed in land by the State of Virginia were as follows: To each private soldier, 100 acres; to Chaplains, Surgeons and Surgeons' Mates, each 200 acres; to each non-commissioned officer, 400 acres; to soldiers and sailors serving to the end of the war, each 200 acres; each subaltern, 2,000 acres; each Captain, 3,000 acres; each Major, 4,000 acres; each Lieutenant Colonel, 4,500 acres; each Colonel, 5,000 acres; each Brigadier General, 10,000 acres; each Major General, 15,000 acres.

† Obannon had surveyed in Warren County, in March, 1792, but not in Clinton. Massie's work began in October of the same year.

‡ From the Harlan Notes.

December 12, 1803, Joseph Carter, 100 acres, Survey 1,559.
 December 12, 1803, Robert Eachus, 160 acres, Survey 1,558.
 December 13, 1803, John Vestal, 690 acres, Survey 1,559.
 December 13, 1803, James Moon, Survey 1,558.
 December 13, 1803, Isaac Perkins, 67 acres, Survey 1,558.
 December 13, 1803, James Odle, 159 acres, Survey 1,558.
 December 19, 1803, Layton Jay, 50 acres, Survey 1,558.
 December 17, 1803, Jacob Haines, 125 acres, Survey 1,558.
 December 15, 1803, Center Meeting-House, 15 acres, Survey 1,558.
 December 19, 1803, Thomas Perkins, Survey 1,558.
 January 19, 1805, Solomon Stanbrough, 140 acres, Survey 1,558.
 January 19, 1807, Samuel Stanton, 100 acres, Survey 1,558.
 David Ferris, 200 acres, Survey 2,229.
 August 5, 1809, Mahlon Farquhar, 175 acres, Survey 2,231.
 August 5, 1809, William Mendenhall, 170 acres, Survey 1,554.
 August 5, 1805, Nathan Linton, 122½ acres, Survey 2,231.
 June 8, 1805, Mordecai Mendenhall, 146 acres, Survey 1,554.
 December 17, 1806, Israel Wright, 517 acres, Survey 1,554.
 February 7, 1805, Nathan Hines, 94 acres, Survey 2,248.
 February 7, 1805, George Phillips, 200 acres, Survey 2,232.
 August 5, 1809, Frances Hester, 82 acres, Survey 2,248.
 February 4, 1812, John Ballard, 75 acres, Survey 1,557.
 February 5, 1809, Daniel Linton, 100 acres, Survey 2,248.
 December 21, 1809, David Ballard, 122¼ acres, Survey 1,556.
 December 21, 1809, Hur Hodgson, 100 acres, Survey 2,248.
 August 5, 1809, Enoch Rallard, 110 acres, Survey 2,248.
 July 4, 1807, Enoch Wickersham, 200 acres, Survey 2,232.
 July 12, 1808, Daniel Hodgson, 117½ acres, Survey 2,248.
 July 12, 1808, Jonathan Hodgson, 118 acres, Survey, 2,848.
 December 26, 1806, Jacob Haines, 111 acres.
 January 26, 1807, Benjamin Farquhar, 100 acres, Survey 1,554.
 August 5, 1809, John Hadley, 250 acres, Survey 2,231.
 Nathan Mendenhall, 170 acres, Survey 1,554.
 Stephen Mendenhall, Survey 2,248.
 David Patterson, 41 acres, Survey 2,248.
 September 20, 1824, Ezekiel Leonard, 107¼ acres, Survey 2,248.

Any person holding a warrant for land in the Virginia Military Tract had the privilege of locating it in such place and such shape in the district as he chose, provided he did not encroach on previous locations. Consequently, surveys were made in all conceivable shapes, with no system whatever, and the confusion and after litigation occasioned were not surprising. The only limitation in shape was that which by a Virginia statute required the breadth of each survey to be at least one-third its length in every part, unless the breadth was restricted by mountains, water-courses or previous locations. Because of this lack of system, there were numerous interferences and encroachments of one land entry upon another, and there is at the present time great difficulty in the matter of tracing titles to these lands.

The difficulties and dangers encountered by the early surveyors can hardly be understood by the people of the present generation, but so great were they that in the Virginia Military Tract a large portion of the tillable land in the entry—one-fourth, one-third or one-half—was often paid the surveyor for his labor. Not only here, but throughout all the lands of the West, the surveys were made principally in the winter, there being then less danger from the Indians, who were in their winter quarters. Surveying with deep snow on the

ground and in the midst of heavy forests was not especially conducive to accuracy, and, in the case of the "Congress lands," as they are known, many blunders were made which were only discovered when the snows had melted and the face of the country was in full view. Gen. Nathaniel Massie was the most extensive surveyor and land speculator in Ohio in his time, and was usually accompanied by three assistant surveyors, with each of whom were six men. Great caution was observed in their movements. The hunter went ahead looking for game and keeping a sharp watch for Indians; the surveyor, two chainmen and a marker followed; the man with packhorse and baggage came next, and some distance in the rear was a watchman, following on the trail and guarding against an attack from that direction. From John McDonald's Life of Gen. Massie, the following extract is quoted: [See History of Warren County, Ohio, page 228.]

"During the winter of 1794-95, Massie prepared a party to enter largely into the surveying business. Nathaniel Beasley, John Beasley and Peter Lee were employed as the assistant surveyors. The party set off from Manchester, well equipped, to prosecute their business, or, should an occasion offer, give battle to the Indians. They took the route of Logan's trace and proceeded to a place called the Deserted Camp, on Todd's Fork of the Little Miami.*

At this point, they commenced surveying, and surveyed large portions of land on Todd's Fork and up the Miami to the Chillicothe town, thence up Massie's Creek and Caesar's Creek nearly to their heads. By the time the party had progressed thus far, winter had set in. The ground was covered with a sheet of snow from six to ten inches deep. During the tour, which continued upward of thirty days, the party had no bread. For the first two weeks, a pint of flour was distributed to each mess once a day, to mix with the soup in which meat had been boiled. When night came, four fires were made for cooking, that is, one for each mess. Around these fires, till sleeping time arrived, the company spent their time in the most social glee, singing songs and telling stories. When danger was not apparent or immediate, they were as merry a set of men as ever assembled. Resting time arriving, Massie always gave the signal, and the whole party would then leave their comfortable fires, carrying with them their blankets, their firearms and their little baggage, walking in perfect silence two or three hundred yards from their fires. They would then scrape away the snow and huddle down together for the night. Each mess formed one bed; they would spread down on the ground one-half of the blankets, reserving the other half for covering. The covering blankets were fastened together by skewers, to prevent them from slipping apart. Thus prepared, the whole party crouched down together, with their rifles in their arms and their pouches under their heads for pillows; lying spoon-fashion, with three heads one way and four the other, their feet extending to about the middle of their bodies. When one turned, the whole mess turned, or else the close range would be broken and the cold let in. In this way they lay till broad daylight, no noise and scarce a whisper being uttered during the night. When it was perfectly light, Massie would call up two of the men in whom he had most confidence and send them to reconnoiter and make a circuit around the fires, lest an ambuscade might be formed by the Indians to destroy the party as they returned to the fires. This was an invariable custom in every variety of weather. Self-preservation required this circumspection. Some time after this, while surveying on Caesar's Creek, his men attacked a party of Indians, and the savages broke and fled. After the

* It has been stated that Todd's Fork was not named until after Clinton County was settled; but it was known by that name in 1794, and had been so called previous to 1787, in which year the lands in the Virginia Military Tract were opened for entry.

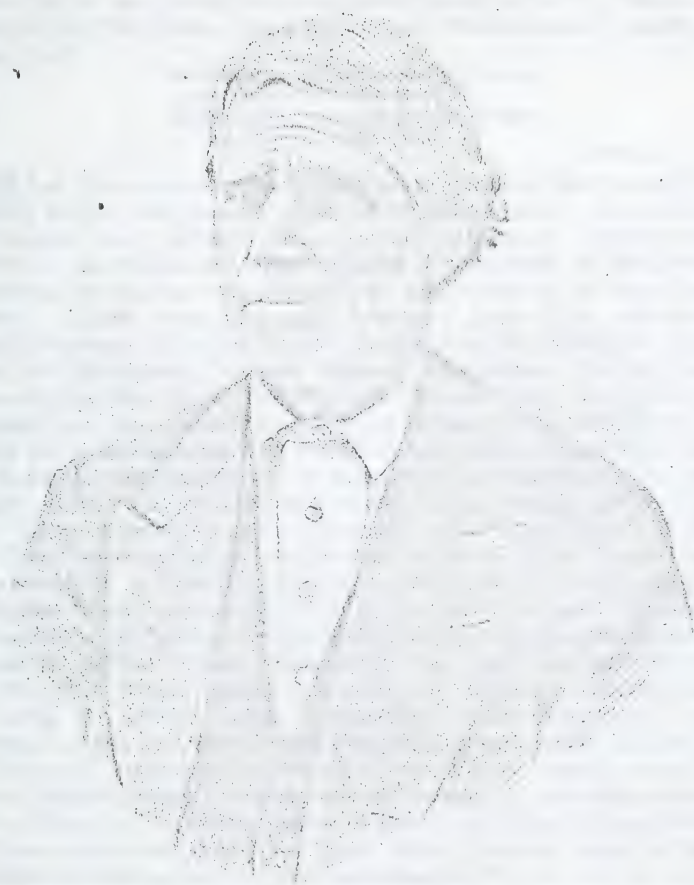
defeat of the Indians by Wayne, the surveyors were not interrupted by the Indians; but on one of their excursions, still remembered as 'the starving tour,' the whole party, consisting of twenty-eight men, suffered extremely in a driving snow storm for about four days. They were in a wilderness, exposed to this severe storm, without hut, tent or covering, and, what was still more appalling, without provision and without any road or even track to retreat on, and were nearly one hundred miles from any place of shelter. On the third day of the storm, they luckily killed two wild turkeys, which were boiled and divided into twenty-eight parts and devoured with great avidity, head, feet, entrails and all."

In Symmes' Purchase, between the two Miami Rivers, the territory was laid out into ranges, townships and sections, something after the system of the present Government surveys, but in a manner which was defective. The sections were numbered from south to north, beginning at the southeast corner of each township. West of the Great Miami the surveys were made on the plan now in use by the Government, which is the most complete and convenient of all. Section 16 in each Government township, or one-thirty-sixth part of each of the townships in the Symmes' Purchase, was reserved for school uses. In 1807, Congress enacted that a quantity of land equal to one-thirty-sixth of the Virginia Military Tract should be selected for school purposes from the lands lately purchased from the Indians and lying between the Western Reserve and the United States Military District. By an ordinance passed May 20, 1785, Congress provided for the reservation of Section 16 for the use of schools, and the policy has since been adhered to; the deeds of these lands in Ohio have been made under authority of the Legislature, by the Governor, and the proceeds form part of the Irreducible State School Fund.





Amy Starbuck



Jesse G. Starbuck

CHAPTER V.

PIONEER INCIDENTS.

FIRST SETTLER IN THE COUNTY—CHAIN OF SETTLEMENTS BY TOWNSHIPS—EARLY SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES—MODE OF LIVING—WILDERNESS CUSTOMS EIGHTY YEARS AGO.

"Should auld acquaintance be forgot,
And never brought to min'?"
Should auld acquaintance be forgot,
And days o' lang syne?"

—BURNS.

MUCH less than a century has passed since the first white settler built his cabin within the present limits of Clinton County. Less than a century has elapsed since, through the magnificent forests of Southern Ohio, the red dwellers in the wilderness strove against the approach of civilization, and hurled themselves against the invaders of their country, as they deemed the white race. Eighty-seven years only have sped since Gen. Anthony Wayne concluded the treaty at Greenville with the chiefs of the Wyandots, Delawares, Shawnees (or Shawanese), Miamis, Ottawas, Chippewas, Pottawatomies, and the various tribes dwelling in Indiana and Illinois. This treaty annulled all former ones, and the general boundary, as defined by it, between the United States and the Indian nations, commenced at the mouth of the Cuyahoga River, running thence up that stream to the portage to the Tuscarawas Branch of the Muskingum River; thence down that stream to the crossing-place above Fort Laurens; thence westerly to Loramie's store, on the Great Miami; thence westwardly to Fort Recovery, on the head streams of the Wabash River; and thence southwestwardly in a direct line to the mouth of the Kentucky River. The United States Government at the time of the treaty, in consideration of the cessions made by the Indians, delivered to the latter goods valued at \$20,000, and agreed to deliver annually thereafter, "at some convenient place northward of the Ohio River," goods to the value of \$9,500, to be apportioned as agreed among the several tribes represented. The treaty also "provided that, if either of the said tribes shall hereafter, at an annual delivery of their share of the goods aforesaid, desire that a part of their annuity should be furnished in domestic animals, implements of husbandry, and other utensils convenient for them, and in compensation to useful artificers who may reside with or near them, and be employed for their benefit, the same shall, at the subsequent annual deliveries, be furnished accordingly."*

This treaty was concluded, as elsewhere stated, on the 3d of August, 1795, and immediately after the fact became known in the States, there was inaugurated a movement toward the fertile lands north of the Ohio. Fear of the Indians had retarded emigration to that date, and, although the lands had been surveyed to a great extent, and warrants were held for nearly all the land in the Virginia Military District, no steps had yet been taken toward their settlement. In September, 1795, a month after the treaty of Greenville, a block-house was erected and a settlement begun at Bedle's Station (this name is variously spelled, being given Bedell perhaps as often as any other way, but Warren County authority settles upon the spelling as first above),

*Albach's Annals of the West.

in Warren County, Ohio. The block-house was built from distrust that the Indians would not abide by the terms of the treaty. The place was named from its founder, William Bedle, from New Jersey. William Mounts and family, with four other families, are said to have settled in the same month, at a point on the south side of the Little Miami, two and a half miles below the mouth of Todd's Fork, at Mounts' Station, in Warren County, where the several cabins were built in a circle around a spring, as a protection against the Indians. November 4, 1795, Dayton was laid out, in what is now Montgomery County, Ohio, although permanent settlements were not begun there until April 1, 1796. In the spring of the latter year, Waynesville, Franklin and Deerfield, all in Warren County, were settled, and, April 7, 1796, the first cabin in Greene County was raised.

EARLIEST SETTLEMENTS IN CLINTON COUNTY.

The Virginia Military Tract had been explored, in the early part of 1787, by Maj. John O'Bannon and Arthur Fox, two Kentucky surveyors, who wished to obtain a knowledge of the land for the purpose of making entries when the land office for the district should be opened. The latter event occurred on the 1st of August, 1787, and O'Bannon not only entered considerable land, but he became prominent as a surveyor in the district. O'Bannon Creek is named for him.

Concerning the first settler in what is now Clinton County, a dispute arises among those who have made investigations. It has been stated that William Smalley settled within the present limits of Vernon Township, west of Clarksville, in 1797, and that to him should be awarded the honor of having been the pioneer settler of Clinton County; but the fact has been conclusively developed that Mr. Smalley's cabin was built about fifty rods west of the line which divides this county from Warren, in the township of Washington, in the latter county. It is thought, however, that his purchase extended over the line into Clinton.

It will be difficult to decide who was the first actual settler within the territory now comprising Clinton County, as the evidence seems to show that three persons came about the same time, and located at widely separated points. These were Morgan Van Meter, of Green Township; Amos Wilson, of the township bearing his name; and David Sewell, of Vernon Township. There is trouble in ascertaining the date at which each of these men came, but the latest investigations seem to fix them all in the year 1799. Morgan Van Meter* has generally been accorded the honor of being the first arrival, and Judge Harlan prepared the following sketch of him:†

"Morgan Van Meter was the first settler within the limits of Clinton County as it now exists, having come here in 1798 or 1799. He was also the first tavern-keeper within the same limits. His tavern was the first opened on any of the roads, traces or paths leading from Chillicothe to Cincinnati. 'Van Meter's' was made a conspicuous point in the road guides published in the Pittsburgh almanacs of seventy years ago, for the information and direction of travelers by land from that town to Cincinnati. Gen. Cass, in a conversation with one of our citizens a few years ago, made inquiries about this early public house, and stated that, having lain out all night in the woods a few miles southwest from Van Meter's, he was glad to find it in the morning in time for a late breakfast. This was in very early days.

*It is said of Morgan Van Meter that when the college township road was being located, about 1803-04, he met the surveyors and viewers a short distance west of Snow Hill, and by generous donations from his whisky jug induced them to change the route of the road so that it should pass near his cabin, northwest of Snow Hill.

†Esquire C. C. Bowers, in writing the history of Green Township, fixes the date of Van Meter's arrival at about 1800.

"Morgan was the first of five sons of Joseph Van Meter. His brothers were Joseph, Isaac, Abraham and William, all of whom, except William, were at one time residents of the State of Ohio, and, we believe, of the old town of Deerfield, on the Little Miami River, in what is now Warren County. The brothers who came to Deerfield were said to have had families. Morgan lived in the lower part of the little town, not far from the river, in one end of a double cabin, or a cabin divided into two rooms, the other room being occupied by the family of the late Judge Michael H. Johnson, a well-known resident of the Hopkinsville neighborhood, Warren County. He (Van Meter) removed directly from Deerfield to the head of the East Fork of the Little Miami, near where Snow Hill now is, in Clinton County. The point where he settled is a little east of south, and distant about two hundred yards from the present residence of Zephaniah Spears. Here, it is said, he found an unoccupied Indian wigwam. With the exception of this hut, there was not a human habitation within a radius of ten miles. Here he built his cabin and opened it to the public as a tavern. Here Morgantown was afterward laid out. His father, Joseph Van Meter, was a native of the State of Maryland. He was born upon the frontier, and, though frequently changing his residence, died upon the frontier. He seems to have belonged to that class of men, once quite numerous, who keep constantly on the border of civilization, and follow close upon the footsteps of the Indians as they retire further west at the advance of the white man. He had removed from Maryland several years before the Revolutionary war, and was living on the South Branch of the Potomac River, in Virginia, when his son Morgan, his first child, was born. The family record of Morgan Van Meter's family, furnished by Mrs. James Van Meter, of Wiota, La Fayette Co., Wis., shows the year of Morgan's birth to be 1765. Between the birth of Morgan and of Joseph, his second son, he crossed the Allegheny Mountains, descended the Monongahela, and settled at the forks of that river. At this point, Joseph and perhaps others of his family were born.

"In 1770, Joseph Van Meter the elder, in company with three of the Zane brothers, removed with his family to the Ohio River, near where Wheeling now is. The Zanes settled at the mouth of Wheeling Creek, while Mr. Van Meter settled a few miles above, on Short Creek. Other settlements near by were commenced soon after. Block-houses, being works of prime necessity on the frontier at that day, were erected at several places in the settlements, as some protection against the Indians, though seldom adequate when assailed by a strong party. Near to these the settlers built their cabins, as far as convenient, such a plan being considered as some protection against surprise and attacks by small parties of Indians. In 1774, a small military work was erected, under British authority, on the south bank of the Ohio River, not far above the mouth of Wheeling Creek. The plan upon which it was built is said to have been drawn by the celebrated Gen. George Rogers Clark. It was called at first Fort Fincastle, the name of the county in which it was located, but, two years later (1776), the name was changed to Fort Henry, from the celebrated Patrick Henry, then Governor of the State of Virginia. This was the only fort between Pittsburgh and the mouth of the Great Kanawha, which was in that day considered tenable against a force of any great number. A stockade was in process of erection near West Liberty, on Short Creek, in September, 1777, but was not yet completed when the Indians attacked Fort Henry, late in September of that year. It was intended to serve the double purpose of protecting the lives and property of the settlers, and the county buildings, West Liberty being then the seat of justice for Ohio County. This rude structure was named Van Meter's Fort, from Joseph Van Meter, the elder. Late in September, 1777, notice was given the settlers at and in the neighborhood where

Wheeling now is that a large Indian army was collecting on the Sandusky River to march against Fort Henry and the settlements in the neighborhood. This friendly warning is said to have been sent by the brother of the Zanes, who had taken up his residence with the Indians, had adopted their dress and mode of living, and had married an Indian woman. The messenger had scarcely brought the direful news to the garrison before the Indians were before the walls of the fort, under the leadership of the renegade white man, Simon Girty. The Indians had come to and crossed the Ohio unperceived, though a considerable force of the most capable and experienced scouts and Indian fighters on the frontier had been sent out into the woods on the north side of the Ohio, through which the enemy was expected to come, to discover, if possible, the force of the latter, and the time at which they would probably arrive. Girty, however, succeeded in bringing his warriors before the very walls of the fort before his approach was discovered. The force of the Indians was computed at from four hundred to five hundred men. The entire force of the garrison and settlers was forty-two, all told, many of whom were old men and boys. In the course of the first night after the arrival of the Indians, the settlers and their families either took shelter in the fort, or were brought in. The next morning, the Indians succeeded in killing one of the men belonging to the garrison. Fourteen men were sent out in pursuit of a small party of Indians, were surrounded, twelve of them killed and one badly wounded. Twelve volunteers from the fort were sent to the relief of the first party, were surrounded, and eight of them killed. Two or three more were severely wounded, but were able to conceal themselves from the Indians, and came in or were brought in after the Indians withdrew. Not a man was killed or wounded inside the fort. On the third day of the siege, forty mounted men from Short Creek and fourteen from Cross Creek arrived at the fort and were admitted. These timely re-enforcements so discouraged the Indians that they raised the siege and engaged in killing the cattle and burning the cabins and fences of the settlers.

"Two accounts are given of the part acted by Joseph Van Meter and his son Morgan. One is that Joseph and his family took refuge in the fort without loss of time. The other is that father and son, on the second day of the siege, composed a part of the company of forty men, who, on hearing of the dangerous condition of the people and garrison in the fort, left the settlement on Short Creek, went to their relief, and were fortunate enough to be able to enter the fort without the loss of a man. Both accounts agree that both Joseph and his son Morgan were in the fort while it was besieged by the Indians, and participated in its defense. At one time during the siege, it is said, the rifles used by the men in the fort became so heated by the rapid firing as to become to some extent useless, and recourse was then had to a lot of muskets, of which a sufficient number was found in the storehouse of the garrison. If this account be true—and it is credited in the history of the siege—it clearly shows that, if a part of the garrison was composed of old men and mere boys, they were at least acquainted with the use of the rifle.

"Joseph Van Meter, the elder, continued to reside on Short Creek until his death. The manner of his death was never certainly ascertained. He went from home to fish, and never returned, nor was any vestige of him ever found. Some supposed that he had been drowned, while others were of the opinion that he had been taken prisoner by the Indians and burned at the stake.

"Morgan Van Meter came to Clinton County as early as 1798 or 1799. It is believed that he was settled at Deerfield, Warren County, with his brothers, Joseph and Isaac, as early as 1796, or at least 1797, having come here from Harrison County, Ky. Joseph could not have remained long at Deerfield if he

came there in 1797, for in that year there is the most satisfactory evidence that he was located at the mouth of Dodson's Creek, on the south side of the East Fork of the Little Miami, a mile or so below Lynchburg, in what is now Highland County. Morgan Van Meter did not leave Deerfield, as is claimed, for a year or two after his brother Joseph did. William Van Meter, a very intelligent gentleman, a distant relative of the Van Meter brothers, who settled, when a boy, on the East Fork, near to Isaac and Joseph, is of the opinion that Morgan settled near where Snow Hill now is in 1798. But Mrs. Leggett, still living (this sketch has been written a number of years), says he made his settlement the year in which she was married. Her family record, being produced, shows that her marriage occurred in 1799. Mrs. Leggett was a Shawhan, a sister of the late John Shawhan, Esq., long a resident near Deerfield, and of Amos Shawhan, of Morrow, and knew the three Van Meter brothers when she was a young woman and they were residing at Deerfield. Deerfield at that time was simply a cluster of houses. It was not laid off as a town until several years afterward. The houses were of very rude construction, being designed for temporary shelter more than for permanent abode. On the arrival of any new emigrant, if he found an empty house, he took possession of it. If there was no vacant house, one was put up for him. Deerfield was simply a place to stop and stay until a selection for a permanent settlement could be made.

"The farm of Joseph Van Meter was on the southeast side of the East Fork of the Little Miami, and is now generally known in the neighborhood as the Michael Stroup farm. Mr. Van Meter removed to Illinois many years since, where he died. His brother Isaac settled at an early day in the neighborhood of his brother Joseph, on the northwest side of the East Fork, about one and a half miles north of where Lynchburg now is, in Clinton County. The farm opened by him was the old homestead of the late Hiram Connell, now owned by Mr. Connell's son William. Mr. Van Meter sold it in 1814, and removed to Illinois.

"The College Township road, which led from Chillicothe to the College Township, near where Oxford College has since been established, was, as far as where Clarksville now is, the road from Chillicothe to Cincinnati. It is believed that it was surveyed and established in 1799,* and, being blazed through, soon became a road much used by travelers. This road was not cut out or improved, at least in some parts of it, until 1804. Horsemen, guided by blazes made on the trees, followed the line of the road, and were thankful for this help.

"Morgan Van Meter has now lain in his grave more than sixty years. The son of a frontiersman, he had but little, if any, education. So far as we know, he never held an office or aspired to one, civil or military. The house he lived in has disappeared, and his grave is covered by a stable, or is in the public highway, with no stone to mark it. But his name is perhaps more frequently spoken of by our old people than that of any citizen of Clinton County who has been dead fifteen years, with perhaps a few exceptions.

"Morgan Van Meter made his will during his last sickness. It bears date March 28, 1813, and was admitted to record June 21, 1813."

Regarding Amos Wilson, the following is in the language of Judge Harlan: "Amos Wilson, from whom Wilson Township, Clinton County, was named, was one of three sons of John Wilson, a member of the first constitutional convention of Ohio, who was the son of John Wilson, an Irishman. Amos Wilson and his father before him, and several of his brothers and sisters were born in New Jersey. From that State his father removed with his

* Provided for by Legislature of 1802-03.

family to the Redstone country in Pennsylvania, and from there to Washington County, Ky. He lived for several years in Washington and Greene Counties. His next removal was to Mill Creek, in Hamilton County, Ohio, near Cincinnati. John Wilson, named for his grandfather, born December 29, 1786, informed the writer, on March 13, 1876, that his grandfather, after he sold his possessions in Kentucky, supposing that he would get his money in silver, took his grandson, then nine years of age, on a separate horse to Lexington, to bring the money home. He, however, was not paid cash as he expected, but was given a draft on Cincinnati, on which he received his payments when they arrived there. This was in 1795. In 1796, John Wilson, with his family, and his sons and their families, left Kentucky and came to Cincinnati. That year, the party raised a crop on Mill Creek. In the spring of that year, George and Amos went to Middle Run, in what is now Greene County, Ohio, and cleared a few acres of land, on part of which hemp was sown, and on the residue corn was planted. No fence was put up around the little clearing. The corn made a good crop; the deer took a part of it, but the squirrels seemed shy of it, as if doubtful of its fitness for food. These young men returned to Mill Creek and remained until fall, when each mounted on a horse and returned to their newly opened farm to secure their crops. One night, three Indians came and stole their horses. On discovery of their loss, the Wilsons, each armed with a rifle, started in pursuit. They traced the Indians by a devious and circuitous way, taken evidently to avoid pursuit, to the old site of the famous town of Chillicothe, on the Little Miami, north of where the town of Xenia now is. Here the Indians, three in number, and all armed, were found encamped for the night. The pursuing party had, up to this time, supposed that there were only two Indians, with no advantage in number on either side; but here were three to two. The Indians watched their adversaries closely, and were constantly ready for action if a fight should be brought on. The Wilsons were not less vigilant, and were ready, but by no means courting a combat. The Indians, after a time, offered them something to eat. This, however, was the only friendly act performed by either side. Sleep on neither side was taken. It is believed that neither party even nodded. At last the light of morning came, and the white men mounted their horses and rode rapidly away without molestation.

"In the spring of 1797, John Wilson commenced a settlement on Middle Run. His improvement was immediately upon the road now leading from Waynesville to the town of Centerville, in Montgomery County, Ohio. His first dwelling, a rude structure, of course, has disappeared, but near its site the house long his residence still stands. It is situate on the south side of the road, and is in Greene County, though but a short distance from the line dividing the counties of Greene and Warren.

"The Wilsons came to Cincinnati in 1796, from Kentucky; 1797, they cropped on Mill Creek, near Cincinnati; 1797, George and Amos, sons of John Wilson, raised a small crop of corn and hemp on Middle Run, Greene County; 1797, George and John came up from Mill Creek to look after their crops, and had their horses stolen by the Indians; in 1797, John Wilson, in the fall of the year, moved to Middle Run, in Greene County. In 1799, a Baptist Church was organized at Middle Run. About 1803, Amos Wilson began to preach in the Baptist Church.

"It is claimed by some (atlas history of Clinton County, p. 11) that the first permanent settlement in Clinton County was made by Amos Wilson and James Mills, in what is now Wilson Township, in 1799. They were brothers-in-law, and came to the county together, but it seems to be clearly established that their settlement was not earlier than the fall of 1801, and possibly not

until the spring of 1802. Amos Wilson, up to 1801, was living upon a pre-empted right about three miles northwest of where Waynesville now is. This pre-emption right he exchanged with the Rev. Joshua Carman (we find this name also spelled Carmen), well known to many of our citizens, for 100 acres of land in the eastern quarter of the county. Mr. Carman was, at the time of the exchange, living in the State of Kentucky, near Louisville, and had come out into the Miami country on an exploring expedition. Having secured Mr. Wilson's claim, he returned to Kentucky for his family, and, in the fall of the same year, brought them out to the Waynesville neighborhood. On his arrival, Mr. Wilson vacated the house on the pre-emption, and Mr. Carman entered into possession. Whether Mr. Wilson at once came up to settle on the land he had thus acquired, or not until the following spring, has not been ascertained with certainty.

"That Timothy Bennet made his settlement as early as March, 1801, is clearly established, and we have the best authority for believing that Morgan Van Meter had made his settlement where Snow Hill now is at least two, and perhaps three, years previous. Mr. Wilson was married four times. His first wife was Ann Mills, to whom he was married on the 22d day of June, 1791. In March, 1807, Mrs. Wilson died, and September 27, 1807, he married Rachel James, with whom he lived until her death, in May, 1818. On the 12th day of July, 1818, he was married to Mary Coulter, who died in 1839. Mr. Wilson was married the last time in 1843, to Elizabeth Dowden, who survived him twenty years."

From data since obtained, it is evident that Judge Harlan was misled as to the actual time of Mr. Wilson's settlement in his county. The latter's son, Amos Wilson, Jr., furnishes information, which is confirmed by a record in the old family Bible, to the effect that Amos Wilson, Sr., located in Clinton County in 1799. The circumstances were these: He purchased 200 (instead of 100) acres in the northeast corner of W. Taylor's survey, in what is now Wilson Township, and, in order to find it, was directed to go to the locality of the Deserted Camp, and follow the survey line due northeast from there until he should cross Anderson's Fork and Anderson's Prairie, and reach the ridge land, or white oak land, beyond. He followed these directions, and, supposing he had reached his own land, at once began improving it. After two years' labor at this spot, he found that he was upon what is known as the Hirkson farm, in the R. Eggleston survey, No. 886, and, moving south to the adjoining farm, began anew to improve. A year was spent here, when he was chagrined to learn that again he was on the wrong land, it being in W. Lindsay's survey, No. 732, on what is now known as the Reed farm. Being now discouraged, and having wasted three years in improving land not his own, he avowed his determination to return to the older settlements; but Joshua Carman, from whom he had purchased the land, came along and showed him his own, and, to partially compensate him for his pains and induce him to stay, donated to him a strip containing fifty acres, lying on the west side of the original 200 acres. At this time, which was in the early spring of 1802, Mr. Carman was accompanied by Mr. Wilson's brother-in-law, James Mills, who had purchased a farm immediately south of Wilson's, in the same survey. These two men proceeded at once to erect log cabins on their farms, and both structures were raised on the same day. The families occupied them, and on these farms lived Amos Wilson and James Mills until their death. In 1827, Mr. Wilson erected on his place the first brick house in the northeastern part of the county. Of the family of Mr. Wilson, not a representative is now left in the county. The Mills farm is still owned by the descendants of the man who made the first improvements upon it in the spring of 1802.

David Sewell, the first settler of Vernon Township, is the third man claimed by some, and with perhaps equal evidence, to have been the first settler in Clinton County. Judge Harlan's account of him states that he bought land in the Archibald Campbell survey, No. 2250, early in 1798, and arranged to move upon it, his sons to go at once. One son, Aaron, was married, in April, 1798, in Frederick County, Va., and, with his wife, brother John and family, and their father and mother, started West, arriving in due time at Bedle's Station, in Warren County, Ohio. The Judge then states that they could not then find the land which had been purchased, nor a surveyor who could show it to them. The Judge places their arrival in this county in 1801 or later, giving reasons for his conclusions, which appear in another place. Mr. Cyrus L. Sewell, in his history of Vernon Township, makes statements founded on what seems to be conclusive evidence, showing that the Sewell families settled here in 1799, and that a division of the land was made in 1801. (See history of Vernon Township, in this volume.)

Settlements in the remaining townships of Clinton County were made in the following order:

Clark Township—The first settler was Thomas Johns, who located three miles southeast of Martinsville, on the East Fork of the Little Miami. The date of his arrival is not known, but it must have been as early as 1800, or in the first part of 1801, as Isaac Miller, Joseph McKibben and Gideon McKibben all arrived in the latter year, and Mr. Johns had preceded them.

Union Township—Timothy Bennet is credited with being the first to locate a home within the limits of what is now Union Township, having settled east of the site of Wilmington in the month of March, 1801. No other family arrived for over two years, or until the fall of 1803, when George Haworth became the second settler in the township.

Chester Township—The first actual settler in this township was Caleb Lucas, originally from New Jersey, and later a resident of Kentucky, who located here in 1802. Asa Jenkins had arrived in 1799, and George Mann in March, 1801, but, although both men owned land in Chester, their dwellings were across the line in what is now Greene County. They subsequently removed, however, to Chester. The first brick house in Clinton County was built near Oakland, in Chester Township, in 1807, by James Birdsall, and is still standing. The bricks in its walls were manufactured on the place, by Mr. Birdsall, and it can readily be imagined the task in that day was not an easy one.

Liberty Township—Stephen Mendenhall, a native of Tennessee, settled on Dutch Creek in the spring of 1803, and was the first to erect his cabin in what is now Liberty Township.

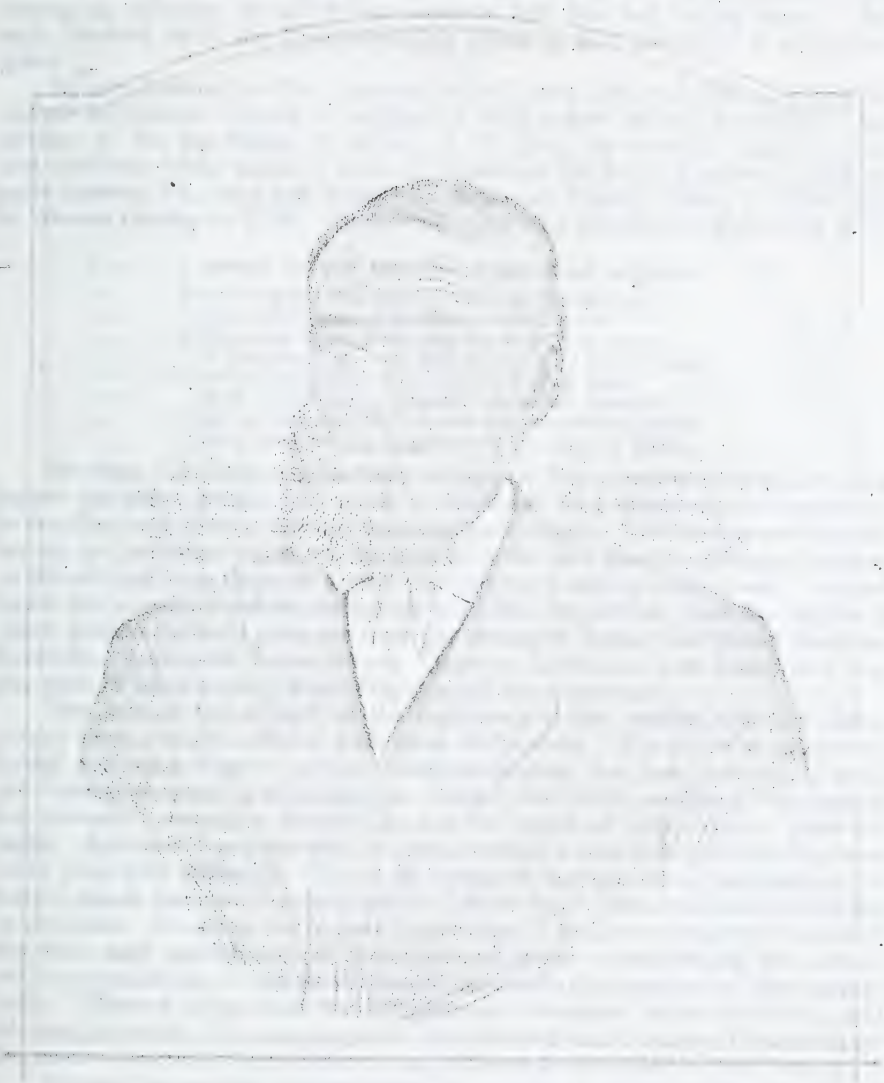
Wayne, Richland and Washington Townships were all settled in 1803. John Jackson, a native of Pennsylvania, located in Wayne in the spring of that year. Some time during the year, Absalom and Samuel Reed, from Bourbon County, Ky., took up their abode in Richland, while Isaac Wilson, from Virginia, settled on Col. Carrington's survey, in Washington, before the close of the year. Jonas Seaman and a man named Armstrong arrived soon after, and in 1805, Armstrong opened, upon the present site of Cuba, the first house for public entertainment in the township, and one of the earliest in the county, probably Morgan Van Meter's, in Greene Township, being the only one to antedate it, if Armstrong's was not opened first.

Adams Township—The first settler in this portion of the county was Samuel Lee, who came in 1804, and made his home near the present site of Springfield Meeting-House.

Jefferson Township—This township was settled considerably later. The



MRS POLLY HAINES



Samuel P. Haines

first cabin within its limits was built by Samuel Jackson, about 1812. Mr. Jackson came from Tennessee, and was a noted hunter. It is recorded that, during his life-time, he killed two panthers, 360 deer and eighty bears. Joseph Hockett built the first hewed-log house in this township, at a date not given.

^a Marion Township—The territory which latest received the attention of settlers in Clinton County is included in what is now Marion Township. According to the statements of Esquire J. W. Rice, the township historian, the first settlement was made in 1814, by Jonathan Baldwin, a native of Monongalia County, Va., who had located in Guernsey County, Ohio, in 1804, and in Warren County in 1806. He served under Gen. Harrison in the war of 1812.

ASPECT OF THE COUNTRY WHEN FIRST SETTLED.

Brown-limbed and mighty were the forest trees
That lifted high their giant trunks in air;
Filled with sweet incense was the singing breeze
Which touched, with soft caress, wild flowers fair;
The sunlight glanced among the foliage green,
And vainly strove to pierce the gloom beneath;
Glad swelled the heart of him who viewed the scene
And breathed the fragrance of the flowery heath.

So often have descriptions been written of the appearance of this region before the white settler had made it his home that those who read must all be familiar with the phraseology commonly employed. Yet there is not enough variety in the terms which can be used to write in a greatly different manner on the subject from those who have told the story during many years. A vast forest wilderness stretched northward from the Ohio River, into the depths of which pushed the bold pioneers from the States of North and South Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Maryland, New Jersey and others, most of them coming from Virginia and the Carolinas.

The face of the country at the beginning of the settlements in Clinton County bore a vastly different look from the present. The soil was extremely fertile, and upon it grew, in the utmost luxuriance, the many varieties of trees and shrubs common to this latitude. Nearly the entire surface of the county was covered by massive forest trees and the tangle of shrubs which grew beneath. Spicewood and the wild pea-vine formed a mat through which the feet could push with difficulty. From the leaves of the spicewood was made a decoction which was used in the place of "store tea," when the latter could not be obtained. Sassafras tea (called "sassafrack" in the vernacular of that day) was also used, and the sap of the sugar maple was a boon which the settlers well appreciated as an almost invaluable article in the economy of their households. Flowers in greatest variety grew and blossomed under the trees, and the rose, the wild lily, the dogwood, the red-bud and a hundred other varieties made a beautiful carpet for the magnificent forest aisles in their season.

Splendid as was the appearance of the country in the days when the "first settler" looked upon it, the fact remained that out of the forest depths his home must be carved. The task promised to be by no means an easy one, but the man who was bold enough to venture far from the older settlements and brave all the difficulties he must of necessity encounter was not disheartened with the prospect before him, and began at once the work he had resolved to accomplish. The ringing strokes of his ax echoed in the thick green wood, and the trees lay prostrate where for hundreds of years they had stood in their glory. The rays of the sun streamed into the little clearing; smoke curled upward from burning logs and brush-heaps; the rude cabin soon stood outlined against the dark and somber forest wall, and the new home was begun where never before had the footsteps of civilization penetrated.

PIONEER PECULIARITIES.

Sturdy and bold was the pioneer. His characteristics were admirably suited to his situation. He possessed an indomitable will, unlimited energy, and, in many instances in this region, more than ordinary intelligence and education. The remarks of Josiah Espy, author of "Memorandums of a Tour in Ohio and Kentucky in 1805," apply well to this region. He wrote:

"The emigration to the State of Ohio at this time is truly astonishing. From my own personal observations, compared with the opinions of some gentlemen I have consulted, I have good reason to conclude that, during the present year, from twenty thousand to thirty thousand souls have entered that State for the purpose of making it their future residence. These are chiefly from Pennsylvania, Virginia, New Jersey, Maryland, Kentucky and Tennessee; but, on inquiry, you will find some from every State in the Union, including many foreigners. The inhabitants of the State of Ohio, being so lately collected from all the States, have as yet obtained no national character. The state of society, however, for some years to come, cannot be very pleasant—the great body of the people being not only poor, but rather illiterate. Their necessities will, however, give them habits of industry and labor, and have a tendency to increase the morals of the rising generation. This, with that respect for the Christian religion which generally prevails among that class of people now emigrating to the State, will lay the best foundation for their future national character. It is to be regretted, however, that, at present, few of them have a rational and expanded view of the beauty, excellency and order of that Christian system, the essence of which is divine wisdom. The great body of the people will, therefore, it is to be feared, be a party for some years to priesthood, fanaticism and religious enthusiasm." (History of Warren County, Ohio, p. 253.)

Mr. Espy speaks of the great body of the people as being rather illiterate; but the character of the new settlements was largely molded by the influence of those of the pioneers who possessed education and a large measure of refinement. Among the early settlers of Clinton County, especially, there were numerous men who, because of their attainments, were given the reins of the local government, and who, by their labors for good, earned for their respective localities the credit of being to some extent farther advanced toward the state of cultivation found generally in the older settlements than were some of their less fortunate neighbors. Probably the fact that many of the pioneers were members of the society of Friends had much to do with the case. The great majority of the people came from slaveholding States, yet the spirit grew among them that slavery was wrong, and they rebelled against the institution which cast a dark shadow over the land for so many years. It is true there were some among them who could not be led to believe that slavery would ever be abolished, neither that it was right to advocate abolition or assist fugitive slaves to a country where they would no longer be in thralldom. Some who possessed this belief had a deep-rooted hatred for the colored race, and the possibility of having them for neighbors was extremely repulsive. It is known that one black man was murdered in this county because he had settled on land which happened, unfortunately, to be near to that owned by over-scrupulous white men. This antipathy, however, existed only among the few, and the part taken by the citizens of the county in after years established its identity beyond question concerning slavery.

Among the less-cultivated classes, those who had come into the wilderness, in a great majority of cases, almost empty-handed, sources for intellectual advancement increased but slowly. It was difficult for them to gain a livelihood, and the work to be done upon their farms required all their attention for a

number of years. Their pleasures, whenever indulged in, were generally of the coarsest kind, and their temperaments were of that nature which does not include patience as one of the greatest elements in its make-up. In many localities, rude stills were constructed, and their products, although said to have been much purer in quality than those now in use, did not assist men in controlling their passions; consequently, the early court records of the county tell mostly of cases of assault and battery and personal encounters. The wonder is not great that morality gained a foothold slowly among such people, for they were far from being able to pay for newspapers or periodicals, even had they been of easy access. Letters from their former homes arrived rarely, and rates of postage were so high that even they could hardly be afforded. One writer has said that "a postage stamp cost as much as a bushel of wheat," and very few could indulge in such a luxury often.

The labor of opening up a farm in the midst of the wilderness is well described in numbers of the township histories in this volume, and hardly needs repeating here; but Josiah Morrow has so faithfully delineated the work in his history of Warren County that it is thought best to use his language here without attempting to change it or presuming to improve it. The story applies as well to Clinton as to Warren, and is as follows:

"The labor of opening a farm in a forest of large oaks, maples and hickories was very great, and the difficulty was increased by the thick-growing spice-bushes. Not only were the trees to be cut down; the branches were to be cut off from the trunk, and, with the undergrowth of bushes, gathered together for burning. The trunks of the large trees were to be divided and rolled into heaps and reduced to ashes. With hard labor, the unaided settler could clear and burn an acre of land in three weeks. It usually required six or seven years for the pioneer to open a small farm and build a better house than his first cabin of round logs. The boys had work to do in gathering the brush into heaps. A common mode of clearing was to cut down all the trees of the diameter of eighteen inches or less, clear off the undergrowth, and deaden the large trees by girdling them with the ax and allowing them to stand until they decayed and fell. This method delayed the final clearing of the land for eight or ten years, but when the trunks fell, they were usually large enough to be burned into such lengths as could be rolled together.

"The first dwellings of the settlers were cabins made of round logs notched at the ends, the spaces between the logs filled in with sticks of wood and daubed with clay. The roof was of clapboards, held to their places by poles reaching across the roof, called weight-poles. The floor was of punch-ions, or planks split from logs, two or three inches in thickness, hewed on the upper side. The fire-place was made of logs lined with clay or with undressed stone, and was at least six feet wide. The chimney was often made of split sticks, plastered with clay. The door was of clapboards, hung on wooden hinges and fastened with a wooden latch. The opening for the window was not unfrequently covered with paper made more translucent with oil or lard. Such a house was built by a neighborhood gathering, with no tools but the ax and the frow, and often was finished in a single day. The raising and the log-rolling were the labors of the settlers, in which the assistance of neighbors was considered essential and cheerfully given. When a large cabin was to be raised, preparations would be made before the appointed day; the trees would be cut down, the logs dragged in and the foundation laid, and the skids and forks made ready. Early in the morning of the day fixed, the neighbors gathered from miles around; the Captain and corner-men were selected, and the work went on with boisterous hilarity until the walls were up and the roof weighted down.

"The cabin of round logs was generally succeeded by a hewed-log house, more elegant in appearance and more comfortable. Indeed, houses could be made of logs as comfortable as any other kind of building, and were erected in such manner as to conform to the taste and means of all descriptions of persons. For large families, a double cabin was common; that is, two houses, ten or twelve feet apart, with one roof covering the whole, the space between serving as a hall for various uses. Henry Clay, in an early speech on the public lands, referred to the different kinds of dwellings sometimes to be seen standing together, as a gratifying evidence of the progress of the new States. 'I have,' said he, 'often witnessed this gratifying progress. On the same farm you may sometimes behold, standing together, the first rude cabin of round and unhewn logs and wooden chimneys; the hewed-log house, clinked and shingled, with stone or brick chimneys; and lastly, the comfortable stone or brick dwelling, each denoting the different occupants of the farm or the several stages of the condition of the same occupant. What other nation can boast of such an outlet for its increasing population—such bountiful means of promoting their prosperity and securing their independence?'

"The furniture of the first rude dwellings was made of puncheons. Cupboards, seats and tables were thus made by the settler himself. Over the door was placed the trusty flint-lock rifle, next to the ax in usefulness to the pioneer, and near it the powder-horn and bullet-pouch. Almost every family had its little spinning-wheel for flax and big spinning-wheel for wool. The cooking utensils were few and simple, and the cooking was all done at the fireplace. The long winter evenings were spent in contentment, but not in idleness. There was corn to shell and tow to spin at home, and the corn-huskings to attend at the neighbors'. There were a few books to read, but newspapers were rare. The buckeye log, because of its incombustibility, was valuable as a back-log, and hickory bark cast into the fire threw a pleasing light over a scene of domestic industry and contentment.

"The wearing apparel was chiefly of home manufacture. The flax and wool necessary for clothing were prepared and spun in the family, cotton being comparatively scarce. Carding wool by hand was common. Weaving, spinning, dyeing, tailoring for the family were not unfrequently all carried on in the household. Not a few of the early settlers made their own shoes. Wool dyed with walnut bark received the name of butternut. Cloth made of mixed linen and wool, called linsey, or linsey-woolsey, of a light indigo-blue color, was common for men's wear. A full suit of buckskin and moccasins was sometimes worn by a hunter, but it was not common. A uniform much worn in the war of 1812 is described as consisting of a light blue linsey hunting-shirt, with a cape, the whole fringed and coming half way down the thigh, a leather belt, shot-pouch, powder-horn, a large knife and tomahawk, or hatchet, in the belt, and rifle on the shoulder. The author of the history of Miami County says he has seen Return J. Meigs, Governor of Ohio, and Jeremiah Morrow, United States Senator, and other high officials wear the hunting-shirt while on frontier duty during that war.

"With the early settlers, almost the only modes of locomotion were on foot and on horseback. The farmer took his corn and wheat to mill on horseback; the wife went to market or visited her distant friends on horseback. Salt, hardware and merchandise were brought to the new settlement on pack-horses. The immigrant came to his new home not unfrequently with provisions, cooking utensils and beds packed on horses, his wife and small children on another horse. Lawyers made the circuit of their courts, doctors visited their patients, and preachers attended their preaching stations on horseback. The want of ferries and bridges made the art of swimming a necessary quality

in a saddle-horse. Is he a good swimmer? was a common question in buying a horse for the saddle. Francis Dunlavy, as President Judge of a district embracing ten counties, made the circuit of his courts on horseback, never missing a court, and frequently swimming his horse over the Miamis rather than fail of being present."

In the early days, horse-thieves were numerous—first among the Indians, who were so by nature, and afterward among the whites, the latter being often organized into considerable gangs. It has been found necessary, in various portions of the country, to form bands of "regulators," or "vigilance committees," who effectually disposed of horse-thieves and rid the settlements of fear from such source. In 1809, the Ohio Legislature passed an act inflicting corporal punishment, fines, imprisonment and mutilation upon horse-thieves. One clause of the act was the following: "The person so offending shall, on conviction thereof, for the first offense, be whipped not exceeding one hundred and not less than fifty stripes on his naked back, and on conviction of each succeeding offense of a like nature, shall be whipped not exceeding two hundred nor less than one hundred stripes on his naked back; for the third offense, shall have both ears cropped, and in either case, shall restore to the owner the property stolen or repay him the value thereof, with damages, in either case, and be imprisoned not exceeding two years, and fined not exceeding \$1,000, at the discretion of the court; and be ever after the first offense rendered incapable of holding any office of trust, being a juror, or giving testimony in any court in this State."

Rye and corn whisky, manufactured at the little copper stills which have been mentioned as existing in many localities, were commonly used, and the school-teacher, the preacher, the doctor and the lawyer each took his ration of whisky as if it were a matter of course. The article was taken in exchange for goods by merchants, at a stipulated price, and, like flour, was even taken as payment for real estate. The absence of the beverage at a raising was a remarkable exception to the rule, and the visitor to the pioneer family was more than likely to taste the hospitality of his host from the mouth of a bottle. It is said there was less intemperance then than now, but the quantity of liquor used is admitted to have been great, and its intoxicating qualities are not denied. The court records would seem to indicate that there was much drunkenness, and it is certain that men were broken down and brought to poverty by excessive use of liquor in the early part of the century, as well as in the years which have since elapsed. Stories are told of eccentric characters who were scarcely ever known to be free from the influence of intoxicating drinks, and their bleared eyes and bloated countenances, however pure the liquor may have been, told a tale the import of which could not be mistaken.

WILD ANIMALS.

Inseparably connected with the incidents of pioneer life are the tales relating to the members of the brute creation which abounded in the forests. "The wolves made night hideous with their howlings," says the old settler, "and the younger members of the family crept away from the doors and windows, nearer to their parents and the chimney corner." Wolves, bears, deer, panthers, wild cats, raccoons, otter, beaver, porcupines, were all met with; wild turkeys gobbled within hearing of the cabins; poisonous snakes infested the whole country, and were only exterminated by the droves of hogs of which the farmers became the subsequent owners. So troublesome did wolves, especially, become, that the Territorial and State Legislatures passed acts providing premiums for killing them. The County Commissioners also appropriated varying sums for wolf bounties, and on their old records are found many entries of

claims allowed upon presentation of the scalps of these pests. Squirrels also existed in almost countless numbers, and committed exasperating depredations upon the corn-fields. Occasionally the settlers organized parties of men and boys and had grand hunts for the purpose of ridding the vicinity of these lively animals. The Legislature passed "An Act to Encourage the Killing of Squirrels," dated December 24, 1807, providing that "Each and every person within this State who is subject to a county tax shall, in addition thereto, produce to the Clerk of the township in which he may reside, such number of squirrel scalps as the Trustees, at their annual meeting, apportion to the currency levies, provided that it does not exceed one hundred nor less than ten." Other provisions were made by this act, by which each taxpayer, at the time his property was listed for taxation, was furnished with a list of the scalps he would be required to produce; also, that for every scalp below the number required which was not furnished, the taxpayer was required to pay into the township treasury the sum of 3 cents each, while the person who brought in more than his stated number was allowed at the rate of 2 cents each for the excess. The Township Clerk gave a certificate to each person bringing scalps, and these certificates passed as so much money in the payment of taxes. They were also received by the merchant for goods and by the mechanic for work, but the law did not prove a great success, and was, after a short time, repealed.

Bear hunts were occasions of much sport, but occurred only seldom. A. H. Dunlevy, of Lebanon, who is quoted in other places in this volume, and who was as well acquainted with this county, perhaps, as with Warren, thus describes the method of killing a bear, as he had seen it done:

"Of all the sports of hunting in early times, the bear hunt was the most exciting. This usually occurred accidentally. I never knew a bear hunt to be regularly organized. Some one in the neighborhood would accidentally discover a bear, and, if at a time when the animal was fat and worth possessing, he gave the sound of a horn, known in the neighborhood as the signal of the discovery of a bear, and the call for help to capture the prize. Instantly, almost, men on horseback, with rifles and dogs, were on hand. The sound of the horn indicated the course of the bear, and thither the neighbors hastened. For hours, sometimes from morning till nightfall, the chase would continue. The dogs would keep on the track of the bear, but, unless they could cause him to take to a tree, they could do nothing with him but to keep his trail and enable the hunters to follow. If they ventured to attack him, they were soon repulsed—sometimes killed on the spot. At last, after many hours' chase, sometimes embracing an area of five or six miles in circumference, the exhausted bear would take to a tree, around which the dogs quickly gathered, and, by their united noise, gave assurance to the hunters that Bruin was at last treed. The signal-horn was sounded and the hunters were soon on the spot. If it was still light, the bear was soon brought down by the unerring rifle. If too dark to see, the tree was watched until morning, and then he was dispatched. The event ended with skinning the bear and cutting up the carcass into as many pieces as would give each hunter his portion, and usually sending a part to each family in the neighborhood. The flesh, though considered by most people a delicacy, I could never eat; but the sport of the bear hunt had no equal with me at that early day, or at any time since."

"Wild turkeys," say those whose recollection extends backward sixty or seventy years, "were always plenty when beech mast was abundant, and you could almost knock them over with clubs." They were shot and trapped in great numbers at such seasons, but, after some years, they were more shy and scarce, and to-day are probably unknown in this region. The same may be said of the red deer, which were exceedingly plentiful when the county was

first settled. Great changes have taken place with the flight of years, and a glance over the county in the present year (1882) would hardly reveal the fact that, considerably less than a century ago, the territory comprising it was the home of the wild animal and savage man, and was covered with a forest growth of a luxuriance with which that of this date would scarcely compare.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE COUNTY.

During the first three or four years after the arrival of the first settler, the population of the county increased but slowly. Immigrants located oftener in Warren and other counties, and not until 1804 did Clinton receive a very perceptible number of people as permanent residents. In that year, they came in considerable numbers, and the growth of the county was thenceforward steady and healthy. When the war of 1812 burst upon the nation, the settlements here had become respectable in size, yet were not sufficiently large to send many men to the army. The county had then been organized two years only, and Wilmington was a village of but two years' growth, with the characteristics of a pioneer settlement not yet worn off. Numbers of the citizens of the county, however, volunteered or were drafted, and saw service with Harrison in various capacities. The census figures will afford a knowledge of the subsequent increase in population.

In the *Wilmington Watchman* of July 4, 1861, is a long article from a correspondent who signed himself "J. M.," containing, among other things, the following general items, which will recall to those older pioneers of the county, who are now very few, the appearance of this region at the time the article refers to—1814:

"My father moved to this county from the Winchester Country, in Virginia, in the fall of 1814. It was extremely wet the latter part of that fall, so that when he came near to Wilmington, by what was then a newly cut road from Snow Hill, the broad expanse of level woodland for the most part near this road was entirely covered with water, and, being densely covered with timber, presented almost the appearance of a widely extended swamp or shallow lake, with trees standing thick throughout. Along this road there were but very few improvements; occasionally an opening would be seen, inclosed with newly made rails, which fenced in a rough log cabin, while logs, stumps and brush were thick over the clearing, with forest trees still standing in dangerous proximity to the dwelling should storm or tempest prostrate them. I think, however, in those days, these trees, of which there seemed to be a goodly number, standing like sentinels in thick array around new premises, actually did protect from the winds and frosts so much that they were not experienced in such severe degree as in later times. In many places, this road seemed almost impassable; through swamp and mud it was splash! splash! with the team with which we moved as it progressed along. I think there were, perhaps, at that time, here and there, in the lowest and most muddy spots, bridges of poles laid close together across the road, which might with propriety be called new-country bridges--and which have been frequently alluded to by the late Mr. Morris, of this place, as the 'railroads' of those days. They seemed to possess, for awhile, the strength and compactness adequate to keep teams from sinking entirely into the deep mire, but eventually became dangerous to life and limb—especially the latter—of animals passing upon them, as they would be sufficiently far apart to permit their legs to pass down between them. * * * But these were the best the pioneers could do. Such was the condition of our roads at that time; but, by often repairing and trimming around the bridges in the driest part of the season, they remained our common highways for many years. * * * The lands in this part of the country, that

then appeared so wet, remained for the most part unpurchased, even at the low rates at which they might have been obtained, until the drier lands were generally taken up; but they have become, at length, by improvement and a system of drainage, the most fertile and productive. * * * The heavily timbered lands of that day that were level, and of which I have been speaking, appeared to contain about these clearings or improvements a large share of the white or gray ash, but in large quantities there were the tall oaks—red, black and white—the walnuts, the hickories, the blue and swamp ash, maple and elm, and in some woods, the sugars and beeches largely predominated, and, indeed, in many sections were almost the entire timber, sometimes interspersed with the tulip, or poplar. The buckeye was seen, flourishing mostly on bottom lands, and perhaps was most frequently found in the western part of the county. In the undergrowth of the woods, generally thick and dense on these rich lands, were the spicewood, papaw, dogwood, grape-vine and sarsaparilla; also the pea-vine, which clothed the forest and afforded a great range for cattle and hogs. Wild game abounded, and deer and turkeys roved in large numbers, and were taken with little trouble. And how many will still remember the rare sport of the bee and coon hunt? Through the forests were also found large numbers of wild plants, many of which, in later times, have been highly appreciated for their medicinal properties. These lands could have been purchased at, say from \$2 to \$1 per acre; but to people coming from beyond the mountains, and often from hilly districts, they appeared to possess every property except those necessary to their successful settlement and tillage.

"In the spring, our family went over to a residence selected in Chester Township, a few miles from this, where they lived for many years. * * * The early settlers of our country generally prospered—in cultivating the lands, from their productive quality and from the enterprise and capital that soon found their way into their immediate and respective vicinities; but at first the men, and boys, too, had to work hard, until their farms were improved, and, though their products brought far less prices than at the present day, yet those who had the foresight to keep their farms and continue the work of agriculture became independent and wealthy, while those who grew tired and went to other trades and professions failed, perhaps, as often as succeeded in acquiring any degree of wealth. The labor of the farmers of these times consisted mainly in building upon and clearing their lands, and this was all heavy work—to cut down the trees and deaden timber in the green, thick woods, to cut away the smaller trees, chop up the old logs and tops, or 'laps,' as they were frequently called, of the rail trees, pile and burn the brush, grub and have all ready for the 'log-rolling,' which was done by all who were nearly situated together, 'help and help again.' The rails had to be made and hauled and the fences put up, and the log piles and trash burnt off. During this process, in favorable weather, those new field illuminations could be seen at night in greater brilliancy, and had their locations on nearly all the premises where cabins stood or other tenements had been erected. This was early work and indispensable, as the season for planting or sowing was the same to each, and the season pressing hard upon time, for neither could be done until after this necessary amount of labor was expended in preparing the new fields for tillage.

"We have thus glanced at the farmer's early toils. Was there anything to lighten his labors or make cheerful his pathway? Surely, there was. Reader, at this day of light labor, of the powers of machinery and the consequent abridgment of manual labor, you might suppose that this was truly a hard state of existence and oppression upon the enjoyment of life. Not so; as always in union there is strength, the heavy work of rolling was done, and



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sometimes other parts, by the neighbors together, commencing with those first ready and continuing for a week or two until all had their shares completed. It brought the muscular strength of men into play, and made them equal to almost any emergency; whether equal or not in physical power, they were often brought into contact of equipoise at the end of the lever or handspike in heavy lifting, and, if it did not exhaust the strength of the stronger, it gave an ambition, impetus and energy to the weaker, which made him superior to himself for the time and tended much to the development of physical force. All had good appetites and generally on such occasions had plenty that was excellent to eat. There was besides the labor of preparing timber to build houses, and the erection of barns, cribs and outhouses; but to labor was commendable in those days, and if boys or men were idle they were called lazy and trifling, which amounted to such a reproach on their characters that it excluded them from social privileges, for, if a young man was called 'too lazy to work,' the young ladies and others would shun his company, and hence an ambition generally existed to be above such suspicion. These labors, as stated, hardened the system for endurance, and gave a relish to industry, so that lazy people were very rare. But these labors were often felt to be less exhausting when at the same time the women and girls had a quilting or sewing party; and ambition became naturally inspired among young men in the fields to excel each other in order to get through early with their work and have the evening for fun and frolic—not a boisterous scene of uproar, but of harmless plays. Those who yet live and have enjoyed these amusements will remember them. Have you been one of the hands helping your neighbor through the day, with a 'frolic' in the evening? A husking frolic was generally held late in the fall, about the bracing time of frosts, when pumpkin pies—who does not like them?—were plenty, and afforded, perhaps, as much amusement and mirth, combined with labor, as any other occasion. Exhilaration and hilarity generally prevailed while husking, for the bottle containing 'old peach,' or pure extract of rye, or something equivalent, would frequently go round, but the contents were seldom partaken of in quantity more than exciting a hearty appetite for supper and good spirits. The meal was prepared in abundance and good style, of the best of eatables, by the lady of the house and the girls who would generally be present on such occasions. Supper being over, the festivities of the evening would be commenced, and frequently be prolonged to a late hour by such plays as 'Sister Phebe,' 'Come, Philander,' 'Thimble' and others equally popular at the time. * * * There was without doubt more social enjoyment, less affectation and better feeling in the rural sports of these times than in all the mock parades of modern etiquette."

OLD-TIME AGRICULTURE, IMPROVED STOCK, ETC.

The sketch here given, although carrying the reader back but half way in the history of the settlements of Clinton County, yet depicts customs so greatly different, even then, from those of the present, and, to the younger generation, unknown, that it must be of interest to all who read it. It was written under the title, "Harvesting Forty Years Ago," and printed in 1880:

"The wheat was sown broadcast and covered by dragging over the ground a three-cornered harrow. Huge stumps, troublesome reminders of the giants of the primitive forest, stood at inconvenient intervals in the oldest fields. If, as was frequently the case, the grain was sown among corn, the spaces between the rows served, at harvest-time, as single-handed lands. If sown on fallow, it was customary to take a plow and lay off the field in double lands. This done, the farmer waited for the elements to do their part, and in due time the harvest came. Then were seen the signs of preparation. Harvesters

were needed and the prudent husbandman had help engaged betimes. Good reapers were in demand and always found employment at fair pay. Shirks were left to the last and hired then as a *dernier ressort*.

"In making up the force, it was of importance to find one man who was a good 'leader.' This meant, usually, a stalwart farmer, old enough to be steady and yet young enough to endure toil like an engine. It was currently whispered, and sometimes believed, that this important personage was paid an extra quarter *per diem* for the manifestation of especial zeal in his employer's behalf. Be this as it may, there was usually not much danger that he would allow his men too much time to 'rest and refresh themselves' at the end of the 'through.'

"By sun-up, the force was in the field. The water-bucket was on hand and the little brown jug was considered a necessary adjunct. The grandfather and the small boys of the household were on hand to carry water and to gather sheaves. A trusted neighbor, known to be skilled in the art, was deputized to shock the grain.

"All things were now ready. The leader assigned his men their places, threw his sickle into the standing grain with his right hand, and then, by the aid of a peculiar movement of his left leg, gathered an immense grip of the golden straw. A quick, drawing motion of the crooked blade severed it, and thus the first stroke was made. Soon the stiff stubble showed the path of the reapers. A 'through' was cut. Water and a dram awaited the men at the end of the field. They drank, wiped the sweat from their bronzed brows, hung their serrated blades across their brawny shoulders and started on the return trip 'binding back.'

"Sometimes a reaper was unable to do a full hand's work. In such case, if he had a stout boy, he was fortunate indeed. Sending him some distance into the land, with directions to 'gouge,' the young reaper soon made a perceptible opening in the grain, so that when the jaded father came up he found a smart gap in his through already cut. Straightening his tired back, he could bind the reaped grain as he passed along, and so have an opportunity to rest on his return.

"Through the long, sultry summer days, our fathers thus toilsomely reaped their harvests forty years ago. Of barns, there were few, and so the grain was stacked. This was in some sense the work of an expert, for, on the manner in which it was done depended the preservation of the crop.

"Threshing came next in regular order. The floor properly prepared, on some bright morning a neighbor or two came with their horses, and the getting-out of the grain began. A circular layer of sheaves, with the bands all cut, was placed upon the ground. This done, the horses ridden by boys were brought into use. Not

"'Tramp, tramp, tramp, the boys are marching,'

was their motto, but they well might have quoted the sentiment, substituting the word suffering for the last one in the line, for that fitly represents the condition of the lad doomed to ride a raw-boned horse bare-back, under the broiling sun, with the rays reflected from the glittering straw, while tramping out a 'flooring' of wheat. During the time, sturdy men stirred the soft straw in order that the horses' hoofs might beat out all the grain. This operation was kept up until the grain was thoroughly separated from its natural receptacles. Then the straw was raked from the floor. This operation was repeated until the crop was threshed or the floor was too full to work on. Then the grain in the chaff was 'caved up' to await the process of cleaning. This was done with an old-fashioned windmill, of which there was usually about one in each neighbor-

hood. This was hauled from farm to farm, the one of which we have vivid recollection being worse worn by transportation on sled and wagon than all the legitimate work it ever did.

"Later came the cradle, the instrument that marked a great step in advance, and then the 'ground-hog' threshers. After the lapse of years, we had the McCormick reaper, then the steam threshers, and now the old tools and the old customs have given place to the new. Hung up in snug places in many Clinton County barns we suspect are still old sickles, flails and other souvenirs of the old days, and the old people know how they were used, but the boys would find them awkward implements—and it is well. They belong to a day that is past. Let them rest."

The varieties of stock first owned by the settlers were of the ordinary breeds common to the country. Not many years elapsed before steps were taken to improve them by numerous men throughout the county. After various improvements had been made by private individuals, mostly through breeds—as regards cattle—from Kentucky importations, the Clinton County Importation Company was formed in 1853, to introduce Short Horn cattle generally into the county. Of this company, Judge B. F. Hinkson was the first President; Col. T. L. Carothers, Secretary, and M. Rombach, Nathan Perrill, William Palmer, Benjamin Wight and David Persinger, Directors. A. R. Seymour, of Fayette County, and John G. Coulter and H. H. Hankins, of Wilson Township, Clinton County, were chosen agents to go to Europe and make purchases. They departed on that mission early in 1854. Seymour soon returned, leaving the others to look after most of the purchasing. Twenty-six Short Horns were selected from ten of the best herds of England, and sent over in charge of Edward Lawrence, an experienced herdsman. These cattle were sold at a great advance over their first cost, yet the operations of the company were not financially successful. The herds of H. H. Hankins and John G. Coulter, of Wilson Township, which sprang principally from these imported cattle, acquired a national reputation.

Among men in and around Wilmington who were early interested in the improvement of stock, and with whom that interest never flagged, were Messrs. Haworth, Harlan, Gaskill, Strickle and others, and, through the influence of some or all of them, matters looking to the furtherance of agricultural and stock interests were given great prominence in the county.

EARLY SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES.

So far as can now be learned, the first religious meetings held in the county were in Union Township, in the Center neighborhood, probably as early as 1804, by the Friends, but a meeting was not regularly organized until 1807. This society organized the first meetings in a number of the townships, as follows: In Chester, in 1807, when they built a log house on Caesar Creek, over the line, in Warren County; they first erected a building in that township in 1828. In 1809, they organized an indulged meeting in Adams Township, and in 1810, in Clark. In Jefferson, they effected an organization about 1825. Next in order were the Baptists, who held meetings in Wilson Township previous to 1809; in Liberty, some time previous to 1818, and organized a society in Washington Township about 1818. The Methodists followed, organizing in Wilson in 1809; in Richland, previous to 1824, and in Marion in 1842. The Presbyterians were the first to organize a church in Vernon Township, the date being 1812 and the place the house of David Sewell. For Wayne Township, no date has been learned, either for churches or schools. All the denominations mentioned effected various subsequent organizations, the foregoing summary showing the dates of the first religious meetings in the several townships.

Schools were taught first as shown by the following: Union Township, 1806; Chester and Wayne, no dates given, neither for Washington nor Marion; Adams, 1808; Wilson, 1810 or 1812; Vernon, 1811 or 1812; Liberty, 1812; Clark, about 1812; Richland, 1814; Jefferson, 1823. The early school-houses were simple structures of logs, and are accurately described elsewhere. The schools were taught by subscription until about 1835, the rates of tuition being from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per quarter for each pupil. At about the date last named, free schools were established, and that magnificent system has done much for the country. Academies and colleges have been founded, and will be described in their proper places.

EARLY MILLS.

The following, written by Judge Harlan, treats of the early mills of the region, and their character:

"The first mill built within reach was Highway's. John Highway built a log mill on a small stream which empties into the Little Miami from the west, a short distance below Waynesville. It was built in 1803 and sold to Jonathan Newman, a Quaker and a Justice of the Peace, as early as about 1805. [Judge Harlan said this was the first mill he ever went to. From the history of Warren County, it appears that Samuel (not John) Heighway, as the name appears to have been spelled, built the mill about 1803, and subsequently erected others.] The first mill constructed at Waynesville was erected by John Haynes, a cousin of Noah Haynes, an early and well-known settler at Waynesville. [This was about 1806. The name is given Haines in the Warren County History.] It was erected near the spot now occupied by the brick mill of Oscar J. Wright. A mill was built about five miles west of Xenia, by Owen Davis, near the Dayton road, on Big Beaver Creek, in 1798. It was the first mill built in Greene County. It was afterward owned by Jacob Smith, granduncle of the Linton families here. This mill was frequented by people from a great distance, by my father and Fergus McLean, father of Judge McLean, late of the Supreme Court of the United States, and grandfather to Mrs. Jane Hale, formerly of Wilmington. At one time when they arrived at it, they found the people of the neighborhood collected in the block-house for protection against the Indians, then numerous in the country. The whites and Indians alike had received a scare, and, for a time, were in great commotion. Not long after, Blue Jacket, the principal chief of the Shawnees, cautiously approached the block-house, making signs of peace and asking a friendly talk. His request was granted and an interview had. It was soon made to appear that there was no real occasion for the fright, and the people were soon on their way to their respective homes.

"Smalley's mill was the first mill in the neighborhood of Clarksville. Sewell's mill was on the Little East Fork, between Clarksville and Cuba. Mordecai Mendenhall's mill, on Todd's Fork, was afterward Jonathan Wright's mill (grandfather of Frank and Benjamin Farquhar).

"Fallis' mill, and later, Stacy Haines', were others. Eachus' mill was on Todd's Fork, a little east of Center Meeting-House. Mahlon Haworth built a mill on Todd's Fork, near his residence, in 1805 or 1806; it was part of the time a water-mill and part of the time a horse-mill. John Unthank built a mill at West Liberty, on Anderson's Fork. Miller's mill was on Anderson's Fork below Unthank's mill; Jennings' mill, on Anderson's Fork, at Port William; Holliday's mill, near Westboro, on West Fork. Among others were Jones' mill, Garrison's water-mill, between Clarksville and Blanchester; Hadley's mill, near Ogden, on Lytle's Creek; Pyle's mill, on Todd's Fork, a short distance above Clarksville.

"John Cox had a grist-mill on Cowan's Creek, below where Burtonville now is. Thomas Thatcher, Esq., had a grist and saw-mill on Silver Creek, a branch of Cowan's Creek, in 1823. Ezekiel Spurgeon erected a horse-mill at his residence, near where Reeseville now is, quite early. Benjamin B. Bentley built a mill near his residence on Anderson's Fork; it was a hand-mill, but was much used by the neighbors. Bentley lived where Carlisle Williams afterward lived in the Early neighborhood. Henry Cock erected a horse-mill near Centerville, on what is now the Terrell farm, about ——. Israel Nordyke built a horse-mill below Snow Hill. Holley's horse-mill was on Washington road, six miles east of Wilmington; Reese's mill, where Reeseville now is. Bowers had a horse-mill at an early day on the farm adjoining the Snow Hill farm. Benjamin Hockett built a horse-mill on the West Branch of the East Fork. John Jack erected a horse-mill in 1827. John Cock built a horse-mill on his farm, since owned by Robert Hunt, and still later, by John Crouse, Jr. The mill stood about northwest of the dwelling. Vestiges of this useful structure are said to have come down to the present time.

"Joseph Wright erected a building on the ground where the Methodist Episcopal Church now stands in Wilmington. He had a wool-carding machine and also a horse-mill; the lot was bought at the sale of lots in 1810. The wife of Joseph Wright was Susannah West, sister of Peyton West, and others, late of Clinton County. Joseph Wright sold the mill to Jacob Strickle & Sons. It was in this mill that our late fellow-citizen, Abraham E. Strickle, had his fingers, two on each hand, torn off by being caught in the machinery. The mill was sold in 1818 to the Methodist society, and they remodeled and changed it into a house for church purposes.

"Isaac Garretson's horse-mill stood a few rods south of where John Dillon's blacksmith shop lately stood, on Main street. The cog-wheels of the mill were of wood, and were run without being oiled or greased in any way, hence the citizens for a mile or so distant were serenaded by music resembling in part the notes of a guinea fowl, only very much louder. Isaac Garretson was a Pennsylvanian and a millwright; he also taught a school here (Wilmington) in 1810. The schoolhouse stood about 250 yards west of the shingle factory now owned by the Gallup Bros. It was afterward burned down.

"The mill on Todd's Fork, west of the Xenia road, was erected at an early day by George Haworth, the pioneer; later it belonged to Mahlon Haworth, then to Dora Fisher, then to Michael Jenkins and the Fallises. It then passed through the hands of another party not remembered; then Peter Babb became the owner; it is now the property of Isaac Cline, Esq., and is run, as originally, by water-power."

MISCELLANEOUS.

"On the road from Wilmington to New Lexington, Highland County, about two miles southeast of New Antioch, is a tract of land frequently called the 'Indian Lot,' and sometimes the 'Downing Lot,' to distinguish it from other tracts or lots in the same survey. This survey was many years since divided up for the purpose of making sales. The number is 855, and is marked on the county map 'C. Biddle,' but is better known in the neighborhood as one of the surveys of land which belonged at one time to Hon. John Brown, of Kentucky. The lot particularly referred to is in the northwest corner of the survey, and contains about 150 acres. It is marked on the map 'O. Brown.' The lot lies on both sides of the Wilmington & New Lexington road, and joins the farm of Christopher Custis on the northwest. There is also another road running through this lot, one end of which leads in the direction of Centerville, and the other intersects the road from Wilmington to Snow Hill, near

the residence of Isaac Johnson. These roads divide the lot into four unequal parts. Through the southern part of it, divided as above stated, a small branch comes down from the southeast and runs off in the direction of Cowan's Creek, of which it is a branch. Distant from the intersection of these roads about one hundred yards, and about equally distant from each of them, on the southwest side of this little branch, and within three or four rods of it, there is a piece of elevated land still (1870) covered with timber. This is the spot known, or should be known, as the place where Timothy Downing, the uncle of Mrs. James Wherry, of Reesville, killed one Indian and wounded another, thus effecting his escape from Indian captivity, if not from death by Indian tortures. The principal circumstances of the capture and escape of Downing have been published perhaps many times, but it is not stated in any of the accounts which have come into the hands of the writer of this, where it was that the principal events of the story happened. Mr. and Mrs. Wherry, who claim to have heard Timothy Downing relate the circumstances of the transaction, differ from the published accounts in some particulars and state some additional facts.

"About the 1st of April, 1791, Timothy Downing, residing in the neighborhood of Washington, Mason Co., Ky., went to Lexington to purchase bacon, taking with him two horses for the purpose of conveying it home. On his return, he was waylaid in the neighborhood of the Blue Licks and taken prisoner by a party of Indians, who started with him for their camp. When they had reached the spot above described, they camped for the night, but soon hearing the report of a gun, the Indians all rose and went out to discover whence the sound came, except an old Indian chief and his son, a lad, who were left to guard Downing. The latter had learned from the conversation of the Indians that it was their intention to burn him at the stake the next night, so, when left alone with this guard, he at once began looking about for the means of escape. The old chief becoming thirsty, ordered Downing to bring him a drink, and, for this purpose, unbound his hands. This afforded Downing the desired opportunity, and he struck the old chief a blow on the head which killed him instantly. He had not intended to injure the young Indian, as he had shown him great kindness, but the instant the boy saw his father slain, he seized a squaw ax and sprang upon Downing with the fury of a wild beast, and, in the struggle for liberty, Downing wounded him severely. Downing now fled and succeeded in getting possession of his horses, one of which he mounted; he tried to induce the other to follow him, but, failing in this, was obliged to leave him. The young Indian ran to give the alarm to the rest of his tribe, and Downing made his way as best he could through the woods. He wandered about until near morning, when he heard the barking of dogs and judged that he was still within the neighborhood of the Indian camp. He soon found the creek and followed it some distance, and at length reached the river just as a boat was passing; he hailed this boat, but the men fearing a decoy, refused to land until he had ridden several miles along the river bank and they were convinced that no treachery was intended. They had but just gained the stream when the Indians appeared on the shore.

"Maj. Simon Kenton and a band of Kentuckians immediately went in pursuit of these Indians, but they had abandoned their camp, suspecting that they would be followed, and Maj. Kenton did not overtake them." (Judge Harlan, 1870.)

The subjoined story of John McKibben is also from the pen of Judge Harlan:

"It would seem a little late to write an account of a man in humble life, who has lain in his grave sixty years, and whose name is now probably for the

first time found in print, if he had not been an early pioneer in what is now Clinton County, and a man of courage and conduct, and withal, an excellent man. John McKibben was a native of the North of Ireland and came of Scotch-Irish stock. He was married and was living in Western Pennsylvania during our Revolutionary struggle. Living near him at the time was a man by the name of Miller, a widower with a large family of children, mostly young, and with little for their support. While his wife lived and was in health, he had managed to keep his family together; she being gone, he saw no way left but to separate the children among the settlers, many of whom had more children of their own than they could well provide for. But the neighbors were full of patriotism and so was Miller. It was finally settled that McKibben should take a little boy, a year or so old, and other neighbors one of the children each until all were provided with homes. While the war raged between England and the patriots in America, and while a most bloody and cruel war was raging on our Western frontier, McKibben came by boat to Kentucky, bringing his young charge with him. His settlement was near Lexington, Ky., at a place known as Bryant's Station, on Licking River, an exposed frontier defense. Here he went to work to prepare for the raising of a crop of corn and vegetables. The land cultivated by him was of small extent and was about half a mile or so from the station. When the crop was sufficiently matured to yield supplies for the table, McKibben, with young Isaac Miller, and a black boy of some seventeen years, accompanied by two scouts or rangers from the station, went out to McKibben's improvement to get such supplies as it afforded. The general service of rangers or spies was to observe the presence and 'signs' of Indians, and to guard the settlement against surprise, and, when not employed in general service, they frequently acted as an escort for single individuals and small parties. At the time of which we write, the settlers had been relieved from any incursions of Indians for several weeks. This contributed in great degree to the parties relaxing their usual vigilance and caution against surprise to some extent.

"While the little party was thus engaged in obtaining the supplies for which they had come out, entirely unmindful of danger, the colored boy, happening to turn round, saw an Indian creeping stealthily along toward their gun, intending no doubt to appropriate it to his own use, and most probably in attacking them. The boy sprang forward, seized the gun, and, just as the Indian had mounted the fence to make his escape, shot him, the ball cutting the strap of a camp kettle which he had hung about his neck, so that the Indian fell on one side of the fence and the kettle on the other. This kettle is still in the family of Isaac Miller. These parties were all early residents of Clinton County. Joseph McKibben, the son of John, and Isaac Miller, the adopted son, left their home in Kentucky and came out to the East Fork as early as the spring of 1802. They made their settlement near where Farmer's Station now is, the two young men living alone. About two years later, John McKibben, with his family, came also. The farm settled by John McKibben was that since owned by Benjamin Clark, in Throckmorton's survey, No. 1939, in Clark Township. The colored boy spoken of in this sketch was brought up by John McKibben from infancy in his own family, and was a great favorite with all the sons of McKibben. At the death of Mr. McKibben, he left to his adopted son, Isaac Miller, the second choice of 235 acres of land in his estate."

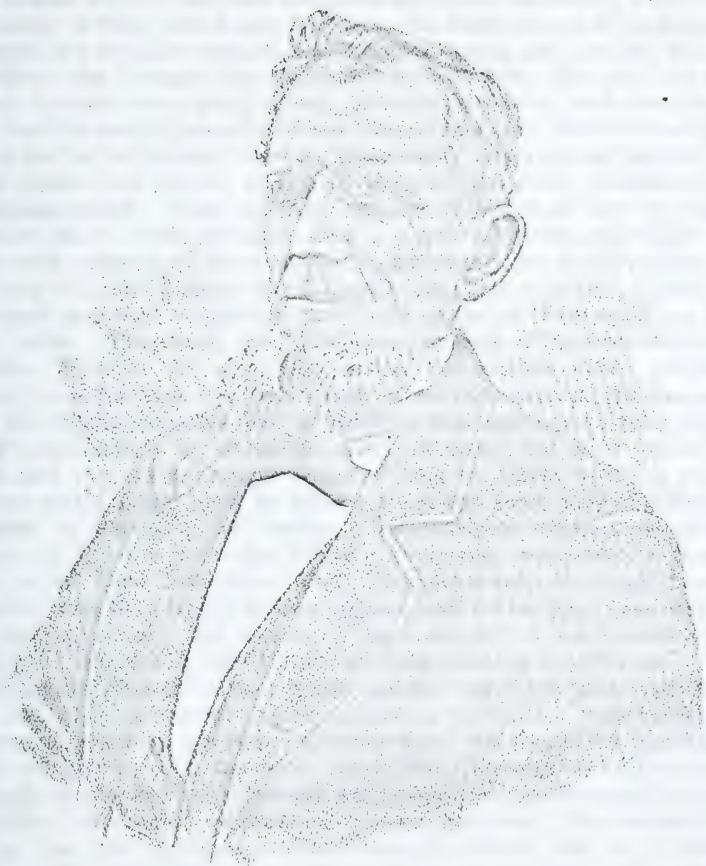
The following is another sketch by Judge Harlan:

"The Lucas family was originally from New Jersey, but at an early day settled in Greene County, Penn. From there they came to Limestone, now Maysville, Ky., and, about 1800, to Ohio. Thomas Lucas, the father of the family, settled at about two, or at most, three miles northwest of Lebanon,

Warren County, where he died a few years later. Mr. Lucas had several sons and daughters. His sons were Thomas, Abram, John, Caleb, Ebenezer and Francis. Thomas was killed at Harmar's defeat, on the Maumee, near where Fort Wayne has been built up, in 1790. Abram lived on the old Hiney farm, on Anderson's Fork, below Port William. John lived on Caesar's Creek, east of the road from Wilmington to Xenia, in Greene County. Caleb was an early settler on Caesar's Creek, near where New Burlington now is. These brothers were all living in what is now Clinton County prior to 1806. Francis, the youngest son, lived in early life north of Lebanon; he sold out his possessions and moved to the neighborhood of Deerfield, where he died May 11, 1845, aged sixty-four years. Ebenezer Lucas was in many respects a remarkable man. He was born at the foot of Laurel Hill, in Greene County, Penn., before 1772; he was married three times and had several children; he was married to Nancy Irving, by Isaac Collett, Justice of the Peace, March 2, 1828. He was to some extent a great hunter, but to a much greater extent a trapper; he is said to have killed the last wolf known to have been killed in the county, in 1828. On December 2 of that year, the Commissioners of Clinton County—Mahlon Haworth, Eli Gaskill and Elijah Lieurance—issued an order in favor of Ebenezer Lucas for \$9 for the scalps of nine wolves over the age of six months. These wolves were caught on the Telfair survey, on Jackson's Run, in what is now Wilson Township. Esquire Hoblett says Mr. Lucas caught the tenth wolf in his trap, but that it escaped with the loss of a hind foot. A large wolf, which had recently lost a hind foot was killed a few days after in Ezekiel Spurgeon's meadow. Thomas Graham, who came to live on Caesar's Creek in 1807, says that at one time as he and Mr. Lucas hunted together on Loramie's Creek, in Shelby County, one evening and the next morning they caught nine young wolves, trapped two old ones and shot a third, but failed to kill it and it escaped. At another time, they went out on the Wabash, about seven miles above Fort Recovery, in Mercer County. They stayed there twenty-six days and caught seventeen wolves and one catamount; the latter was caught in a fox trap. They received for each wolf scalp a bounty from the State, and sold each skin for \$1. The catamount skin they sold in Dayton for \$1.50. They found fifteen bee-trees one day and two the next day. From these they took a hogshead of honey and honeycomb of the best quality. Graham killed three deer, one a buck, the Indians said the largest they had ever seen on the Wabash; he caught forty-two raccoons and received 37½ cents per skin for them. Lucas would not hunt raccoons at night. There were no white inhabitants in that part of the country at that time. The old wolf-trap used by Mr. Lucas was shown at one of our pioneer meetings by Harvey H. Hankins, of Wilson Township. He said his father had bought it of the original owner, Ebenezer Lucas, and that it had been used successfully for the same purpose by his father. A deed from Caleb Lucas to Ebenezer Lucas for fifty acres is dated February 13, 1806, Book 71, pages 77, 78. David Lucas, a son of Ebenezer, was born November 3, 1802, at the old residence near New Burlington, on the Sergeant Survey, No. 2280. In health, Ebenezer Lucas weighed about 250 pounds; he died about five miles west of Wapakoneta, Auglaize Co., Ohio."

Some years ago, the following article was published in the *Clinton Republican*, at Wilmington, and is considered of sufficient interest to deserve a place in this history; its title was "Pioneers and Pioneer Life in Clinton County:"

"The year 1805 brought few, if any, emigrants to the neighborhood, but in the fall of 1806, Ezekiel Frazear, William Shields and their families arrived from the same part of Tennessee, traveling in the same manner and driving their stock before them as the others had done. The only persons now living



John E. Bond

of that little colony are Moses Fraizer and Betsey Ballard. (The former of these two is now deceased.) One little incident on their journey or at their arrival is, perhaps, worth relating. They camped the night before they reached the end of their journey on the banks of Caesar's Creek. Centre meeting had been established previous to that time, and their arrival happened to be on meeting day. Rebecca Ballard, mother of Benajah, John and Jordan Ballard, and daughter of Ezekiel Fraizer and his wife, Rebecca Thomas, had preceded the rest of her father's family to the West about three years, and was attending meeting at Centre. While these people were meditating, perhaps, on the goodness of God, and this daughter and sister breathing a silent prayer for a blessing on those loved ones far away, she listened and thought she heard in the distance a familiar sound; she listened again, and, as the sound grew more distinct, she thought she could not be mistaken. She left the meeting and in the distance saw a party of emigrants approaching, and soon discovered that the familiar sound proceeded from the old cow-bell that had many a time gladdened her in her father's herd in Tennessee. She ran and met her father, mother, brothers and sisters, and, with tears of gratitude, welcomed them to her wilderness home. That cow-bell, minus the clapper, is now in possession of Jonathan Bailey, and should be kept as a relic of those early days. Their arrival proved quite an addition to the neighborhood, for they brought a set of blacksmith's tools and Ezekiel was a blacksmith. Prior to this, if they wanted a horse shod or a plow sharpened, they had to go to Waynesville, a distance of fifteen miles. They made their settlement on part of the farm now occupied by Jonathan Bailey. By close application, the settlers would prepare from four to six acres for corn the first season after their arrival, the women often burning the brush, while the men would chop the trees and roll the logs. The woods afforded pasture in abundance for their stock, but wild onions were so plentiful, and the cattle cropped them to such an extent with the grass, that the settlers would often have to gather them for their tables to destroy the onion flavor in the milk and butter. Emigrants now began to arrive from other parts of the country—the Dillons, Hodgsons and Fishers, from North Carolina, others from Pennsylvania and Virginia—until the lands were nearly all occupied, and they began to look around, and found they were destitute of schools and churches. But before I begin to give a few incidents of their more civilized life, I will relate a few of their hunting adventures:

"Alexander Fraizer, brother to our old and respected fellow-citizen, Moses Fraizer, had, when he arrived in this country, a passion for coon-hunting. One night while engaged in his favorite amusement, his dog came dashing toward him and crouched between his feet; immediately, some other animal came tearing through the bushes after the dog, but, on sight of the human form, stopped, and Fraizer's eyes rested on those of a huge panther. He was unarmed, except an ax, but had presence of mind enough to know that if he looked the monster steadily in the eyes it would not leap upon him; and so, steadily all through the night, he looked that hungry panther in the eyes, with the dog trembling between his feet. When the first gray streaks of morning began to show in the east, the animal bounded away, and the hunter returned to his home, completely cured of his fondness for coon-hunting. Mahlon Haworth and his brother James, although no great hunters, always in passing through the woods took the precaution to carry their guns with them. On one occasion, when in search of their horses that had strayed away, old 'Maje,' the rusty dog, treed a bear. James told his brother to stand aside and see him shoot him (the bear) in the head. So he raised his gun, but a film came over his eyes and a tremor seized his hands, and when he fired he missed his game. Now, Mahlon tried his luck; he did better; the game was wounded and came

tumbling to the ground; the dog rushed upon him, and the bear would soon have dispatched him, but the men advanced, when he turned upon them, and, as he reared to give his hug, they placed the gun against his breast, fired and dispatched him. On the same day, they wounded a deer which came bounding past their dwelling and plunged into Todd's Fork. Mary Haworth, afterward Bailey, happened to be passing near, saw the deer become entangled in some brush, so she waded in, caught it and killed it with a stone. My informant remarked, 'Then we had venison and bear fat to cook it in.' Moses Fraizer, whose tottering form we saw on our streets on last election day to vote for President for the fifteenth time, is also the hero of a bear story. On the first spring after his arrival here, and in about his fifteenth year, while he was plowing in the field, a neighbor came by and reported three bears in the woods close at hand. Leaving his plow in the furrow, he ran to the house for his dog and gun, and was soon in hot pursuit of an old bear and two cubs. The old one soon treed; the others dashed on through the woods. Without dreaming of the danger of attacking an old bear when with her cubs, he raised his gun and fired and old bruin came tumbling down, but only wounded. Fortunately, she ran from him; the dog pursuing, soon caused the animal to tree again, but when the hunter came up she was foaming with wrath, and gnashing her huge teeth until the sound would echo through the forest; undaunted by fear, he raised his gun and fired again. This time, the trusty rifle had done its work well, and the bear fell dead at the feet of the young hunter. He now returned to his work and soon heard a call in the woods, saying so distinctly, 'come here,' that he thought some neighbor's child must be lost, and was calling for help, but, on going to the spot, he found one of the cubs piteously calling for its mother. He returned for his gun and soon dispatched him.

"One other bear story, and I will quit: A man whose name I have lost, and, for want of a better one, I will call him Snyder, was in the woods hunting, and, by chance, came upon a bear. He raised his gun and fired and the first shot proved fatal. A neighbor was attracted to the spot by the report of the gun, and found him in great complacency viewing the monster he had slain, and soliloquizing thus: 'Well, Snyder did kill a bear, and the people all over the neighborhood will soon say, Snyder killed a bear. And that's not all, for the people way back in North Carolina will soon say, Snyder killed a bear.'"

Some time in the fall of 1826 (the reader is referred also to the chapter devoted to the history of the press), the *Wilmington Argus* published an item upon mammoth fruit, which stated that "an apple was lately picked from the orchard of Nathan Linton, of this vicinity, weighing twenty-nine ounces and a pear weighing twenty-six ounces. A turnip was recently taken from the patch of Moses Hoskin, of this county, which weighed twelve pounds." The *Western Star and Lebanon Gazette*, of December 2, 1826, commented as follows upon the item: "When we saw the above article and recollected the account of the seven-foot cucumber raised this summer in some of our northern counties, we were ready to exclaim, 'Ohio against the Union!' but soon after noticing the following account of a radish, we concluded that our citizens must make another trial for victory. Our friend Hoskin's turnip is beat all hollow by the Dutchman's radish, whose dimensions will be found below: 'Beat This Who Can!—Was raised in the garden of Mr. Jacob Hummel, of Middle Creek, Union Co., Penn., last summer, and is now in the possession of Philip Seebold, Esq., of this place, a radish weighing twenty-seven pounds, measuring twenty-eight inches in circumference and its length thirty inches.—*Times*.'"

Those articles would have made the average committee on premiums at a

fair of the present day clap its hands in an ecstasy of delight and dream of mammoth agricultural wonders for a year afterward. Yet there were truthful people in those days as well as now.

The following interesting old letters, with others from the same person bearing upon different subjects, were published several years ago, and we thought it best to insert them in this work for preservation. The writer became an honored citizen of Clinton County, and the letters came to us from beneath the dust of years as souvenirs of the pioneer days. They are from Samuel Linton to his friends, Abel and Joseph Saterthwaite, of Philadelphia, Penn., and are as here given:

WAYNESVILLE, the 5th of ye 5th mo., 1804.

FRIENDS SATERTHWAITES—I am about to visit you with another letter, and inform you it is fine growing weather here at this date, after a cold, snowy winter; the northeast wind, about the 20th of the 1st month, made its way round the north bluff of the mountain, and found us and blowed us up a big snow, about eighteen inches deep—a thing unprecedented in this country—and also that we are in good health and have not as yet become French citizens. The handbill announcing the cession of Louisiana, printed the 1st of last July, at Philadelphia, was reprinted at Cincinnati, and in circulation at Waynesville the 20th of the same month; and now the United States is in the peaceable possession of that vast country (as our President phrases it), so extensive and so fertile, and there don't at present appear anything to interrupt the peace and happiness of these settlements in this part of the world.

There have sundry changes taken place since I have been in this land besides our taking rank among our sister States. Our meeting, some months ago, was organized into a monthly meeting, with full powers to practice the discipline of the church. William Saterthwaite, a valuable friend, and Samuel Cope, another—the one from Redstone, in Pennsylvania, the other from Concord Monthly Meeting, in this State—by the appointment of the quarterly meeting were present at the opening of our second meeting; and Ann Taylor, she who lately visited your parts, and Christian Hall, women Friends, were also present, all of whom I had the happiness to entertain part of the time they were in this neighborhood. We had a sitting in my family, and Ann gave good counsel to my young generation.

As I live in a thick settlement of Friends, they soon found out I understood how to use the pen pretty well, and, not knowing that John Brown, to please Moses Comfort, gave me a "measurable certificate," they have made much use of my pen in the management of meeting business.

Another change is, we now have good land enough of our own. I believe I did not answer the question in my last letter respecting the title of lands in this State; I will now do it: There seems to be three descriptions; first, the greatest part of the lands are purchased at our land offices for that purpose, at \$2 per acre, or otherwise they are put up at public sale at \$2 per acre, and such as are not bid higher than \$2, during the three weeks of the vendue, are purchased at the land office for \$2 per acre. According to the law, lately new modeled, of the last session of Congress, the purchaser may pay at four different annual payments, and if he will make payment punctually at the stated time, he will be excused from paying interest. When payment is complete, he is by law entitled to a patent, and his title is indisputable. Secondly, the land between the Little Miami and Scioto Rivers, commonly called the military lands, is land that was reserved to reward the soldiers of the Revolutionary war, and is, much of it, very fertile or rich land. There is an office on purpose for the management of said land, called the war office. Said land is obtainable by warrants granted to such as are entitled to them by law. The following fact will illustrate the matter: There were 12,500 acres allotted to Gen. Gates; said Gates sold his right to Dr. James Murray; said Murray, according to law, obtained a patent to said land, executed by George Washington, President, with the national seal affixed to it; the titles to said lands are good. The aforesaid James Murray, the last fall, sent his son Daniel, with full power of attorney, to sell part of said land, and I have bought 500 acres of him at seven quarter-dollars per acre, and paid him the money, and he executed to me a warrantee deed. There is on my tract good spring water, and above one hundred acres of that sort of land that but little timber grows upon it, and what little there is is chiefly walnut and ash; the ground is much overrun with pea-vine and spice-wood (sometimes called baby-wood). Such lands are too strong for wheat in their first culture, but excellent for corn, hemp, potatoes, pumpkins, tobacco, etc. Said Murray has sold various other people land. It is several miles from this town, on a branch of the Little Miami, called Todd's Fork. As there is likely to be a large settlement of Friends there, Dr. Murray has generously made us a present of fifteen acres of land for meeting and school use, for the Society

of Friends, and made a deed to trustees, of which number Nathan Linton is one, and has got the deed recorded, and has it in keeping. Said Murray, late in the fall, returned to his father's in Maryland, and James Murray has sent Nathan a power of attorney, duly recorded, to survey and sell more of his lands. Daniel Murray is a young officer belonging to the navy department, and he has lately sent us word that he is ordered on board, to sail to the Mediterranean, to help revenge the wrong done to the ship Philadelphia, by the Tripolitans.

Third. John Cleves Symes (commonly called Judge Symes), a number of years ago, perhaps near fifteen, contracted with the powers of government for one million of acres lying between the two Miami Rivers at two-thirds of a dollar per acre ; so Symes obtained a patent for about one-third of the million acres before Gen. St. Clair's defeat by the Indians ; but St. Clair's army being destroyed, and the Indians very hostile, things carried a very gloomy appearance in this country. At that time Symes gave up the power of his patented lands into the hands of Congress (the titles of his patented lands are good), but a new army being raised, and Gen. Wayne at their head, and gave the Indians battle and totally defeated them, and then held a treaty with them, called the treaty of Greenville, and purchased some hundreds of miles of their lands, as the property of the United States ; and Jay's treaty coming forward, the English garrison (the root of evil), retired to the other side of the lakes, matters here assumed a favorable aspect, Symes resumes his right to the unpatented lands ; as the lands would sell for two or three times as much as they would before these late changes took place, and he actually sold quantities of the unpatented lands before attention was paid to the defect in his title, and those who purchased those unpatented lands of Symes have to purchase it over again at the land office at Cincinnati, and get their money back from Symes as they can. We are not much disturbed with deficient titles this side of the Ohio, except this conduct of Symes ; on the other side of the Ohio, in the State of Kentucky, things have not been so regularly managed ; their title to lands is like their waters—uncertain. But by looking over the laws of the late session, I find Congress has been very indulgent to those who are in the hobble with Symes—they are allowed until the beginning of 1806 before any payment will be demanded, and after 1806, they are allowed six years to pay the remainder, in six annual payments. If they are industrious and managing, they may make the money off their lands in that time.

There will be henceforward, for those who can raise a little money, great opportunities to buy good plantations. There is at this time much land to be sold in the military tract by those who monopolized by buying soldiers' rights, and the reserved sections between the Miami Rivers, will be sold next September in quarter-sections, and there is some excellent good lands among them ; and when matters can be got in readiness, that vast tract called the Indiana, that temperate and surpassingly fertile country, almost surrounded by the boatable waters of the Wabash, the Ohio, the Mississippi and the Illinois Rivers, will be sold ; such as is not sold at the different vendues may be bought at the land offices for \$2 per acre, and the title as good as any government can make titles.

The emigration into this country is so prodigious that, notwithstanding the fertility of the soil, there is scarce enough raised to supply their immediate wants at this time (without our exporting company sending it away), which makes produce high at the present ; wheat, two-thirds of a dollar ; corn half a dollar ; bacon, 8 cents per pound, etc.

Our crops of wheat, oats and flax, last year (1803), were generally much damaged by being lodged by a shower of rain a little time before harvest ; crops of corn were generally good ; we were allowed to plant about eight or nine acres that lay handy to us, for new setting and extending the fence and putting the ground in better order ; we had above four hundred bushels of corn—plenty for our use and some to spare to hungry and starved new-comers.

We have been informed various ways, both verbally and in print, that on your side of the mountains the drought prevailed in many places last year, and occasioned very scanty crops of grain and grass. The Virginians say in their country many of their springs of water were dried up, and the late winter many creatures died for want of provender. Newspaper says, at Frederickstown, Md., there were forty days and no rain, and the herbage withered, and in the Genesee country ninety days and no rain. What disturbs M. Comfort's peace now, that he wants to go to the Genesee ? Don't he like his new neighbors as well as his old ones ? Perhaps he won't bring so favorable an account of that county as C. Brown did. Perhaps he will like his plantation five hundred pounds better, like he did when he came from Maryland. Land begins to be dull sale in the old settlements in many places, I hear.

I commiserate you on account of the loss of your preacher, John Comfort, and the damage the hailstorm did you after you had hurried him under ground. Has Charles Brown got his windows repaired yet ? If you had lived in as humble houses

as we do, you would not have lost so much window-glass. The loss of Oliver Hough is a serious loss to the Falls Monthly Meeting. We have three preachers belonging to our monthly meeting, and likely to have the fourth before many years. Our meeting-house is too little for our greatly increasing numbers, and we are about to build a new meeting-house, thirty feet square, and that, it appears to me, will be too small before many years. I think I see four monthly meetings here away before a great while—the Miami Monthly Meeting; one at Stillwater, over the Big Miami; one at Todd's Fork, and one at Lee's Creek. It is not unlikely that times to come will see as prodigal edifices at the above places as those that constitute Buck's Quarter.

I live a sort of public life at present. I have many visitors, both foreign and domestic, among others Benjamin White and Benjamin Gillingham, from Buck's Quarter. Tell all whom it may concern, and Benjamin Palmer in particular, I had the honor lately to entertain his son Richard. The matter stands thus: The Little Turtle and other Indians about Fort Wayne (above a hundred miles to the north of us,) sent a message to Baltimore Yearly Meeting, requesting their assistance to instruct them in the arts of civil life, and how to use the husbandry and other tools they had sent them; upon which the Committee on Indian Affairs appointed George Ellicot and Jarrard Hopkins (the yearly meeting's Clerk), to visit them, and give them such counsel as they should think expedient when among them; and also Philip Thomas, to assist them in their farming the ensuing season; and the War Department sent David Jinkinson, carpenter, and Richard Palmer, blacksmith, to reside and work with them; all of which, in a company, came to my house in the forepart of the day, and stayed with me until about that time next day, to refresh themselves and horses, and then proceeded on their journey. Unfortunately, Nathan and David were not at home; they were at work on our 500-acre plantation, where we propose to raise a crop the ensuing summer—farm some here and some there until we can get ready to move there. George Ellicot gave it as his opinion there is more rich, fertile land in the State of Ohio, than in Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania and New Jersey all put together. Remember, the State of Ohio is but a small proportion of the land contained between the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers; and Richard Palmer says he will never go over the mountains again to live, and that it would be better if some of his brothers would come here, and not stay there getting nothing. He desired I would send word about him in a letter to his old acquaintances.

Two Kentuckians traveled through this neighborhood and made the following remarks: "That the State of Ohio would decidedly have the advantage of Kentucky, for the following reasons: First, the climate is more friendly to the growth of wheat; and, secondly, the streams of water are constant and steady, not swelled into floods by winter rains, nor dried up by summer droughts, but in many places mills can go constantly all the year;* when, on the other hand, in Kentucky, when they should be manufacturing their wheat for market, their mills can't go for want of water." The mill before our door—grist and saw-mill—with all the fertile land belonging to it, near one hundred acres, has been bought up by a wealthy Quaker, who is able to pay for it. Another wealthy Quaker, near the Big Miami, has a grist-mill, a saw-mill and a fulling-mill, and many hundred acres of capital land, and a sweet daughter about seventeen or eighteen years old, who gains the praises of all who have the happiness to be acquainted with her.

We have four head of horses, old and young, and thirteen head of cattle, old and young. It begins to be time to enlarge our borders. I have got a weaving shop, and weaving tackling. I have woven a number of pieces, and made out bravely, but the worst difficulty is I am run over with custom.

If Mr. Comfort was to see our lands in this country, I am apprehensive that when he returned to his own plantation he would like it £500 worse, instead of £500 better, as he expressed himself when he returned from Maryland.

A straight-coated Friend (a millwright) is about purchasing some hundreds of acres of land adjoining my plantation, and intends to have a grist-mill running in less than a year from now on his land. He has a sweet, pretty daughter, just cleverly merchantable. There is a fine chance for young men in this country—good land, and pretty girls plenty; there were six fair ones passed my door this morning in a troop. But, setting aside nonsense, although true, I request that when thee has read this letter, to convey it to Joseph Saterthwaite, and Joseph to make the interesting parts of it as public as may be among my old acquaintances for their information.

SAMUEL LINTON.

TOD'S SETTLEMENT, WARREN COUNTY, STATE)
OF OHIO, YE 10TH OF THE 5TH MO., 1806. {

RESPECTED FRIEND, ABEL SATERTHWAIT—I received thy letter, dated 10th mo., 1805, from Waynesville Post Office, some time ago, and it is agreeable to me to keep up a correspondence as opportunities may present.

*This condition of affairs, if it existed then, has been subjected to a wonderful change, for the opposite is certainly true at the present day.

Thee informs me this is the best country to send people to, as they cannot ascend the river to get back again; the bearer of my letters last year found a way to get back again, as well as sundry others, and I return and bring more with them. The immigration to these parts is prodigious; it is supposed that not less than one thousand new members were incorporated in the Miami Monthly Meeting in the year 1805, and that the members of the Miami monthly meeting are more numerous than any other monthly meeting in the United States. As to trade, it is but a short time we have had the command of the Mississippi River, and (to carry on the joke) does thee not observe what a loss your grain monopolies have already sustained? You may spend thousands after thousands of dollars in improving your roads to Pittsburgh, but you wagoners cannot afford to transport goods from your cities to Pittsburgh for three pence per pound. I have been informed the boatmen plying between New Orleans and Cincinnati bring goods from New Orleans to Cincinnati for three pence per pound in this early stage of their practice, and when they become more improved in the use of sails perhaps they can afford to do it cheaper, as the current is in their favor going down, and the wind, three-fourths of the time, in their favor coming up stream. Thee informs me your traders are in better credit at foreign ports than New Orleans merchants; but when New Orleans has had time to establish itself under the Government of the United States, its credit may appreciate. So advantageous a stand will certainly tempt wealthy merchants there when matters become better regulated and prejudices overcome.

And we have another string to our bow to shoot your cash from you; that is, we can raise vast stocks of cattle and swine. The drovers will already give \$3 per hundred for hogs, alive, to supply your markets with, and them that follow such business must bring their cash back to give to us farmers for more cattle and hogs.

Our summer last year was very prosperous, both in wheat and Indian corn. We have had a mild winter, but a backward, dry, cold spring; we had some frost the morning of this, the fifth month.

As to politics, there are contests in this State as well as other States. Our Governor, Tiffin, has submitted to serve us the present three years, but requests to be released at the end thereof, to attend to his private concerns. You may groan under the tyranny of McKain another three years, then he will go out of office triumphant, consistent with your State Constitution.

I have received no letters from your quarter, except thine, for a long time. By letters from brother Daniel and Hzekiah Linton, I think likely they will both immigrate here ere long, and David Linton has "past meeting," and married some months ago.

To wish much good will, I conclude a scribble.

SAMUEL LINTON.

EATON TOWNSHIP, WARREN COUNTY, STATE
OF OHIO, YE 12TH OF THE 3RD MO., 1808.

RESPECTED FRIEND, JOSEPH SATERTHWAIT—I at length am about to reply to thy letter that I received last spring, and inform thee we are blessed with health and peace at present, and that the summer of 1807 was extremely wet until some time after harvest, followed by an extremely dry fall, and our winter has been middling—not much snow. The great quantity of rain we had last summer damaged our wheat much, and our corn suffered with having too much wet. And these may inform thee Nathan Linton has been married more than a twelvemonth, and has a young daughter, and my girls say they are waiting to hear tell of thy getting married.

In regard to negroes: I have seen but two since I crossed the Ohio—one man, that lives many miles up the State, and a black virgin that lives at Waynesville; but I suppose there is a small number in this State, but I have been informed our law enjoins negroes to give freehold security, to the amount of \$500, for their good behavior and not becoming chargeable, which law, if put in practice, makes heavy against their becoming numerous.

Thee mentioned in thy letter thee thought we could do but little toward supplying other countries with produce. Thee is not aware of the vast quantities that goes down the Ohio in ships and ark-boats. We, who have been farmers so short a time, sent off above three thousand pounds of pork last fall, and, if the last summer had not been so uncommonly wet, we might have had many bushels of wheat to spare.

David Linton left me near two years ago, and lives on my possessions at Waynesville, and follows merchandising with his wife's father; and Nathan is so much employed in other business, he does but little at farming, so I am slack a man from my family. I follow weaving at times; I have wove about twenty-four hundred yards of different kinds of cloth since I have been in this country, notwithstanding all of which, I expect there will be near sixty acres of corn planted on my farm this coming spring, by tenants mostly, who work the ground to the shares.

There are thirty-five individuals living on my farm—a great improvement in the space of three years.

Thee queries in thy letter if there is no curse on this land, as well as other countries. I answer, yes. In the first place, there is much labor in improving a new country—"In the sweat of thy brow shalt thou eat bread;" and, secondly, "Thorns and thistles shall it bring unto thee." Thorns we have not much reason to complain of, but thistles and nettles we have in abundance. My wheat last summer was, much of it, lodged by rains and a rank soil, and a prodigious crop of thistles and nettles grew up amongst it; but I hope for better times when the ground is subdued by working it. I thus conclude this letter, and subscribe myself

Thy friend,

SAMUEL LINTON.

TO JOSEPH SATERTHWAITHE.

Better times came indeed, and the descendants of the most worthy pioneers are to-day reaping the benefits accruing from the toil of their ancestors.

The following document was found by Jesse H. Kirk, of Liberty, among his old papers, and is a good sample of the forms of marriage certificates in use among the Friends of this region fifty-two years ago:

WHEREAS, Mahlon Kirk, of the county of Clinton and State of Ohio, son of Ezekiel Kirk, deceased, and Hannah, his wife, of the county and State aforesaid, and Sarah Hines, daughter of Anthony Stanley, and Hannah, his wife, of the county of Vermillion,† and State of Illinois, having declared their intentions of marriage with each other before a monthly meeting of the religious Society of Friends, held at Center, according to the good order used amongst them, and having "concent" of parents, their said "proposial" of marriage was allowed by said meeting. Now these are to certify whom it may concern that for the full accomplishment of their said intentions, this, the first day of the twelfth month, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty, they, the said Mahlon Kirk and Sarah Hines, appeared in a public meeting of the said people, held at Center, and the said Mahlon Kirk, taking the said Sarah Hines by the hand, declared that he took her, the said Sarah Hines, to be his wife, promising, with Divine assistance, to be unto her a loving and faithful husband until death should separate them; and then, in the same assembly, the said Sarah Hines did, in like manner, declare that she took him, the said Mahlon Kirk, to be her husband, promising, with Divine assistance, to be unto him a loving and faithful wife until death should separate them. And, moreover, they, the said Mahlon Kirk and Sarah Hines, she, according to the custom of marriage, adopting the name of her husband, did, as a further confirmation thereof, then and there, to these presents set their hands.

MAHLON KIRK.

SARAH KIRK.

And we, whose names are also hereunto subscribed, being present at the solemnization of said marriage and subscription, here, as witnesses thereunto, set our hands the day and date above written.

Martha Walker,	Daniel Bailey,	James Kirk,*
Eliza Doan,	Joseph Dillon,	John Morris,*
Sarah Kirk,	Azariah Wall,*	Ezekiel Kirk,
Hannah Lamar,	Edith Vestal,	William Kirk,
Phebe F. Walker,	Rebecca Wall,	Samuel Dillon,
Ruth Kinsey,	Isabella Adsit,	Hannah Kirk,
Daniel Kester,	Delilah Kirby,*	Ruth Morris,
Charlotte Lundy,*	Sarah Kirby,*	Emily Kirk,
Susanna Farquhar,	Mary Kinsey,	Margaret Smith,
Joseph Doan, Jr.,	Ann Kirk,	Alice Green,*
Newton McMillan,	Joseph Wickersham,	Sarah Wickersham,*
David McMillan, Jr.,	James Wickersham,	Susannah Lundy,
Samuel Hollingsworth,	Joseph Whinery,*	Mary Stanbrough,
Abigail Lundy (?),	Robert Wickersham,*	Tabitha Stanbrough,
Jacob and Ann Taylor,	Richard H. Dillon,	Sarah Kirk,
Olive Balliard,	Henry Smith,	James Wickersham.*
William Lundy,	James Lundy,	

The persons whose names appear as witnesses nearly all resided in the neighborhood of Centre Meeting-House, in Union Township, and it will be

†Now Iroquois County, formerly a part of Vermillion.

*Still living.

seen by the reference marks after certain of the names that but eleven of the number are now living.

The first deed recorded in Clinton County was made April 20, 1810, and was from Conrad Haws and Fanny, his wife, to Conrad Haws, Jr., all residents of the county. It conveyed 150 acres of land in John Roberts' Survey, No. 2687, consideration, \$50. Walter Craig and Abraham Haws were witnesses to the deed, which was recorded in Book A of Deeds, page 5, August 13, 1810, by Robert Eachus, Recorder of Clinton County. The document had been acknowledged before Thomas Hinkson Justice of the Peace.

The first mortgage was from Israel and Catharine Johns, of Clinton County, to Soboston Stingley, of same, on Lot No. 100, in the Wilmington town plat, for \$148. Acknowledged before Bebee Trousdell, Justice of the Peace, and recorded in Book A of Mortgages, page 1; date, December 31, 1835, by Amos T. Sewell, Recorder of Clinton County.

The following poem was written by Joseph Whinery and printed by Gaddis & Abrams, at Wilmington, in 1816. The incident upon which it was written—"The Death of Caleb, Son of Isaac and Phenix Perkins," as the title page has it—occurred in 1809, at which date Mr. Whinery was not in the place. The occurrence was related to him several years later upon his arrival, and he wrote his "poem" upon it. The production is deemed too good to be lost, and is therefore here reproduced:

THE DEATH OF CALEB PERKINS.

"Give ear, fond youth, while I to you repeat
The doleful news which I have heard of late.
Let all draw near and hear a stranger tell
The sad disaster which of late befell
My neighbor—Isaac Perkins is his name—
Who, some years past, from Carolina came
To where Miami rolls its crystal flood,
And near its waters settled in the wood—
Where then fierce savages, with hideous yell,
Assumed, in sport, the human blood to spill;
And near his cottage, too, the wolf and bear
The harmless lamb, without reluctance, tear.
But now his flocks can feed without surprise;
Green meads appear and stately structures rise.
With six young children, and a loving wife,
To soothe the cares and share the joys of life,—
Two hopeful sons this man did hither bring,
And daughters four like blossoms in the spring.
Here jocund Plenty seemed with him to smile,
And bounteous Ceres recompensed his toil,
Till eighteen years had marked their nick on time—
And brought young Caleb nearly to his prime.
'Twas autumn now, when all the corn-clad fields
Their golden treasure to the farmer yields.
On hunting bent, young Caleb early rose
And waked his brother from his sweet repose
Ere larks with songs had hailed the sprightly morn,
Or golden Phoebus did the east adorn.
No mourning dove had told her artless tale,
Nor mourned her absent mate along the vale;
The glimmering day-star shining in the east
The approaching morn was near at hand expressed;
The boding owls detest the coming day,
And wolves and bears forsake their mangled prey,
And each to covert takes their wonted way:
With her pale lamp yet shining in the west,
Cynthia prepared to give her chariot rest.
They both went forth; each winds his vocal horn;
The hounds all join to answer in return;



David L. Hadley



Margaret J. Hadley

Now all convened and by their masters stand,
 While they, with joy, did give them strict command.
 Like trusty servants they did them obey,
 And through the fields all bent their eager way.
 Caleb and John somewhat behind remain,
 And hand-and-hand they walked the fertile plain
 In social converse that to hunting tend,
 As they from home their lengthening course did bend.
 And soon the hounds with cries "a chase" maintain—
 The beast for safety scuds across the plain;
 The hounds with eager haste their game pursue—
 Their watchful masters to their succor flew;
 The beast, perched on a tree, did listening wait,
 While they beneath in council did debate
 On means that should complete his destined fate.
 They soon agreed that one of them should run
 To Richard Henderson's and bring the gun.
 With joy, in haste he to his neighbor goes
 And waked the household from their sweet repose.
 His neighbor, soon equipt, back with him sped,
 Each forming plans to lay the plunderer dead.
 They soon arrive, and aim with good intent,
 But soon they found their ammunition spent.
 Quick-sighted Fancy, then, their wish to crown,
 Bid them in haste the tree for to cut down.
 The task was Henderson's, and when the tree
 Assumed to fall the beast prepared to flee;
 Caleb, to stop his flight, did ready stand,
 And held a weapon in his wavering hand.
 Crash went the tree, and spread its branches round
 Where Caleb stood—it crushed him to the ground.
 My tongue doth fail, nor can I language find
 To paint the experience of the neighbor's mind—
 While John, with screams and cries, did homeward run
 To bear the news and tell them what was done.
 When he arrived, his faltering tongue did fail
 To tell the horrors that did him assail.
 He pointed to the place, but could not tell
 The sad disaster which had there befell.
 "Caleb is gone," he cried; "Caleb is dead!"
 The family in great confusion fled.
 His father heard the news with mind distressed,
 And in great haste did far outstrip the rest;
 Came to the place, and almost out of breath,
 Where Caleb lay in all the pangs of death,
 While Henderson, in sorrow almost drowned,
 Aids the fond father t' raise him from the ground,
 His mother, now with grief so overcome,
 Swooned by the way when hastening to her son.
 Resigned like Job, she in her heart did say,
 "'Tis God that gives and Him that takes away."
 No painter sure could e'er with pencil trace
 Or mark the color paler than her face.
 Sully and Peale can wonders sure design,
 But can they paint this melancholy scene?
 Her affrighted daughters raised her from the ground,
 While their cries the echoing vales resound.
 At length a spark of life in her they found;
 Her they supported to the awful place
 Where they some signs of life in Caleb traced.
 The news went forth; the neighbors crowded round;
 Their lamentations made the woods resound.
 While they in sympathy did there convene,
 Phœbus arose, a witness of the scene.
 To see his mangled form and hear him groan—
 'Twas enough to melt all hearts but those of stone.
 The mournful dove sat on the branches near,
 Her plaintive notes her sympathy declare;

The soaring lark might well forget to sing
 And hail the rising morning on the wing.
 Now, when the flood of tears was somewhat spent,
 They Caleb bore and homeward sorrowing went.
 In tears and lamentations all seemed lost ;
 Their hope was gone—their joy, their early boast.
 Mangled and broke, he yet survived in pain.
 And measured back his steps to earth again,
 And for near eleven months did thus remain.
 While he thus lay beneath affliction's rod,
 Most ardent prayers he offered up to God ;
 And when the racking pain through him did run,
 He "Gracious Father" cried, "Thy will be done !"
 While his fond parents did extend their care
 And wet his pillow with a pearly tear.
 His sisters, too, did each with one accord,
 His grief t' assuage, their aid to him afford ;
 His generous father kept an open gate
 At which acceptance many a stranger met,
 And servants of the Lord were hither brought
 That in this sequestered land the Gospel taught.
 They preached the Gospel, souls from sin to save,
 And for the sheep that's gone astray a blessing crave.
 One matron came whose name was Charity ;
 In fervent prayer she bent the humble knee ;
 The family likewise, with one accord,
 Him to relieve, the God of Heaven implored ;
 Caleb, as willing, plied to lend his aid.
 In words like these the worthy matron prayed :
 "Thee, Heavenly Father, we beseech to hear our feeble prayer,
 Once more look with pity on Thy servants in despair ;
 Be pleased to heal with Gilead's balm their bleeding wounds,
 And from affliction's iron bands relieve their son that moans,
 Cut short, in mercy, gracious Lord, Thy works in righteousness ;
 Relieve his soul from bondage—free this brother in distress,
 And if it be Thy gracious will, to bid his spirit rise,
 And leave this fragile house of clay for mansions in the skies."
 And when from the house she homeward did depart,
 She bid him adieu with sorrow in her heart.
 Four weeks from then he lingering did remain,
 And bore with fortitude his racking pain.
 That time expired, he did resign his breath,
 And calmly rested in the arms of Death.
 Four years and somewhat more are past and gone,
 And yet Phenix mourns her first-born son.
 The tyrant Death, with unrelenting knife,
 Cut Caleb off in opening scenes of life ;
 A lovely youth, just in the bloom of age,
 Has fell a victim to the monster's rage.
 And when his sisters to the fatal spot repair,
 With heavy hearts they shed a willing tear,
 And view the branch which laid their brother low,
 Through crystal tears that in succession flow.
 His aged parents, in the depth of grief,
 Bewail their son in tears without relief.
 But let a stranger's words your sorrows reconcile,
 While beams of consolation bid you smile.
 The stranger bids you from this mournful theme depart,
 Which rends, unnecessarily, your aching hearts.
 Why would you wish him back on earth again,
 Amidst this scene of sorrow, sin and pain—
 Where fierce Belona stains with crimson blood
 The Maumee's banks and Raisin's crystal flood ;
 Where blood of Freedom's sons do float the plains,
 And rivers swell with blood from heroes' veins ;
 Where thirsty savages, with scalping-knife,
 Have slain the loving husband and the wife ;
 Where drums and guns and thund'rous cannons roar,
 Assail our ears, and shake the distant shore ;

Where many a mother now laments her sons,
 And many a father for his children mourns,
 And see their sons and daughters captives led,
 Condemned no more their native soil to tread,
 Some that escaped, returning home have fell;
 What I can't witness, Wheeling's turf can tell.
 Nay, be ye thankful to the God of heaven,
 That you have now this consolation given,
 That y u to him could aid and comfort be
 While he beneath his great affliction lay;
 That you have seen him decently interred
 In place and manner which you most preferred;
 That you can trust he lives in high renown,
 For, as he lived to wear the cross, he died to wear the crown.
 As an offering for the Lord is on the altar laid,
 He was laid on the humble bier, and to the grave conveyed.
 For such an offering, sure the Lord would worlds of sin despise,
 Rivers of oil, or bullocks slain, or lambs for sacrifice.
 To free his worthy name from black oblivion's deep,
 I fain would write an epitaph in memory to keep.
 Yon aged beech, although unknown to fame,
 Yet bears the initials of young Caleb's name.

EPIITAPH.

Here Caleb Perkins lies in moldering dust--
 Isaac and Phenias son, their joy and early boast.
 Although his body lies cold in the clay,
 We trust his spirit rests in endless day,
 Where he no more the pains of death shall feel,
 Where moth cannot corrupt, nor thief break through and steal;
 But where the Lamb His welcome guests to living waters leads
 He wipes the tear from every eye and every cause shall plead.

As relating to early railroad matters in the county, the following article is inserted. It was published some years since under the heading, "An Effort to Secure a Railroad:"

"At the session of the Ohio Legislature, which convened on the first Monday of December, 1835, a bill was introduced in the Senate by John W. Allen, a member from Cuyahoga County, to incorporate a company to make and operate a railroad from Cleveland to Cincinnati. The only intermediate point between these cities named in the bill, it is believed, was Columbus. Information of this important measure was obtained in some way at Wilmington on an early day, and attracted general attention. It was thought that as the town was in almost a direct line between Columbus and Cincinnati, and, as the route was shorter and the grades easier than upon rival routes, the road could be secured for our town and county, if early and proper efforts should be made for that purpose. Some one drew up a call for a meeting to be held on the following Saturday, inviting all railroad men to come together for consultation, which appeared in imposing headlines in the next number of the newspaper. On the day appointed, a large number of our most substantial men were in attendance. The old court house was full of earnest and energetic people, composed of the leading property holders, farmers and business men of the town and country adjacent. A deep interest was manifested in the prospective road. For once the orators stayed away or were silent. At any rate, no speeches were made, so that the meeting was not long in session. A Chairman and Secretary for the meeting were chosen. There was no division or diversity of opinion in the meeting. It resolved in favor of securing the road if it could be done. A resolution was passed instructing our Representative in the Legislature to use his vote and influence to have the act amended so as to make Wilmington a point in the road. A motion was also adopted to send four delegates to Columbus to act as a sort of lobby and assist, if need be, in procuring

the insertion of Wilmington in the charter of the road. The delegates selected were instructed to go at once on their mission. These were Isaiah Morris, Nathan Linton, William Hadley, of Springfield, and the writer of this communication. The three delegates first named were all men of wealth, worth, good sound sense, knowledge of men and business experience, leading men at home and were known by many members of the Legislature from this section of the State. They are all now dead, but hundreds still live who knew them well, and could bear witness to their fitness for the business on which they were sent.

"After the adjournment of the meeting, the delegates conferred together as to the best mode of reaching Columbus, and as to the time of starting. The conclusion was to take a carriage in which all should take seats. Carriages were not at that time as often met with as now, but William Hadley had one, with a capacity for seating four; this, with a horse, was tendered to the delegates for their use, and either Nathan Linton or Mr. Morris offered the use of a second horse. The next Monday morning was agreed upon for starting. On that morning, promptly on time, Nathan Linton and William Hadley were at the appointed place for starting and ready to move; some delay, however, occurred which was turned to good account. These few minutes of waiting were employed by some of the citizens in calling upon Samuel H. Hale, then a citizen of Wilmington, and soliciting him to accompany the delegation to Columbus and unite his efforts and influence with theirs to secure the proposed improvement to our long-neglected section of the State. In this request, the delegates heartily joined. Mr. Hale in that day was a man of wealth, was of the same politics as the dominant party in both branches of the Legislature, had theretofore served through three sessions in the House and three in the Senate of Ohio, and would be almost as a matter of course acquainted with members then serving in the Legislature. Mr. Hale yielded at once to the general wish, but how was he to travel? Certainly not in the carriage, which would only seat four, especially when two such large men as Isaiah Morris and William Hadley, both then in fine health and weighing in the aggregate over 500 pounds, held pre-emption claims to seats, and two medium-sized men as were Nathan Linton and the writer. The difficulty was but momentary and soon removed. Mr. Hale, after consenting to go, was not a man likely to be kept at home for want of an easy mode to travel. Though not accustomed to horse-back riding, not having been in the saddle twice, it may be, in twenty years, he soon had a famous gray horse, fully rigged out and brought to the door, and a moment later he was in the saddle. By this time, the carriage being ready, and all the passengers seated in it, the entire party took the road together and continued together to the end. In this day, when bands of Irish, English and American rifle-shooters are called teams, our company, united together to promote the making of a railroad, would be called a Clinton County Railroad Team.

"The roads were almost impassable on account of mud, but the weather had now turned cold, and, on the higher lands, the crust on the road would, in general, bear the weight of the carriage and its load; but in the lowlands, and in the deep ruts and mud holes the crust would break and the wheels of the carriage and the legs of the horses would find the bottom. The carriage was tossed to and fro. Sometimes it would surge violently to one side, and then with equal violence to the other; the fore wheels would frequently drop into a deep depression, called by the old-style wagoners a 'chuck-hole.' We would be thrown almost against the dash, and then, as they would rise out of the sink to the firm ground, the hind wheels would be thrown into the depression, throwing us with violence against the back of the

carriage. Then a great deal of the road, especially between here and Washington, was corduroy, and in very bad repair. Of course, traveling was slow, and, in fact, painful. The blood of the passengers was kept flowing in rapid currents by the surging and tossing of the carriage. Fortunately, no bones were broken. When we arrived at Washington, daylight was about gone, and we had traveled twenty-two miles that day. We all put up at the Stockdale House for the night. On comparing notes, it was found that the traveling experience of the gentleman who rode the gray horse had been far more pleasant than that of the gentlemen who had taken passage in the carriage. The next morning, we took the road early, that we might reach and cross Big Darby (then not bridged) before daylight should be gone. And the road for this day, though by no means good, being better than the day before, we effected our purpose. Ten or twelve miles' travel from Washington brought us to the residence of Gen. Bethuel Harrison. As all were cold, and some of the company acquainted with him, we stopped in part to warm ourselves, but more to pay our respects to the old hero himself. We warmed and had quite a pleasant interview with him. A hero he was in the highest sense of that word. He was in command of a company on our northern border in the war of 1812. In some one of these battles (I think Landy's Lane), he occupied an exposed and closely contested position in the American line. To the right and left of Harrison, our forces began to break and retire. But he stood his ground so steadily and bravely as to check an advance of the British forces with which he was engaged. * * * We put up for the night at the solitary cabins of a Mr. Haynes, long resident at the crossing. His good wife set before us a liberal supper, consisting chiefly of venison steak and corn bread, with, perhaps, coffee and butter added. Our hotel consisted of two medium-sized cabins joined together by ends, with a door to pass from one room to the other. At bed-time, the family retired to a smaller room, used as a kitchen, leaving our party in possession of the other room, used as a parlor and dining-room by day, and a bedroom at night. In this, the best room in the house, a bed, large enough for all, was made on the floor. Bed clothing was spread down as some protection against the hard puncheon floor of the cabin, reserving a rather thin supply of quilts and blankets to be drawn up over at our pleasure. A rousing fire, made of large logs in the ample chimney, kept our feet warm through the night. By a skillfully managed arrangement, William Hadley took one flank of the company in the bed and Mr. Morris the other, and between the two Mr. Linton, Mr. Hale and I lay like sardines in a case. Men accustomed to sleep on soft beds, when forced by circumstances to take a bed upon a hard floor, seldom lie abed late in the morning. Our company was no exception to the general rule. We were up early and had an early breakfast, very like the supper of the previous evening. The venison steak, it is believed, was prepared and brought to the table on special request. We had fourteen miles of travel yet to accomplish before Columbus would be reached. The country was mostly unimproved, the land and the road without drainage; ten miles of the way was through a dense forest, without a single house or track for footstep, except the one, and, as it was very bad, we were compelled to travel slowly, so that it was almost night when we reached a hotel in Columbus."

Esquire Ephraim Kibby and wife, of Wilmington, gave a dinner to the pioneers of the vicinity on the 11th of December, 1869, the published account of which was as follows:

"The dinner to the pioneers and old residents in Wilmington and vicinity, given on Saturday, December 11, 1869, by Esquire Ephraim Kibby and wife, of Columbus street, is an event which will be well if not long remembered.

The principal occasion for the entertainment was that Sunday, the 12th, was the seventy-fourth anniversary of the birthday of Mr. Kibby, a native born citizen of Ohio, but another, and hardly less prominent object, was the bringing together in a social way of the old residents of the town. In order that the quiet of the Sabbath might not be disturbed, they determined to celebrate the day on Saturday. The day was quite unfavorable for a meeting of aged people. There was a sort of drizzling rain falling all day, with an occasional shower by way of variety. The pavements were wet and there was mud everywhere, especially in the streets and on the street crossings. But such rain and mud had been encountered many times before by the old folks, and did not in the least arrest the assembling of the guests. About 12 o'clock—the old pioneer dinner hour—groups of venerable men and women were to be seen wending their way toward Columbus street, and by 1 o'clock, all were assembled at the hospitable residence of Esquire Kibby. The number, little less than fifty, of various ages, ranging from sixty to eighty-seven, sat down to dinner with a sharp relish for the good things spread before them. Those present were Sarah Haworth, born in Wayne County, Ga., July 7, 1802; George D. Haworth, born in Greene County, Tenn., May 29, 1797; Samuel W. Frazer, born in Augusta County, Va., August 15, 1805; Nancy Frazer, born in Hampshire County, Va., April 11, 1808; Henry Kline, Hampshire County, Va., December 4, 1801; Sarah Kline, ——— County, Ky., June, 1807; Justus Taylor, Hampshire County, Mass., April 8, 1809; Cynthia Taylor, Hampshire County, Mass., May 9, 1811; Samuel Cromwell, Westchester County, N. Y., November 12, 1793; Sarah Cromwell, Little Falls, N. J., August 25, 1796; Eber Patrick, Albany, Rensselaer Co., N. Y., December 28, 1797; Delilah Patrick, Chillicothe, Ross Co., Ohio, October 6, 1802; Eli McGregor, Berkeley County, Va., January 1, 1798; Maria McGregor, born in Hendricks County, Va., May 26, 1797; William Pyle, Chatham County, N. C., March 11, 1788; Lydia Pyle, Dutchess County, N. Y., August 15, 1806; Matilda Foland, Miami County, Ohio, February 11, 1807; Sally Palmer, Sterling County, Conn., April, 1797; Richard Peirce, Wilmington, Del., May, 1783; Mary Peirce, Fayette County, Penn., September 12, 1787; Mary Collett, Loudoun County, Va., December 11, 1789; Nellie Wilson, Scott County, Ky., September 22, 1800; Elizabeth Shepherd, Monongahela County, Penn., June 14, 1792; Sarah Livsey, born in Chester County, Penn., September 3, 1792; Elizabeth Marble, Clinton County, Ohio, September 21, 1809; Jesse Doan, Chatham County, N. C., July 8, 1796; Rebecca Doan, Frederick County, Va., April 1, 1799; David Marble, Fayette County, Penn., January 10, 1806; Daniel Jones, Chatham County, N. C., March 12, 1797; Elizabeth Jones, Clairborn County, Tenn., June 6, 1796; Virgil M. Diboll, Rensselaer County, N. Y., January 31, 1791; Tamson Kibby, Highland County, Ohio, September 23, 1822; Ephraim Kibby, Columbia, Hamilton Co., Ohio, December 12, 1795; William Hale, Randolph County, N. C., September 2, 1790; Maria Hale, Dutchess County, N. Y., March 3, 1797; Dr. Joseph H. Sparks, Newberry District, S. C., July 10, 1790; Abi Sparks, Clinton County, Ohio, November 28, 1808; Jacob Hadley, Chatham County, N. C., March 3, 1801; Lucinda Hadley, Highland County, Ohio, December 26, 1811; Dr. Amos T. Davis, Ross County, Ohio, November 15, 1803; Robert Way, York County, Penn., July 17, 1788; Samuel H. Hale, Randolph County, N. C., February 14, 1787; Mary Hale, Randolph County, N. C., December 27, 1797; Elizabeth Kelly, Fayette County, Penn., November 15, 1802; Margaret Treusdell, Fishkill County, N. Y., December 9, 1795; Rhoda C. Morris, Warren County, Ohio, November 14, 1799.”

The following, published in the *Clinton Republican* of May 6, 1880, is from the pen of Amos Hockett, of Wilmington, and was by him “dedicated to our fathers of 1820.”

A HOME IDYL.

Of business cares grown tired and weary,
 Upon a day when feeling dreary
 And longing for a life more cheery,
 Free from bustle and din—
 Out-doors the sun was shining brightly,
 The birds were singing gaily, sprightly,
 And southern breezes blowing lightly—
 I left the gloom within.

I stole me out through Clinton's meadows,
 And sought her fields and forest shadows,
 Where wild bird's note or squirrel's tread is
 The soothing only sound.
 Ah, have you not here found a pleasure
 Which thronging crowds can never measure,
 That in your inmost heart you treasure
 'Bove all the joys around ?

I strolled o'er brooks and hillock's shoulder,
 Where fallen trees decay and molder.
 At length upon a moss-grown boulder
 I sat me down to muse.
 A spreading beech was o'er me drooping,
 And maples, hornbeams round me grouping,
 And fantasies came to me trooping,
 And memories profuse.

The grove spread out in forest tangle,
 In native wildness every angle,
 While far apart "plantations" spangle
 The hill-tops and the vale.
 The log-built mansion and the stable,
 With "clapboard" roof and clumsy gable,
 Far as the eye to reach was able,
 Stretched sylvan hill and dale.

Here Todd's Fork rolled her limpid water
 (And Anderson, till Caesar caught her),
 Bold Cowan's purling billows brought her,
 And East Fork's rippling tide.
 Here Rattlesnake went smoothly creeping,
 In grassy prairies slyly keeping,
 Or in dark pools so soundly sleeping
 Some gray old tree beside.

Here Leescreek sprang with current slender,
 To call her small I'll not offend her,
 But gurgling on her way I'll send her
 With Rattlesnake to Paint.
 And as she grows improve in feature.
 If rude Miami now should reach her
 With his cast arm, the modest creature,
 I rather think would faint.

West Fork, from out her swamps and sedges,
 Comes forth to leap o'er rocky ledges ;
 And Stone Lick starts with many pledges
 Of making quite a stream ;
 And "babbling brooks" of small dimensions
 All running on with good intentions,
 Branches and creeks, without dissensions,
 Their sparkling waters gleam.

Primeval forests, grand and solemn,
 Far reaching bough and stately column,
 A roof of leaves in mighty volume
 Spread open to the sky.
 "No thoroughfare," with noise and lumber,
 Disturbed the calm of Nature's slumber.
 Beast, fowl and fish, in countless number,
 Fled not the human eye.

Along the "ridges" were some "traces ;"
 The trees there bore upon their faces
 The marks of hunter's ax in "blazes,"
 To mark the lonely way.
 Mosquitos, beetles, round were humming ;
 A pheasant on a log was drumming,—
 When lo ! I saw some one was coming
 "Near by" to me that day.

The "figure" came on—closer, closer.
 To understand it was a poser.
 Was I not alarmed ? Oh, no, sir,
 No cause at all for fear.
 The form erect, the step was stately ;
 He moved among the shadows greatly.
 I have not seen a man "here lately"
 With brow and eye so clear.

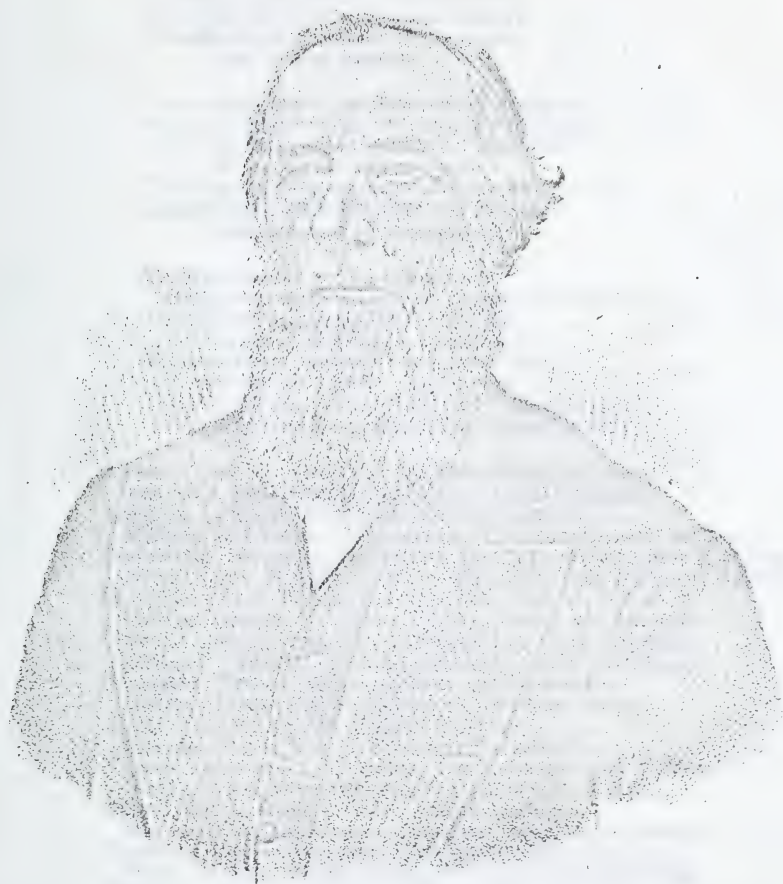
Dressed in homespun, rough apparel,
 And in his hand his "trusty barrel,"
 For use in case of sudden quarrel
 With wolves or prowling foe—
 Or in defense of child or woman
 And for the rights of any human,
 The name he gave me—gave this truelman—
 Was "Sixty Years Ago."

When he had stood and silence broken
 His words were well and fitly spoken,
 Which I repeat in feeble token
 And awkward rhyme,
 Of Clinton's early days and people,
 When not a church spire or a steeple,
 In all her townships, now grown triple,
 Rose in that olden time:

These are the scenes of Eighteen-twenty.
 For all our needs we then had plenty
 (Not such as in these days content ye);
 Our homely fare was plain;
 Each cabin was its owner's castle ;
 No landlord held his pliant vassal—
 Truckling, obsequious and facile—
 His patron's smile to gain.

Wild game and fish supplied his larder;
 The corn-field with its "truck patch" border—
 Where, though compelled to labor harder
 From "pilfering crows" to guard—
 The virgin soil, unused for ages
 And cleared by slow, successive stages,
 In which the pioneer engages,
 Gave bountiful reward.

The "settler," with his ax and rifle,
 Had neither time nor taste to "trifle ;"
 No morbid thoughts had he to stifle,
 No selfish schemes to hide;



Jacob Theobald

No ruling, sordid, base ambition
To use his neighbor's "ammunition"
Or "fire him off" in bad condition,
With "powder badly dried"—

But industry and honest dealing,
And neighborly, fraternal feeling.
"Cheating," "going back" and "squealing"
Were scarcely known.
"Careful to entertain the stranger,"
His table and his well-filled manger
He offered to the way-worn ranger,
And helped him on.

Our social joys were then worth praising:
"Log-rollings" now, and now a "raising,"
And "quilting bees"—it was "amazing"
What jolly times we had.
The county over we were neighbors,
And cheered each other in our labors,
And laughed to see all glad.

Then on the body of a fallen tree,
O'ergrown with moss and cushioned well.
He sat down, dream-like, and to me
Of his old comrades he began to tell,
Naming from memory the parent stock,
Whose scions are our men to-day.
Who found not here a "barren Plymouth rock,"
But fields inviting, where they came to stay:

Adams, Austins, Antrams, Atkinsons and Andrews,
Bennetts, Bashores, Ballards, Babbs and Bortons,
Lintons, Lewises, Leonards, Leekas, Lundys,
Millers, McKibbens, McKensies, Mendenhalls and Mortons.
Bosworths, Birdsalls, Bettertons, Bentleys, Browns and Barkleys,
Betts, Biggs, Bangham, Burroughs, Buckleys, Brewers, Baileys;
Cowgills, Coxes, Clevengers, Coulters, Carters, Colletts;
Dakins, Drakes, Douglass, Dillons, Davis and Daileys.
Clines, Castos, Carpenters, Carmans, Conklins, Connells,
Crouses, Christys, Conners, Crossons, Casts and Doans;
Dwiggins, Evans, Eachus, Elliott and Edwards;
Ireland, Johns, Johnson, Jefferis, Jenkins, Jones.
Fallis, Frazier, Fuller, Fisher, Fletcher,
Furnas, Florea, Floyd, Frye and Farquhar:
Vestal, Vandervort, Vantress, Vanderburgh and Villars,
Welch, Wire, Woodmansee, Whitaker and Walker.
Green, Griffith, Gaskill, Grice, Gilpin, Gaddis;
Morris, Mills, McGregor, Mathews, Moon and Mitchell;
Thatcher, Taylor, Thomas, Trimble, Tribby, Tomlin,
West, Woolry, White, Woolard, Wright and Whitsell.
Haworth, Hughes, Hodgson, Haws, Hines, Hester;
Noble, Fordyke, Nichols, Nelson, Nickerson;
Sharp, Shields, Stephens, Spray, Stackhouse, Sewell,
Whimery, Wilson, Wall, Woodruff and Wickersham.
Gallaher, Gallimore, Garrison and Garner;
Howell, Hays, Hiatt, Hibben, Horseman, Hankins,
Pierce, Patterson, Peelle, Pyle, Perkins, Pendry;
Routh, Rannells, Rees, Rulon, Rankins,
Polk, Puckett, Pearson, Pennington and Palmer,
Dickey, Dever, Dixon, Downing, Dale;
Huls, Hoskins, Hunt, Harlan, Hockett,
Howe, Hadley, Haines, Hunter, Hale.
Hoblit, Holiday, Hawkins, Hollingsworth and Haynes,
Harvey, Howland, Hinman, Hundley, Harris;
Roberts, Rhonemus, Ruse, Ratcliff, Reed,
Richards, Roberts, Potter, Peterson, Paris.

McWhorter, Moore, Millikan, Mann, McMillan;
 Osborn, Oxley, Oglesbee and Oren;
 Miars, Martin, McDaniel, McIntire and Maddern;
 Stanton, Stout, Sabin, Stratton and Van Doren.
 Lucas, Lieurance, Lazenby, Ludington and Laymon,
 Longstreth, Lindsey, Lytle, McCoy and Moorman;
 Treusdell, Terrell, Yeo, Yeazel, Smith, Spurgeon,
 And Starbuck, Spencer, Shepherd, Simcox, Sherman.

These mentioned slowly, with a word of praise
 To each for virtues shown in rural life,
 In toils and travels of those "early days;"
 The grace and patience of the frugal wife,
 The pranks and frankness of the sturdy boys,
 The pretty girls, so modest, blushing and shy,
 Give vivid color to the hopes and joys
 That blest the "settler" as the years went by.

His voice was hushed—I must have slept,
 And seen this vision in a dream.
 A sense of terror o'er me crept,
 And I awakened at a scream
 Of fiery monster whistling by,
 In clouds of smoke and blinding steam.
 The "car of progress" I descried—
 And gone the idyl of my theme.
 Sons of those fathers! In your veins
 Flows blood as true as ever sword has spilled;
 Be proud of Clinton and her fair domains.
 And love the fields your fathers' hands have tilled.
 Their sterling virtues ever emulate,
 And in your memories their names embalm.
 When "sixty years" have fallen to your fate,
 May retrospection yield a peaceful calm.



CHAPTER VI.

CIVIL ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTY.

LOCATION OF THE COUNTY SEAT—COURT HOUSES AND JAILS—COUNTY INSTITUTIONS AND SOCIETIES.

ON the 19th day of February, 1810, the General Assembly of the State of Ohio passed an act entitled, "An act establishing the county of Clinton," which was as follows:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio,* That all those parts of the counties of Warren and Highland, within the following boundaries, be and the same are hereby erected into a separate county, to be known by the name of Clinton: Beginning at the southeast corner of Greene County, running east five miles; thence south to Highland County line; thence west with said line within four miles of the eastern line of Warren County; thence southwardly so far as to intersect a line one mile east from the southeast corner of Warren County; thence west, and from the beginning west so far that a line south will leave Warren County a constitutional boundary.

The name Clinton was conferred upon the new county in honor of George Clinton, a distinguished citizen of the State of New York, and at that time Vice President of the United States. The territory forming the newly erected county was taken in about equal portions from the counties of Warren and Highland, the division line passing through what is now the town of Wilmington.

The Constitution of Ohio then contained a clause* as follows: "No new county shall be established by the General Assembly which shall reduce the county or counties, or either of them, from which it shall be taken, to less contents than 400 square miles; nor shall any county be laid off of less contents." Through some error in measurement or estimate, however, the area of Clinton County fell short of the requisite 400 square miles, and the deficiency was finally discovered, though it is not known at exactly what time. The Legislature took it in hand, and, on the 4th of February, 1813, passed an act as follows, entitled, "An act to attach a part of Highland County to the county of Clinton."

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio,* That all that part of Highland County, within the following boundaries, be and the same is hereby attached to and shall remain the county of Clinton: Beginning at the southeast corner of Clinton County, adjoining Fayette County; thence running a line in a southwesterly direction to strike the line of Clinton County at such a point as to include four hundred square miles in the county of Clinton.

SEC. 2. That the County Surveyor of Ross shall, within thirty days after being duly notified by the Commissioners of Clinton County, proceed to survey said county of Clinton, and annex thereto so much of the county of Highland as shall make said county of Clinton contain four hundred square miles, agreeably to the provisions of the first section of this act; and said surveyor shall take to his assistance chainmen and axmen who are not inhabitants either of the counties of Clinton, Warren or Highland, and who have no interest therein, who shall be duly sworn as the law directs; and said surveyor shall make out two accurate surveys, or plats thereof, one of which he shall return to the Court of Common Pleas for said county of Clinton, who shall record the same in the records of the court of said county, and the other he shall deposit in the office of the Secretary of State, who shall preserve the same with this act; which survey, when made and recorded, shall be the perpetual boundaries of said county of Clinton, and said surveyor shall receive \$2 per day,

* First Constitution of Ohio, Article VII, Section 3.

and said chainmen and axmen shall each receive \$1 per day for all the time they are respectively employed in such service, to be paid out of the treasury of the county of Clinton.

We quote from the Harlan manuscript: "The records of the Commissioners of Clinton County show that in conformity to the above act, they did, on March 3, 1813, issue a notification to the surveyor of Ross County to proceed and survey the county of Clinton, and annex thereto so much of the county of Highland as would make the county of Clinton contain the requisite number of square miles.

"John Evans, Esq., the surveyor of Ross County, on the 6th day of April, 1813, proceeded to make the survey required by the above act, and July 10, 1813, returned to the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Clinton County, a report of his proceedings under said act. In this report he says that on the 6th of April, 1813, he proceeded to survey the county of Clinton, agreeably to the provisions of the act of February 4, 1813. He began at four gums, two elms, two burr oaks and one maple, a corner of Clinton and Highland and Clinton Counties, standing north $89\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$ east, one mile from the northeast corner of Clermont County; thence with the line of Highland and Clermont Counties south $89\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$ west nine miles and two hundred and sixteen poles, passing the corner of Highland County at one mile, with the variation of 45' from the cardinal point, to a red elm, two maples and a white oak, a black oak, and thorn bush, southeast corner of Warren County, as it was then run to contain its constitutional bounds; thence with the line of Warren County, allowing the aforesaid variation of 45' west, twenty-one miles and one hundred and fifty-eight poles to a large ash tree, two sugar trees, and two thorn bushes, northeast corner of Warren County, and in the line of Greene County, which was formerly run and marked; thence with said line east twenty miles and two hundred and thirty-one poles, passing the corner of Fayette County at fifteen miles and two hundred and thirty-one poles, to a large maple tree, marked as a corner and with the letters C. C. F. C., being a corner of Fayette County; thence with the line of said county south eleven miles and ninety poles to two oaks and an elm in the line of Highland County; thence I run a line to attach a part of Highland County to the county of Clinton, viz., south $4^{\circ} 45'$ west fourteen miles, two hundred and twenty-three poles to the first place of beginning, being the most eastwardly end of the line of Clinton County called for in the first section of the aforesaid act (February 4, 1813), in which bounds there is only contained 385 square miles and 622 acres. Therefore, I find it impossible with all the provisions of the aforesaid law; for, by striking or intersecting the line of Clinton County a deficiency of fourteen square miles and eighteen acres exists; and to include 400 square miles in the county of Clinton, the line strikes a point considerably to the east of the line of Clinton County, which the aforesaid law contemplated for the line to strike. I then run and marked the following lines, which includes the constitutional bounds in Clinton County: Commencing at the same corner from which the aforesaid line is run; thence south 40° west twelve miles and one hundred and ninety-seven poles to two jack oaks, hickory and gum, all marked as a corner; and this line is represented on the plat as running from A (east corner of Clinton County), to C, two miles and three hundred poles, the beginning corner of Highland and Clinton Counties, in which is contained 400 square miles. Finding this conflict in the law and the express provision for including 400 square miles in the county of Clinton, I perceive no better mode to reconcile the difficulty than the one adopted, which shows the relation which each of these lines bears to the law under which I am bound to act."

"The same day on which Mr. Evans filed this report, he produced to the

Commissioners of Clinton County, his account for his services as such surveyor, amounting to the sum of \$72.50, and also an account for the services of chain bearers and marker upon said survey, amounting to the sum of \$66, which accounts, after being inspected, were allowed July 10, 1813; vouchers 514, 515, 516, 517, 518. The chainmen were Abel Crossley, Philip Hartman and William Clevenger.

"To make up the deficiency thus ascertained, the Legislature on January 30, 1815, provided that eleven square miles of the territory of Warren County lying upon the eastern boundary of the county of Warren, and extending parallel to the said eastern boundary line along the whole length of it from north to south should be and the same were thereby attached to and made part of the county of Clinton; and it was made the duty of the surveyor of Ross County, within thirty days after being duly notified by the County Commissioners of Clinton County, to proceed and survey and set off to the county of Clinton the eleven square miles as aforesaid, by running a straight line from north to south through the county of Warren, parallel to the eastern boundary thereof, a strip about one-half mile wide, so as to include the eleven square miles aforesaid. The act also prescribed the manner in which the survey should be made, the qualifications of the chainmen and axmen, with other necessary details.

"By the same act (January 30, 1815), Section 4, it was provided that three square miles and eighteen acres of the county of Highland should be and the same were attached to the county of Clinton: 'Beginning where the line run by the surveyor of Ross, as described in the foregoing section, crosses the East Fork of the Little Miami River, and extending down the said East Fork until a line due west to the line of the county of Clermont, between the counties of Clermont and Highland, will include in the county of Clinton three square miles and eighteen acres of land, as aforesaid;' and the same was directed to be surveyed and laid off by the surveyor of Ross County, in the same way prescribed by the second section of the act to attach part of Highland County to the county of Clinton (February 4, 1813).

"In the month of October, 1817, Moses Collier, Surveyor of Greene County, made a survey of the three square miles and eighteen acres of land off from the county of Highland to become a part of the county of Clinton; since which time said three square miles and eighteen acres of land have been a part of the territory of Clinton County, and the county invested with her constitutional number of square miles.

"A meeting of the Commissioners of Clinton County, present Joseph Doan, Mahlon Haworth and Samuel Ruble, Commissioners; date, June 4, 1817, allowance, 53: 'Walter Dillon, for conveying notice to the surveyor of Greene County to run off eleven square miles from the county of Warren, and three square miles and eighteen acres from the county of Highland to become a part of the county of Clinton, agreeably to an act entitled, An act to attach part of the county of Butler to the county of Warren, and for other purposes, and an act amendatory of said act. Order issued, \$1.75.'

"Meeting of Commissioners October 21, 1817, present Joseph Doan and Samuel Ruble, Commissioners. The Commissioners proceeded to adjust demands against the county and allowed voucher No. 96. 'No. 96, Moses Collier, Surveyor of Greene County, for making a survey of three square miles and eighteen acres from the county of Highland to become a part of Clinton, nine days at \$2, and two chain and one axman eight days at \$1, and Justices' certificate, 25 cents. Allowed. Order issued, \$42.25.'

"Act of February 19, 1810, Section 2, contains this provision, that 'after March 1 next (1810), said county shall be vested with all the privileges and

ammunities [immunities] of a separate and distinct county: *Provided*, That the Sheriffs, Coroners, Constables, Collectors, and all the other township officers in the counties aforesaid shall continue to perform their respective duties as prescribed by law, within said county of Clinton, before said division; and suits at law which were or may be pending at the time of said division shall be adjusted in the same manner as if the division had not taken place.'

"Section 3 required the legal voters residing in Clinton County to assemble on the first Monday in March next ensuing, in their respective townships, and elect their several county officers, who should hold their offices until the next annual meeting.

"Section 4. By this section the place of holding the courts of the county was established at the house of Jesse Hughes, two miles southeast of Wilnington, until a permanent seat of justice should be established in said county as directed by law. And this act was made to take effect and to be in force from and after March 1, 1810."

LOCATION OF THE COUNTY SEAT.

We have before us two versions of the history of locating the seat of justice for Clinton County, one by Dr. Jones, and the other compiled from the notes of Judge Harlan. In many things they agree, and in some they do not. Judge Harlan has gone more fully into details, and quotes considerably from the records, beyond which we cannot go for reliable information—they are always the best authority.

After speaking of the erection of the county, Dr. Jones writes: "In this new county it soon became an exciting question as to where the county seat should be located and established. As is usual in such cases, the people of the county were much interested in the decision of the question. As to the best point to locate the town, there were three parties urging their claims. One of the parties was in favor of locating the county seat on or near Todd's Fork of the Little Miami River; another favored some point on Cowan's Creek, and the third party contended that the location should be made on the branches of Lytle's Creek. After hearing the many reasons given for preference of place, the advocates for locating on the branches of Lytle's Creek offered some solid reasons in favor of their locality. David Faulkner and Joseph Doan made donations of land, provided that the county seat should be located thereon. George McManis, James Birdsall and Henry Babb, Commissioners, accepted Faulkner's and Doan's donations, and located the county seat on the branches of Lytle's Creek. Surveyor Wright ran off the lots and made the plat of the town, which was recorded on the second day of August, 1810. Robert Eachus, then an Acting Justice of the Peace, took the acknowledgment of James McManis, who held the deed for the lands in trust, with power under his appointment to make title to the lots and pay the amount received therefor into the county treasury for county purposes. Lots Nos. 58 and 73 were given by the donors for the use and benefit of the people. Joseph Doan, one of the donors, reserved two town lots for his own use, benefit and profit."

There are several points of difference between the foregoing and the Harlan account, and we furnish the latter entire, deeming it very reliable:

"Clinton County having been established, it became necessary to select a county seat or place for holding the several courts of the county. By the act of March 28, 1803, it was provided that, 'For each new county established during the present or any future session of the Legislature, three Commissioners shall be appointed by resolution of both Houses of the Legislature, whose duty it shall be to examine and determine what part of said county so established is

the most eligible for holding the several courts within the county; and that it shall be the duty of the Secretary of State immediately to notify the persons of their several appointments.'

"Upon the passage of the act creating the county of Clinton, both branches of the Legislature, by a joint resolution, appointed three Commissioners to examine and determine what part of said county was most eligible for the seat of justice. One of these Commissioners was John Pollock, several times elected to the House of Representatives from Clermont County, and Speaker for the same body for the sessions of 1812-13, 1813-14, 1814-15; Mr. Stewart, either of Ross or Pickaway County, is supposed to have been a second. Whom the third was, the writer of these notes has not the means of knowing.

"These Commissioners, having been notified by the Secretary of State, proceeded, as required by the statute, to give twenty days' notice to the inhabitants of the new county of the time, place and purport of their meeting, by posting up a notice of their appointment in three of the most public places in the county, and, having taken the oath required by the statute in such cases, proceeded to examine and select the most proper place, in their opinion, for said seat of justice as near the center of the county as possible, paying regard to the situation, extent of population, and quality of the land, together with the general convenience and interest of the inhabitants of the county. The examination resulted in the selection of the present county seat, and the report thereof was made to the court of Common Pleas next holden in and for the county.

"This was an extra session of the court for the transaction of official business, held at the home of Jesse Hughes, Sr. Present, Peter Burr, Jesse Hughes and Thomas Hinkson; Warren Sabin, Clerk *pro tem*. This report of the Commissioners was filed in the court May 16, 1810, and opened as shown by the minutes of the court.

"On its appearing that no town had been previously laid out at the place agreed upon, it became the duty of the court, under the law, to appoint a Director, whose duty it was, after giving surety for the faithful performance of his work, to purchase the land for the use and behoof of the county, to lay it off into lots, streets and alleys, under the regulations prescribed by the court, to dispose of the lots either at public or private sale as the court might think proper, and to make conveyances for the same in fee simple to the purchaser. The person selected to fill this office of Director was James McManis, a resident of the neighborhood in which Clarksville has since been laid out. He was a brother of George McManis, one of the first three County Commissioners, who, soon after, on the resignation of Peter Burr, one of the Associate Judges, was appointed to fill the vacancy.

"It is believed that no offers to donate lands, goods or money were made to the Commissioners for the use of the county on condition that a different site for the county seat would be selected from the one proposed. Indeed, if there was any competition, or any sharp or excited controversy about the location of the county seat, no record or tradition of it has been preserved. Two concurrent offers to donate land for the use of the county were made the Commissioners on the condition that the county seat be established on the site selected, namely, sixty acres, one lot of fifty acres, by David Faulkner, and another of ten acres by Joseph Doan. Both offers were accepted. The lands thus offered lay partly in David Faulkner's tract of 350 acres, and partly in Joseph Doan's tract of 357 acres—tracts which lay side by side, and were parts of Gen. Posey's survey, No. 1,057.

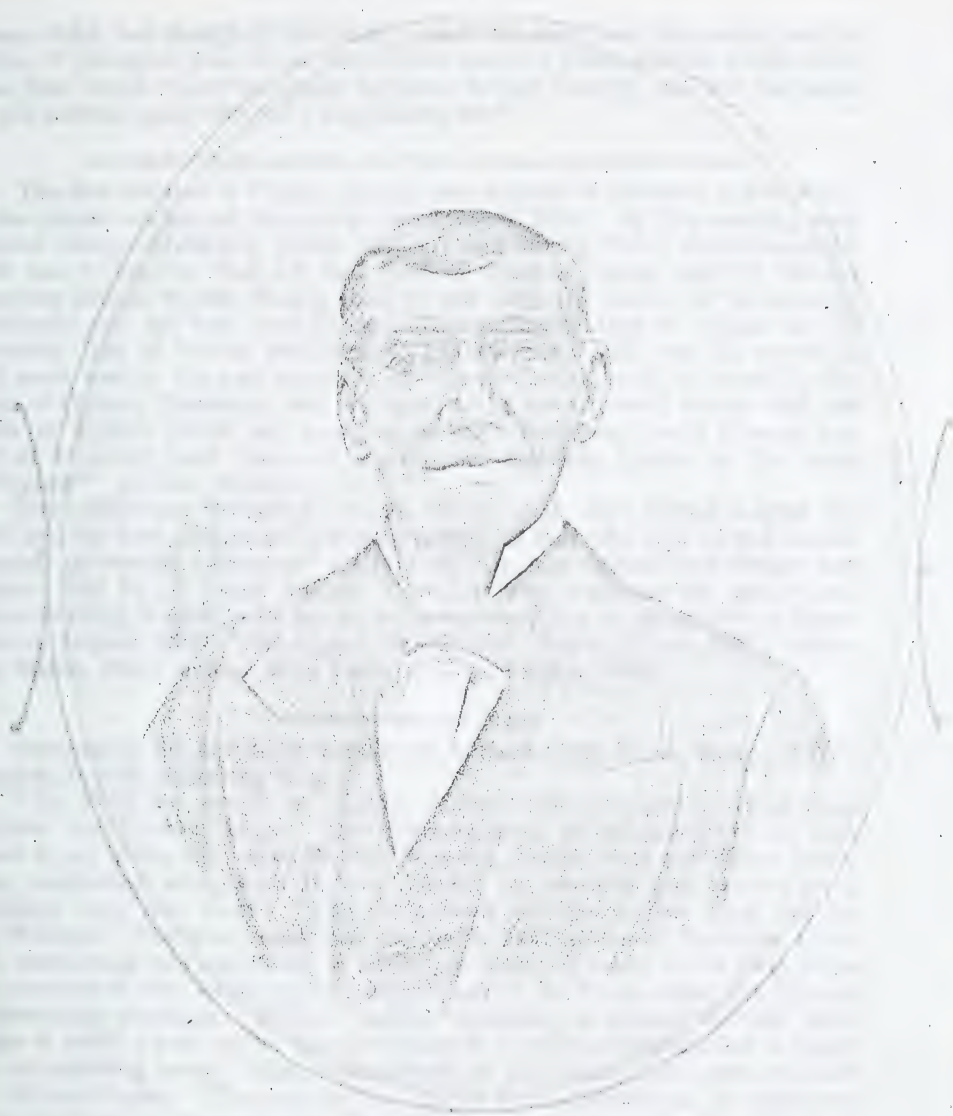
"But the question in regard to the county seat was not yet settled. There

was still existing an unpleasant uncertainty in regard to it. It appears quite plain that the donors of the land sought to be acquired, and those having charge of the location of the county seat, had met with some cause for discouragement. It might have been about the character of the conveyances to be made, as, for example, whether upon some contingency occurring in future, the land should or should not revert back to the donors or their heirs. Be this as it may, on June 20, the court ordered that 'except David Faulkner and Joseph Doan come forward and make a good and sufficient title in fee simple for their respective donations, within fifteen days, then and in that case the court order the Director to proceed to give notice to the Commissioners to select the next most eligible place for the seat of justice for the aforesaid county.' What effect this order had, if any, cannot be ascertained, after such a lapse of time, with much certainty. But this much is shown by the minutes of the court for the day next succeeding the one on which this order was made. 'Deed executed by David Faulkner to the Director of the county, agreeably to law' (June 21, 1810). Joseph Doan had previously, on the 7th of June, conveyed the title for his donation to the county.

"At a term of the Court of Common Pleas, on June 21, 1810, present Jesse Hughes, Thomas Hinkson and George McManis, Associate Judges, and Warren Sabin, Clerk *pro tem.*, the court ordered that the Director proceed to lay out the town for the county seat, and, after advertising the sale in the Chillicothe and Lebanon newspapers so long as he might think necessary, to sell every odd-numbered lot at a credit; one-third in six, one-third in twelve, and one-third in eighteen months, by the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

"Accordingly, Mr. McManis proceeded to lay out the town, and, by August 2, 1810, had ready a plat representing the lots regularly numbered and the streets properly named; and, on the 5th and 7th of the same month one-half the lots were sold to the highest bidders for the same. The sale was largely attended and competition ran high. The name given the town on the official plat, was Clinton, from Gen. George Clinton, of New York, for whom the county had been named. The deeds for these lots frequently, if not generally, bore date early in September. The first deed was dated September 3. The highest price paid for any lot was \$100, for No. 71, extending from Main street north to the alley, with the right of the lot on the east side of South street; bought by William Ferguson. The lowest price paid was for lot No. 82, on Sugartree street, late the property of Mrs. Louisa Ashcraft, but now of the railroad company. It was sold to Isaiah Morris on time for \$4.12½. No. 57, next to the court house on the west, now improved by William Preston and used for business rooms, was sold for \$60. John Cox bought Lot No. 59, the old hotel property of Warren Sabin, where James Henry's grocery store now is, for \$84. The Buckeye property was sold to Mahlon Haworth for \$60. The corner lot on which William Hibben so long resided was bought for \$36. The lot on the southeast corner of South and Locust streets (Lot No. 69) was bought by Jesse and David Hughes. William Polk bought Lot No. 17, dated September 3, 1810, for \$6. Absalom Haworth, Lot 179, South street, dated September 3, 1810. Joseph Doan, Lot No. 28, for \$35, dated December 5, 1810. William Hobson bought Lots Nos. 6 and 11, August 7, 1810.

"On September 10, 1810, the court ordered the name of the town to be changed from 'Clinton' to 'Armenia.' On December 31, the name was again changed by the court, on request of the donors, to Mount Pleasant. (The name is written Mount Vernon, but the Vernon is marked out with a pen and Pleasant is written after it.) But this last name was not more satisfactory than the others had been, and on February 10, 1811, the Court of Common



Henry Lazenby

Pleas, which had charge of the matter, made an order that the county seat be called Wilmington, from cities of the same name in Delaware and North Carolina, from which States emigrants had come to this locality, and that the name be not altered again without a Legislative act."

TOWNSHIPS FIRST ERECTED AND THEIR SUBSEQUENT SUBDIVISIONS.

The first division of Clinton County into townships occurred at a meeting of the Commissioners of the county held April 6, 1810. At this meeting were present George McManis, James Birdsall and Henry Babb, Commissioners.

It was "*Ordered*, That all that part of Clinton County east of the old boundary line of Warren County shall be one township known by the name of Richland; and all that part of said Clinton County that is within the old boundary line of Warren and north of Lytle's Creek, and from the mouth of said creek west to the west boundary of Clinton County, shall be known by the name of Chester Township; and all that part of the aforesaid county that lies south of Lytle's Creek and south of the south boundary line of Chester and west of Richland, shall be set off in a separate township known by the name of Vernon." (I Com. Record, p. 1).

Two additional townships—Union and Greene—were created August 21, 1813, and the first election for township officers in each was held on the second Tuesday in October following. Clark Township was formed from Greene and Vernon July 14, 1817, and Liberty Township was erected at the same date. The remaining townships of the county were organized at the following dates: Marion, August, 1830; Washington, June, 1835; Wayne, March, 1837; Jefferson, March, 1839; Adams, May, 1849; Wilson, August, 1850.

COURT HOUSES AND JAILS.

Concerning the first court house built in the county, Dr. A. Jones, of Wilmington, has the following to say:

"In 1812, the people of Clinton County consented to be taxed to raise funds to build a court house. The Commissioners of the county, vested with power to act in the case, were Mahlon Haworth, Joseph Doan and Henry Babb. They contracted with Jacob Hale to furnish the material and build a brick structure forty feet square. The brick work was done by Mr. Hale and his son William. The wood work was sub-let to Mr. Sayres, of Lebanon, Ohio. The court house was completed in 1813, and stood for thirty-five or forty years (see account of new building), a specimen not of the finest order, but at least a substantial structure. When it became necessary to remove the old court house to build a new one on the same ground, it required great effort to throw the old building down. Many inhabitants of the county and town recollect the old court room. The seats for the Judges were elevated six or eight feet above the floor; a few seats were furnished for the attorneys inside of the bar, with some standing room outside, and there was a large space without the bar for clients and visitors. The floor was of brick, and not a solitary chair was there for those in attendance at court. In 1814, at the first court held in the new court room, the following officers were present: Hon. Francis Dunlavy, President Judge; Jesse Hughes, George McManis, Thomas Hinkson, his associates; Jonathan Harlan, Sheriff; Peter Burr, Clerk."

Mrs. Harlan has furnished us with the descriptive plan of the building, as given to those bidding for its erection and the furnishing of the materials, as follows:

"To be built of brick on a foundation of stone, sunk in the ground one foot and rising above the ground one foot; to be forty feet square outside of the walls; to be two stories high; the lower story floor to be laid part with

brick and part with inch plank, well seasoned, jointed, planed and grooved. The ground story to be fifteen feet high, and the walls eighteen inches thick; the second story to be ten feet high, with walls thirteen and a half inches thick. Cornice to be of brick; to have two chimneys in the upper story, both built in the north end, two and a half feet in the back. To have two doors, one fronting each street, four feet wide; nine windows, each of twenty-four lights, one of which to be placed above the Judge's bench; eight windows above, each of twenty-four lights; all the windows to be filled with glass eight by ten. To have a cupola ten feet square and seventeen feet high above the roof of the house, with a square roof, a spire weather boarded, the boards to be planed and painted white, the roof painted brown. The doors to be paneled doors. The building to be made of good materials and in a workmanlike manner, and to be completed in two years from the day of sale. The payments to be \$250 in advance; one-fourth of the residue in six months, one-fourth in twelve months, one fourth in eighteen months, and one-fourth in two years from the date of sale.

"Jacob Hale bid \$1,742, and no person bidding lower, the building of the court house was publicly cried off and sold to the said Jacob Hale for the sum so as aforesaid bid. This was Friday, March 27, 1812, according to the record. The Commissioners had held a consultation on the 18th of February preceding, and then determined to build a court-house forty feet square and two stories high. And thereupon the said Jacob Hale, together with James Birdsall and Samuel Cox, who are approved by the Commissioners as sureties, executed bond for the performance of the building aforesaid."

"On March 5, 1816, the Commissioners entered into an agreement with Henry Vanderburgh for performing certain work on the court house, 'that is to say, to make Venetian blinds for the cupola of the court house, which is to be done in a workmanlike manner; one to be hung with hinges, the others nailed fast—all to be painted green; the work to be finished in a good and substantial and workmanlike manner. The said Henry Vanderburgh to furnish all the materials and finish the same against the fifth day of May, next.' The price for the work and material was fixed at \$28, part to be paid in advance, and the residue on the completion of the work."

The old court house did good service for twenty-six years, and outlived its usefulness. At the March (1837) session of the County Commissioners, the Auditor was directed to have published in the *Democrat and Herald* a notice that "Sealed proposals will be received on or before 12 o'clock of the first Monday of April next, for delivering 100,000 or more good merchantable brick in the kiln within half a mile of the center stone of the town of Wilmington, on or before the 1st day of November next." At an extra session, in April following, Elisha Doan offered to "burn 150,000 good merchantable brick," etc., at \$4.25 per thousand, and his proposal was accepted and a sum of money paid him in advance. John and Joshua Haynes hauled stone from the quarry for the foundations of the new building in December, 1837. Doan's kiln of brick was not ready at the time specified, and he was given further time. On the 2d of January, 1838, it was examined by men appointed for that purpose, and as they found the brick to be not merchantable, the Commissioners rejected them, compelled Doan to pay back the \$100 he had been advanced, besides some contingent expenses, and canceled the contract with him.

January 13, 1838, a plan for the new court house was received and accepted by the Commissioners. It was drawn by John B. Posey, a member of the Board. Notice for sealed proposals for doing brick and carpenter work on the new building was ordered published in the *Democrat and Herald*, and on

the 12th of February, 1838, they were opened and read. The contract for the carpenter and joiner work, and all except brick and mason work was awarded to John Bush for \$11,000; that for the brick and mason work and plastering to Thomas and Alfred Shockley and William and Joshua Noble for \$11,146. John B. Posey was appointed Superintendent of the construction of the new building, and on the 7th of March, 1838, the old court house was sold to George Fallis and John B. Posey for \$240. May 17, 1838, the Commissioners met and "proceeded to lay off the foundation of the new court house, and agreed to enlarge said building five feet in width, making said building fifty feet wide." The new structure was painted by Samuel Peele. The final settlement with the brick and mason work contractors was made December 24, 1839, and that with J. H. Bush, carpenter work, etc., March 3, 1840. The offices in the new building were occupied in December, 1839. Some changes were made in the original plan of the building, owing to the inability of the contractors to get a portion of the materials in time, and this made the cost something less than it would have been otherwise. Additional expenses were incurred for numerous other items, and the total cost of the building, with outside wall (or fence), stone steps on south side, etc., was in the neighborhood of \$22,000. It is still in use, and is a massive and imposing structure. The front is at the east side, on South street, where is a portico supported by heavy columns. The building has been in use very nearly forty-three years. A bell weighing 500 pounds, purchased at Cincinnati, of G. W. Coffin, for \$150, was placed on the court house in May, 1846. At the sixth meeting of the County Commissioners, held September 22, 1810, the following "plan of the common jail for the county of Clinton" was presented and recorded:*

"Twenty by eighteen feet; a wall of good stone two feet thick, sunk two feet below the surface of the earth; the first floor one foot thick of hewed jointed timber, to extend with the extremity of the above-named wall; the first story to be nine feet high from the first floor, of a wall of hewed timber, two thicknesses of nine inches each, thicknesses laid close—a space of six inches wide between the aforesaid two thicknesses, on each side and end of the first story, to be filled completely with stone to average one foot square each; the aforesaid first story taken up, the first wall dove-tailed at each corner, and the inside wall taken up, half dove-tailed at each corner, and laid close. Four windows in the aforesaid first story, one foot square each; one bar of iron, two inches one way and one inch the other, let sufficiently into the wood, placed in each light, crossed with another bar of iron one inch square, running through the upright bar. The second floor, of timber, one foot thick, hewed and jointed close, extending with the outside of the first story; a door in the center of the last-named floor, three by two feet, the shutter two inches thick, of white oak plank one inch thick, spiked strongly together, and hung with iron hinges one inch in diameter each; three straps of iron on each side of the shutter, one inch and a half wide and a quarter of an inch thick, riveted strongly thereon, with a strong and sufficient prison lock, etc. The second story, seven feet high from the second floor, of a wall of hewed and jointed timber eight inches thick, extending with the extremity of the first story, taken up, dove-tailed at each corner, and laid close; a sufficient number of join eight by four inches; the third floor, of one-and-a-half-inch plank, spiked strongly to the join and jointed close; a partition [partition] of two-inch plank in the second story, running crossways of the building, sufficiently secured; a sufficient door in said partition wall, with a common prison lock thereon; a good and sufficient joint shingle roof, and the gable end sufficiently weather-boarded; three nine-light windows in the second story, each

*See Volume I, Commissioner's Record, in the office of Auditor, Clinton County.

secured with three bars of iron, each bar half an inch one way, and an inch and a half the other, crossed with three bars of iron to each light, three-fourths of an inch square. A common-sized door in the second story, sufficiently eased and hung, and a common prison lock thereon; a sufficient set of steps leading from the ground to a platform three feet square at the above-named door, the platform and steps sufficiently hand-railed. All to be completed in a masterly and workman-like manner."

The record of the same date says: "Solomon Stanbury* undertakes the building of the aforesaid jail, at the price of \$600. Enters Joseph Doan for security. Allowed \$50 in advance. The work to be completed in nine months from the above date, namely, the 22d of September, 1810."

"This uncouth-looking jail-house," says Dr. Jones, "stood on the east end of the lot occupied by the present jail building. It was thought to be sufficient to hold all criminals, but before the close of the war with England, it was burned down. Mr. Spencer, who was confined in this jail for violation of the civil law, fighting and other misdemeanors, while confined in the jail set fire to it, burst out the lock and escaped, and let the building burn down."

The war with England closed in 1815, and, unless the worthy Doctor is erroneous in his statement, there must have been several years in which the county was without a jail, for nothing further concerning the subject is found on the records until January 29, 1819, when the Commissioners held a special meeting and devised a plan for a temporary jail. On the 5th of February following, the contract for building such a structure was awarded to William Butler, who proceeded with the work. Dr. Jones says of this: "In the construction of the new jail-house, he used unhewn and round beech logs, from twelve to fifteen inches in diameter, notched in so as to fit tightly, and so arranged that a crow-bar could not enter between them. This house had two high windows, so provided that it was impossible to enter them from the outside. The building had two strong doors—one on the inside and one on the outside. The upper and under floors were made of beech logs, fitted tightly. The floor was covered with two-inch oak plank, and the under side of the upper floor with the like quality of oak plank, well spiked on. This jail was named after the builder—Fort Butler—and was the strongest and best fitted to retain prisoners and offenders of the law of all the jail-houses that have ever been constructed in Clinton County."

During the existence of the first jail, a story is related, showing that Caleb Kirk, a member of the Society of Friends, was confined in it during the war of 1812-15 with England, for not "mustering" with the militia. He held firmly to his principles, and was discharged from custody after a few days' confinement. It has been said that this occurred after Fort Butler was built, but the record shows conclusively that the jail was not erected until 1819, four years after the war had closed; so, if the story is true, Mr. Kirk must have been confined in the first jail, built in 1810-11.

Fort Butler was not long in use. At the session of the County Commissioners held in December, 1821, it was agreed to advertise for proposals for 150 perch of stone, suitable for the erection of a stone jail, and, on the 5th of the following January (1822), the contract for furnishing them was awarded to George Haworth at 74½ cents a perch. June 12, 1822, the contract for building this jail—the third in the county—was let to Levi Sheppard for \$508. The building was to be 20x26 feet, long way north and south, two stories high, walls of lower story three feet, and upper story two feet, thick; lower story six feet and upper story seven feet and four inches in the clear; the building to be completed by July 1, 1823. Jacob Doan and Samuel Myers furnished 100 perch of stone, in ad-

* This name is also spelled Stanbrough on the records, and oftener than in the manner quoted.

dition to the first 150, and the irons of the old jail were sold to John A. Hays, for the sum of \$9,624. The new jail was viewed and accepted by the Commissioners August 1, 1823. To John McElwain was awarded the contract for making and hanging five iron doors in the building, for \$109. June 26, 1824, the old log jail was sold to Isaiah Morris, who paid therefor into the treasury of the county \$3,314.

The early jails of Clinton County appear to have been short-lived. On March 1, the subject of building a new jail came before the Commissioners and they ordered that an advertisement for bids for the work be published in the *Constitutional Republican*, a newspaper issued at Wilmington. We learn from the records that Joel Woodruff furnished the timber and executed the wood-work on the new building, while the masonry was laid by Jacob Miller. The work of both contractors was accepted—Woodruff's in November, 1831, and Miller's in January, 1832. This building was badly damaged by fire in the fall of 1841, and a considerable sum was expended for repairs upon it.

July 17, 1850, the Commissioners bethought them of building a "new jail and jail-house." The old one was torn down and the debris removed from the lot, and in August of that year, the new structure was commenced. Azel Walker was appointed General Superintendent of Construction. The building, which is of brick, and fitted both for jail and residence, was completed in 1852, and cost in the neighborhood of \$7,000. It is still in use; therefore this building, the fifth for jail purposes erected in Clinton County, closes the list to the present.

In the manuscript furnished us by Mr. Harlan, and also in the Commissioners' records, we find the following account of a "humane measure:" "February 19, 1814, on application of Jonathan Harlan, Sheriff, the Commissioners—Joseph Doan, Mahlon Haworth and Timothy Bennet—order and direct that one blanket and bed-tick, made of tow linen and filled with straw, be procured and kept by the said Sheriff for the prisoners when confined in jail, and for no other purpose whatever; the proper expense thereof to be paid out of the county treasury." Under date of March 7, 1814, in the record of allowances by the Board of Commissioners, we find the following: "Samuel H. Hale, for tow linen for making bed-tick for jail, \$2.33½; Timothy Bennet, for making said bed-tick, 37½ cents; Ferguson & Morris, for blanket and postage, \$7.45."

In 1824, the Commissioners formed a plan for a building for public offices, to be erected on the court house lot, 35x18 feet in dimensions, and one story high. Levi Sheppard was given the contract, and the edifice was completed and accepted by the board August 13, 1825. In December, 1841, the materials composing it were sold at auction, and the building was demolished. John B. Posey had also built for the county, in 1833, fire-proof offices costing about \$500.

A building was erected by the Commissioners in 1881, on Lot 73, in Wilmington, in which are located the offices of the Probate Judge and the Prosecuting Attorney, besides a number of other rooms which have been rented as offices to various parties. The contractors on this building were Robert and Charles McMillan and William M. Cleveland, and the contract price for the building was \$8,279.10. The allowance finally made to the contractors at the settlement February 7, 1882, was \$9,418.97. The building was occupied in February and March, 1882. It is a fine-looking structure, three stories and a basement in height, with a front of Zanesville pressed brick.

THE CLINTON COUNTY INFIRMARY.

With the exception of a few figures and dates from the Commissioners'

record, this sketch is furnished by Dr. A. Jones. We give, following it, an account handed in some time later by Mrs. Harlan.

At the session of the Ohio Legislature for 1834-35, an act was passed enabling each county in the State to erect suitable buildings and make other provision for the relief and care of its aged, infirm and destitute citizens. March 21, 1835, as per record, the Commissioners for Clinton County purchased of Alexander Jennings, for the sum of \$1,250, 100 acres of land lying a short distance east of Wilmington. April 10, 1835, the contract for building a poor house was awarded to Alexander Jennings and Abel G. Martin, who soon began its construction, and had the building ready for occupancy March 17, 1836. The rooms were shortly filled up, and forty-two paupers were soon registered at the institution. The cost of the original building was about \$2,000. In 1840-41, additional buildings were erected, and a considerable amount was expended in repairs upon the old one. A department for the insane was fitted up, and that class of persons was kept separate from the other inmates. These improvements required an outlay of some \$4,500. A new infirmary was built in 1855, to which a large addition was made in 1869. An extensive barn was erected in 1853-54. Several pieces of land have been obtained since the original purchase, and the farm now (March, 1882), contains $276\frac{3}{4}$ acres. This figure was given at the Auditor's office. Dr. Jones states the farm contains 350 acres, of which 325 are finely improved. See also the accounts of the different purchases as given in the Harlan account of the institution. The main buildings will accommodate 140 inmates, while there is room for eleven persons in the department for the incurable insane. The present value of the infirmary farm and the buildings and improvements thereon is estimated at \$66,528. There are eighty-three paupers (forty-five males and thirty-eight females), in the institution, the youngest in infancy, and the oldest ninety-three years of age. All the buildings are substantial, well ventilated and convenient. Among the improvements are a barn 60x80 feet, a row of sheds 220 feet in length, a large double corn-crib, the necessary granaries, woodhouse, smokehouse and milkhouse. The water supply is derived from a fine spring near the main building, and a small living stream flows diagonally across the farm. The first infirmary Directors were James Harris, James Fife and Isaiah Morris, who appointed James Wilson as first Superintendent, at a salary of \$300 per year, and Dr. A. Jones attendant physician, at a salary of \$60 for one year. These two men were continued in the positions named for years in succession. The Superintendent in 1882 is J. W. Stephens, who receives an annual salary of \$675. The Board of Directors consists of Robert Skimmings, William Mann and Mark Peelle.

CLINTON COUNTY INFIRMARY.*

On the 20th day of March, 1835, the County Commissioners purchased of Alexander Jennings 100 acres of land one mile east of Wilmington, paying for the same \$1,250, upon which a poor house was erected during the same year. The buildings were constructed without any reference to architectural elegance or to any kind of display, but with the view of observing the strictest economy consistent with the requirements necessary for the convenience and comfort of the occupants. James Harris, James Fife and Isaiah Morris were appointed Directors of the poor house March 11, 1836, and they at once proceeded to select a Superintendent. Their choice was James Wilson and Eleanor, his wife, then living in Wilmington. They entered upon duty at once, and remained in charge four years. Seventeen was the greatest number of inmates at any one time during their term of office, but the average number was

* From the Harlan notes.

much smaller, as they were coming and going continually. The first inmate admitted was Mary Johnson, of Clark Township, born in North Carolina. She had been a resident of Clinton County twenty-six years, and a pauper seven-teen years. She was subject to fits of insanity. Julia Clause was the second inmate admitted. She was from Union Township, and was afterward transferred to the Asylum for the Insane at Columbus.

The second Superintendent was George Washington Morey. He remained in that position until March, 1845, when he was succeeded by Isaac Pigeon. Mrs. Morey died while they were in charge of the infirmary, in August, 1844, and her husband left the position at the close of the year's engagement. Mr. Pigeon had charge of the infirmary from March, 1845, to March, 1855, and was succeeded by Humphrey Riddell, who was Superintendent until September, 1855, when he resigned and was succeeded by William E. Ashcraft. Mr. Ashcraft served until March, 1858. A. Taylor Moore succeeded Mr. Ashcraft in 1858, and continued in the position until March, 1861, when he was in turn succeeded by Bennet B. Arnold, who remained until March, 1866. William P. Wolf entered upon the duties of Infirmary Superintendent in March, 1866, and continued in the same three years. Josephus Blair succeeded him in March, 1869, and discharged the duties of the office until March, 1872. In 1872, H. F. Armstrong became Infirmary Superintendent, and continued in that position until 1880. J. N. Stephens, the present incumbent, was elected in 1880. He is now (1882) entering upon his third year.

In 1855, the original building was remodeled and extended. In later years, the buildings have been much increased, both in number and capacity, as circumstances have made it necessary. Several changes have also been made in the farm. The first addition to the infirmary farm was made April 10, 1856, and consisted of fifty acres bought of Jesse Hughes, out of survey No. 2690, for which the Commissioners paid him \$2,600. The next addition was made December 29, 1859, and was also purchased from Jesse Hughes. It consisted of thirty-six and three-quarters acres in the same survey, for which \$1,914.90 was paid. The third addition was made March 28, 1867, from survey No. 1162, and consisted of 111.41 acres. This land was bought of the Sheriff of the county, who sold it under a partition suit styled Francis M. Underwood vs. Socrates Harlan, et al. The consideration was \$6,266.25. The fourth addition was made June 1, 1872, of fifteen acres, in survey No. 2690, bought of James R. Webb for \$1,800. March 6, 1876, a purchase of 1.37 acres was made from James Wallace for \$164.40. This was in survey No. 2693. The sixth and last addition that has been made to the farm was purchased of Edith Emma Moody, on October 23, 1880, and consisted of fifty-four acres in survey No. 2693. The consideration paid was \$4,087.95. The infirmary farm now consists of 368.52 acres.

INFIRMARY DIRECTORS.

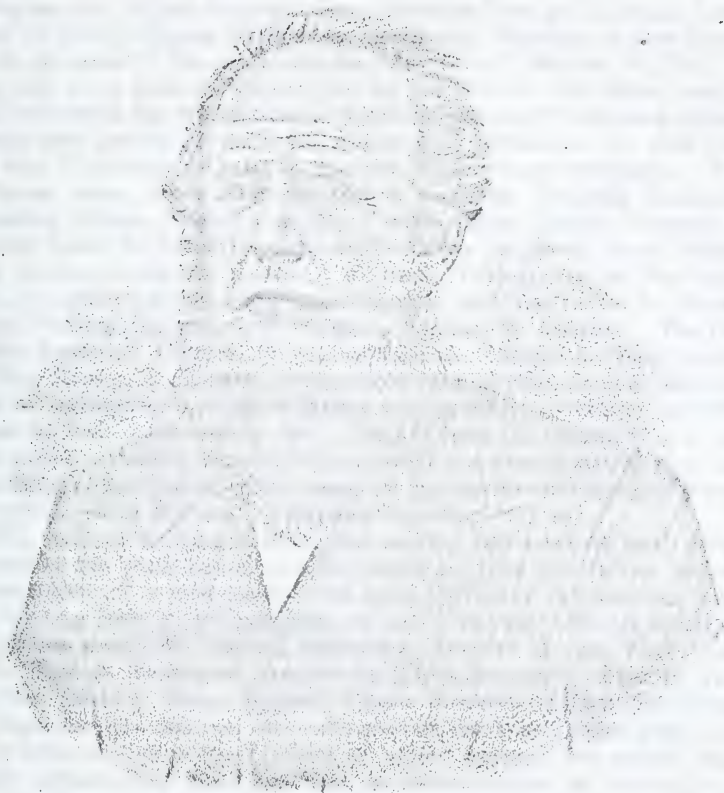
- March, 1836—James Harris, James Fife, Isaiah Morris.
- March, 1839—Samuel Smith, William Ruble, Warren Sabin.
- 1843—Daniel C. Hinman, Perry Dakin, Samuel Smith.
- 1844—Nathan Walker, Perry Dakin, Samuel Smith.
- 1845—Nathan Walker, Samuel Smith, Isaac B. Thomas.
- 1846—Joseph W. Hackney, Isaac B. Thomas, Nathan Walker.
- 1847-50—Samuel Nordyke, Joseph W. Hackney, Isaac B. Thomas.
- March 5, 1850—John Jones, Joseph W. Hackney, Isaac B. Thomas.
- 1851—John Jones, Joseph Woods, Joseph W. Hackney.
- 1852—Joseph R. Moon, John Jones, Joseph Woods.
- 1853—John Hazard, Joseph R. Moon, Joseph Woods.

- 1854—Eli Mc Millan, Jesse Doan, Joseph R. Moon.
 1855—John Rannells, J. V. Whinery, Eli McMillan.
 March 25, 1856—John M. Wright (instead of John Rannells, deceased), Thomas Custis, Eli McMillan.
 October, 1856—Asa Walker, John M. Wright, Thomas Custis.
 October, 1857—James Gregory, Thomas Curtis, John M. Wright.
 October 1858-60—Jonathan Doan, James Gregory, John M. Wright.
 1860-63—Thomas Curtis, John M. Wright, Jonathan Doan.
 December, 1863-64—David Chance, Jonathan Doan.
 1864-66—William M. Mann, David Chance, E. W. Marble.
 March, 1866-68; October 13—William M. Mann, E. W. Marble, William Applegate.
 1869 (from October, 1868)—Robert Skimming, William Applegate, William M. Mann.
 October, 1869-70—Samuel H. Hadley, William M. Mann, Robert Skimming.
 October, 1870—November, 1871—William Bentley, Robert Skimming, Samuel H. Hadley.
 November, 1871—November, 1872—Samuel H. Hadley, William Bentley, Jonathan Bailey.
 November, 1872-73—William Bentley, Jonathan Bailey, Harlan F. Walker.
 November, 1873—Jonathan Bailey, H. F. Walker, S. H. Hadley.
 November, 1874—H. F. Walker, S. H. Hadley, Robert Skimming.
 December, 1875-76—S. H. Hadley, Robert Skimming, William M. Mann.
 November, 1876-82—Mark Peelle, Robert Skimming, William M. Mann.

CLINTON COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Through the efforts of Eli Gaskill, Representative in the Ohio Legislature from Clinton County, an act was passed February 25, 1833, authorizing and encouraging the establishment of agricultural societies in the various counties of the State, and those interested in such matters in Clinton County speedily took advantage of the privileges granted them. The act passed at the above date was subsequently amended, and, on the 12th of March, 1839, a new one was passed and the old one repealed. Numerous amendments have since been made. June 14, 1833, a notice was published in the *Democrat and Herald*, the Wilmington newspaper, that a meeting of interested citizens would be held the last Friday in that month for the purpose of organizing an agricultural society. The plans were successfully carried out, and Azel Walker was chosen President, and A. E. Strickle, Recording Secretary of the organization. At a meeting of the Directors held July 28, 1833, it was voted that each member pay to the Treasurer of the society on or before the first Saturday of the ensuing October, the sum of 50 cents. It was resolved to award premiums on horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, owned by members of the society, also on articles of all descriptions manufactured by said members. It was voted to have the first exhibition on the last Saturday in October, 1833. The fair was accordingly held, on the premises owned by Richard Peirce in Wilmington, and among numerous curiosities in the possession of Samuel Walker is the following souvenir of this fair in the form of a premium certificate:

"Clinton County Agricultural Society.—This is to certify that at the agricultural fair, held in Wilmington, Ohio, on the 26th day of October, 1833, Azel Walker presented the best yearling filly, sired by Bucephalus, for which a premium of \$1 was awarded by said society. Azel Walker, President; A. E. Strickle, Recording Secretary."



Alexander Lawrence

June 27, 1834, the society met and elected the following officers: Eli Gaskill, President; Isaiah Morris, Vice President; Lawrence Fitzhugh, Treasurer; C. B. Harlan, Recording Secretary; R. B. Harlan, Corresponding Secretary; Samuel Wilson, Thomas How, Jr., Abraham Nordyke, Isaac Strickle, John B. Posey, Aaron Jenkins, Isaac Collett, William Hadley, Jacob Haines, Azel Walker, Directors. The fair in that year was held on the Peirce lot October 31. In 1835, Eli Gaskill was President, and L. Wright, Secretary. The fair was held the last Friday in October, as usual. The officers at the date of the fourth fair, held in 1836, were Eli Gaskill, President; Isaiah Morris, Vice President; A. T. Sewell, Treasurer; A. E. Strickle, Secretary; Thomas How, Jr., Jesse Hughes, Jr., Gayer Starbuck, Isaac Strickle, George McManis, Jacob Haines, John B. Posey, James McFadden, Benjamin Nordyke, Cyrus Reed, Directors. In the issue of the *Democrat and Herald* of October 18, 1837, is a notice of a fair to be held in Wilmington on the 28th of the same month. The year had witnessed the production of excellent crops of fruits and grains, and the amount and quality of stock was exceedingly creditable for that day. Eli Gaskill was President, and A. E. Strickle, Recording Secretary. The judges of horses were Jacob Haines, Curtis Jackson, Benajah Nordyke, James McFadden, Simon Hadley; judges of cattle, John Hadley, George D. Haworth, Cyrus Reed, Eli Gaskill, Abraham Nordyke; judges of sheep, swine, etc., Nathan Linton, Charles Russell, William Hadley, Gayer Starbuck, Thomas How, Jr.; judges of domestic manufactured articles, John B. Posey, Isaac Strickle, William Hibben, C. D. Hughes, Thomas B. Carroll. The fair was held at the house of Richard Peirce; admission, 50 cents; dinner extra.

About 1834, George D. Haworth introduced into Clinton County the celebrated breed of cattle known as Short-Horns, and as early, probably, as 1835, exhibited those he had at the county fair. This is from the recollection of his daughter, Mrs. Judge Harlan, who adds that premiums were awarded him, the committee meeting at his house, which stood at the northwest corner of South and Locust streets, where Benjamin Farquhar's grocery now is.

After 1837, there is nothing to show that another fair was held until 1849. From the report of the State Board of Agriculture for that year it was learned that the organization of a new society had been perfected the previous year, and its first fair was held at Wilmington on the 17th and 18th of October, 1849. The officers were: Eli Gaskill, President; Josiah* Morris, Vice President; Isaac B. Thomas, Treasurer; Grafton B. White, Secretary; Paul H. Vandervort, William Hibben, Isaac Haslett, Curtis Jackson, Milton McMillan, Managers. This fair was held on the north side of the Washington pike, east of town. The total receipts were \$157.59, of which amount the county furnished \$78.59. Since then there has been no interruption of proceedings, and each year has witnessed a fair. In 1850, it was held October 17 and 18, Eli Gaskill being President, Isaiah Morris, Vice President; G. B. White, Secretary. In 1851, the court house was used as a building in which to exhibit farm products. The chief officers were Eli Gaskill, President; and Ethelbert C. Hibben, Secretary. Isaac Haslett was President; E. L. Lacy, Vice President; and Joseph Wood, Secretary in 1852. In 1853, the fair was held on new grounds where Leo Weltz now has his nursery, in the western suburb of Wilmington. Isaac Haslett was President, D. Persenger, Vice President, and Joseph Wood, Secretary.

1854—Eli Gaskill, President; Thomas L. Carothers, Treasurer; A. W. Doan, Secretary.

1855—Paul H. Vandervort, President; William Crumly, Treasurer; A. W. Doan, Secretary.

*So printed in the report—should be Isaiah.

1856—Thomas D. Austin, President (had been Vice President the previous year); J. G. Starbuck, Vice President; William Crumly, Treasurer; A. W. Doan, Secretary.

1857—A. E. Strickle, President; J. G. Starbuck, Vice President; A. W. Doan, Secretary. The fair in this year was held on the grounds east of Wilmington, where the college now stands, the land having been leased by Isaiah Morris. Fairs were held here nine seasons.

1858—A. E. Strickle, President; Jesse G. Starbuck, Vice President; William Crumly, Treasurer; A. W. Doan, Secretary.

1859—A. E. Strickle, President; Samuel Knowlton, Vice President; William Crumly, Treasurer; A. W. Doan, Secretary.

1860—P. H. Vandervort, President; A. W. Doan, Secretary.

1861—J. D. Hines, President; J. M. Haworth, Vice President, and subsequently President, Hines not serving; A. W. Doan elected Secretary, but in his absence L. C. Walker was appointed Secretary pro tem., and discharged the duties of the office.

1862—B. W. Fuller, President; L. C. Walker, Secretary.

1863—Cyrus Linton, President; L. C. Walker, Secretary.

1864—Cyrus Linton, President; L. C. Walker, Secretary.

1865—J. D. Hines, President; L. C. Walker, Secretary; William Crumly, Treasurer. Mr. Crumly died in office, and Charles N. Osborn was appointed September 21, 1865, to fill vacancy. Mr. Osborn has been Secretary of the society for a number of years.

1866—Paul Vandervort, President; L. D. Reed, Treasurer; S. M. Babb, Secretary. This year the present fair grounds west of Wilmington were purchased, and the materials belonging to the society were removed from the old grounds.

1867—A. W. Doan, President; L. C. Walker, Secretary.

1868—James S. Hoblet, President; Levi Mills, Secretary.

1869—J. S. Hoblet, President; Levi Mills, Secretary.

1870—C. M. Walker, President; Levi Mills, Secretary.

1871—C. M. Walker, President; Levi Mills, Secretary.

1872—C. M. Walker, President; D. T. White, Secretary.

1873—C. Rhonemus, President; D. T. White, Secretary.

1874-75—Same officers as in 1873.

1876—C. Rhonemus, President; W. H. Rannells, Secretary.

1877—C. Rhonemus, President; N. M. Linton, Secretary.

1878—Cyrus Linton, President; S. G. Smith, Secretary.

1879-80—E. H. Matthews, President; N. M. Linton, Secretary.

1881—Leo Weltz, President; N. M. Linton, Secretary.

1882—David Peebles, President; N. M. Linton, Secretary.

The grounds of the society comprise thirty-one and ninety hundredths acres, having good buildings and race track, and shaded by forest trees. They are situated a short distance west of the corporate limits of Wilmington, extending south from the Wilmington and Goshen pike. The fairs for a number of years were held in September, but in 1881, the experiment of holding a fair in August was tried, and it is to be repeated in 1882. The affairs of the society are in a favorable condition.

THE CLINTON COUNTY FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

This Institute was organized on Tuesday, March 8, 1881, principally through the efforts of Leo Weltz, then President of the County Agricultural Society. The object of the society was to "acquire a more thorough knowledge of agriculture, scientifically as well as practically." The first meeting

was held two days—March 8 and 9, 1881, and forty-eight persons then became members. Meetings have since been held monthly, at the houses of members, by appointment, and are usually very interesting.

CLINTON COUNTY PIONEER SOCIETY.

August 18, 1874, a call was published in the Wilmington newspapers, signed by R. B. Harlan, J. H. West, Samuel Johns, James M. Farren and W. H. P. Denny, for a meeting of the pioneers of the county to be held in Wilmington on Saturday, the 26th of the following September. It was thought that "such a meeting would serve to draw out many facts, dates, circumstances connected with past occurrences, that obscure names might be brought into prominence, and that the character, habits, circumstances, and social condition of our pioneer people would be illustrated and developed." It was also thought that "the proposed meeting would serve to keep bright and united the chain which connects the past generation, now fast passing away, with the generation which now occupies the stage of human life." The desire for such a meeting had been quite generally expressed, and it was perhaps increased by a knowledge of the fact that sister counties in the State were taking pains to preserve accounts of their pioneer days.

Pursuant to the call, the old folks met at Wilmington on the day appointed, when many of them related their experiences in the days when the forests were not yet subdued, and told tales that were strange to the younger people present. Madison Betts was Secretary of the meeting, and took copious notes from which Judge R. B. Harlan prepared an interesting article for the press. Judge Abner Haines, of Eaton, Preble Co., Ohio (since deceased), was present and delivered a very interesting speech. Other speakers were Esquire Charles Porter Gallaher, of Sabina; William Moon, of Clark Township; Thomas N. Adams, of Sabina, aged ninety-eight years; Ephraim Kibby, Esq., a pioneer of Clarksville; Rev. George Villars, of Clarksville; Judge Benjamin Hinkson, a man who for many years had been prominent in the county as a journalist, lawyer and legislator; Samuel H. Hale, an early lawyer and merchant; Rev. James Villars, elder brother of George; Jesse Doan, of Wilmington; Eli McGregor, the well-known former advocate of the abolition of slavery; Newton McMillan, of Chester Township; George D. Haworth, who had known the locality around Wilmington since 1804; Daniel Jones, Jesse Thatcher, Squire G. Harris, Harvey Gallaher, Harvey H. Hankins, Samuel Vestal and John Garoute. Several old Wilmington newspapers were produced as curiosities. The gathering proved most pleasant and enjoyable. Most of the speakers have since passed to the silent land, but their memory as pioneers is greatly revered by those who knew them.

The second old folks' meeting was held at Wilmington in the Friends' Meeting-House, October 9, 1875, when Cornelius Douglass was made Chairman, and Nathan M. Linton, Secretary. The attendance, though small at the beginning, swelled to large numbers before the close of the day, and once more the survivors of the pioneer generation took each other by the hand and went over again the scenes of other days. The speakers were Joseph R. Moon, Jesse Doan, A. W. Kibbey, Jacob Hadley, Ephraim Kibby, Jonathan Hadley, Lewis Hockett, Thomas McDonald, James Johnson, Nancy Sabin, John Oren, Samuel H. Hale, William Hale (still living at Wilmington, born 1790), John C. Harlan, Ezekiel Haworth, Thompson Douglass, Moses Garrison, David Jay, Judge R. B. Harlan and Eleazer Hodson.

The meeting for 1876 was held on the 26th of August, at Wilmington. The following were elected officers for the ensuing year: President, Judge R. B. Harlan, of Wilmington; Vice Presidents, C. P. Gallaher, Richland; Joseph

R. Moon, Clark; Mark Peello, Wilson; George Villars, Vernon; James McKibben, Greene; Jesse G. Starbuck, Union; Joseph Ballard, Liberty; Nathan H. Collett, Chester; Rouben Gillis, Marion; Job Simcox, Jefferson; Stephen Evans, Wayne; David Curl, Adams; George Mann, Washington; Secretary, Madison Betts, of Wilmington. The report of deceased members included the names of Thomas N. Adams, Samuel Vestal, Ezekiel Haworth, Squire G. Harris, Daniel Jones, Thomas Hunnicutt, Nicholas Vandervort, Ephraim Kibby, James Johnson, Eli McGregor, John C. Harlan, Eber Patrick and Rebecca Hadley. An executive committee was appointed, numerous speeches made, relics of the pioneer days shown, among them some hand cards used in carding cotton and wool by the dames of the olden time, and the gathering finally adjourned after an enjoyable day.

The fourth annual re-union of the society took place on the fair grounds at Wilmington September 22, 1877, and was spoken of as the most enjoyable gathering of the kind yet held. The number in attendance was greatly in excess of any previous meeting. Pieces of old-fashioned kitchen and table ware, old wearing apparel, books, and quilts were exhibited in profusion. The speeches were in the usual vein, and the dinner which was served was the principal feature of the occasion. Eighty-one persons over seventy years of age sat down together at the tables, and enjoyed the meal with pioneer relish, which means a great deal.

Tuesday, September 17, 1878, the fifth annual re-union was held at the same place, when J. R. Moon was elected President, and N. M. Linton, Secretary, with a Vice President from each township. Eighty-five persons, each over seventy years of age, partook of the bountiful dinner which was spread. Twenty-one persons had died during the year, none under seventy years old. It was estimated that in the entire county there were at the time of the meeting not less than 400 people of that age and over, basing the calculations on the returns from a portion of the townships which aggregated 195. A fine bouquet was offered to the handsomest man on the grounds whose age should be over seventy years, and on taking notes and considering all the points, the prize was awarded to Jesse Doan, who "bore his blushing honors thick upon him."

The meeting held at the usual place on the 17th of September, 1879, was heartily enjoyed. Henry Gaither, of Cincinnati, a veteran of ninety-two years, was present and delivered a brief speech. Seventy of the old folks sat down to the first table at dinner time, and demonstrated the fact that old age had not impaired their appetites. One feature of the day was the appearance of John C. Cook, dressed in the wedding suit worn by his grandfather. Five members of the society were reported as deceased during the year then just closed. The report of the meeting which we have seen does not speak of the election of officers for the ensuing year, but it appears in another place that J. R. Moon was chosen President, and Levi Mills, Secretary.

At the meeting in 1880, held at the Wilmington fair grounds on Tuesday, September 21, there was the largest attendance which had yet been seen on a like occasion. Judge Thompson, of Hillsboro, Highland County, delivered an interesting address, and was followed by Judge Keys, of Warren County, who alluded to many historical incidents, and retouched with the pencil of his descriptive language the customs and manners and experiences of the people in the days when the many gray heads present were members of the persevering band of Clinton County's pioneers. Vice Presidents for the various townships were chosen, together with an executive committee, and the gathering broke up.

The last meeting was held at the usual place on the 13th of September,

1881. An address of welcome was delivered by Hon. Isaiah W. Quinby, of Wilmington, whose people had been early settlers in the township of Adams. Mr. Quinby vividly pictured the life of the pioneer family, and his address was well received by all present. The officers of the society at this time (April, 1882), are Thompson Douglass, President; Levi Mills, Secretary.

CLINTON COUNTY AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY.

The original name of this organization was the "Auxiliary Bible Society of the county of Clinton, Ohio," as appears from its first constitution, printed at Wilmington by George Denny. It is thought the society was formed as early as 1820, and possibly a year or two before; but we find the record of a meeting held in 1879 given as the fifty-seventh annual meeting of the society, which would indicate that it was organized in 1823, though that was not the case, as there are records for 1822. Mr. Denny, who printed the first constitution, established his newspaper, the *Galaxy*, in Wilmington, on the 29th of October, 1821, and could hardly have done any printing before he had material for the purpose. The institution is a branch of the American Bible Society. Its constitution provided that persons paying 50 cents annually toward its support could become members, while those paying \$5 each at any one time became life members. The society was formed for the purpose of co-operating with the parent organization in giving a wider circulation to the Bible. The following were the first officers: Daniel Collett, Sr., President; Arnold Treusdell, First Vice President; William Stockdale, Second Vice President, John McManis, Corresponding Secretary; Lewis Wright, Recording Secretary; Joel Woodruff, Treasurer; William Kibben, Aaron Collett, Isaac Collett, Eli McGregor, Thomas Hibben, Isaiah Morris, Thomas Gaddis, Warren Sabin, Samuel H. Hale, Jeremiah Reynolds, John Lewis, Jonathan Collett. The subscriptions to the society, according to an old slip of paper in the possession of Miss Rachel, daughter of Eli McGregor, were \$9; for 1823-24, about \$10.50. In 1824, the expense of getting a stock of books from New York amounted to \$9.97 $\frac{3}{4}$. Regular annual meetings have been held since the organization, although at times but little business was transacted and little interest manifested. The present number of members in the county is about ten, beside the Methodist Episcopal Sunday school at Wilmington. Life members now draw books annually from the parent society at New York, instead of procuring them as formerly of the Clinton County branch. The latter buys its books for cash of the main organization, and on the 1st of March, 1882, when the stock was largely reduced, it had on hand books to the value of \$43.26. The officers for 1882 are: D. A. Lamb, President; pastors of Wilmington churches, Vice Presidents; Dr. N. H. Sidwell, Secretary; A. H. Hains, Treasurer; W. P. Wolf, Depositary.

CHAPTER VII.

THE COURTS AND CIVIL LIST.

THE first constitution of the State of Ohio, adopted November 29, 1802, provided that the judicial power of the State, both as to matters of law and equity, should be "vested in a Supreme Court, in Courts of Common Pleas for each county, in Justices of the Peace, and in such other courts as the Legislature may from time to time establish." The Supreme Court consisted of three Judges, any two constituting a quorum, and had original and appellate jurisdiction, both in common law and chancery, in such cases as were directed by law. It was provided that the General Assembly might, if it chose, appoint another Supreme Judge after five years from the adoption of the constitution, in which case the Judges were to divide the State into two circuits, and any two of them were authorized, in such case, to hold court. The Courts of Common Pleas consisted each of a President, and not more than three nor less than two Associate Judges, all to reside in their respective districts (or counties) during their terms of office. Any three of the Judges constituted a quorum. The court had common law and chancery jurisdiction in all cases such as were directed by law, the Legislature having power to increase the number of circuits and Presidents after five years. Judges of Supreme Courts and Courts of Common Pleas had complete criminal jurisdiction in such cases and in such manner as pointed out by law. Courts of Common Pleas in each county had jurisdiction of all probate and testamentary matters, granting administration, the appointment of guardians, etc. Judges of Common Pleas Courts had within their respective counties the same powers as Judges of Supreme Courts to issue writs of certiorari to Justices of the Peace and cause their proceedings to be brought before them. Judges of the Supreme Court were conservators of the peace throughout the State. Presidents of Courts of Common Pleas were conservators of the peace in their respective districts, and Judges of the same held the same position in their respective counties. All Judges were appointed by joint ballot of both Houses of the General Assembly, to hold office seven years, "if so long they behave well." They were to be reasonably paid, but could at the same time hold no other offices of profit or trust under the authority of the State of Ohio or the United States. Each court had power to appoint its own Clerk for the term of seven years, the Judges to certify that they considered him well qualified for the position. The Judges also had the power to remove their Clerks for breach of good behavior. The Supreme Court was to be held at least once a year in each county, and the Common Pleas Courts in their respective counties at such times and places as prescribed by law. A competent number of Justices of the Peace were to be elected by the qualified electors in each township of the several counties, to hold office three years, with powers and duties as prescribed by law.

An act, passed February 7, 1831, provided that the Supreme Court should consist of four Judges, having precedence according to the dates of their commissions. The same act provided that the Common Pleas Court should consist each of a President and three Associate Judges, with powers as defined in said act.

The new constitution of Ohio, adopted June 17, 1851, vests the judicial power of the State in a Supreme Court, in District Courts, Courts of Common

Pleas, Courts of Probate, Justices of the Peace, "and in such other courts, inferior to the Supreme Court, in one or more counties, as the General Assembly may from time to time establish." The Supreme Court consists of five Judges, of whom a majority form a quorum or have power to render a decision. This court has original jurisdiction in *quo warranto*, *mandamus*, *habeas corpus* and *procedendo*, and such appellate jurisdiction as is provided by law. The constitution provides that it shall hold at least one term each year at the seat of government, and such other terms there or elsewhere as provided by law. The Supreme Judges are chosen by the electors of the State at large. By the constitution, the State was divided into nine Common Pleas districts, each—outside of Hamilton County—consisting of three or more counties, divided into three parts, bounded by county lines, and as nearly equal in population as practicable, each division having one Judge of Common Pleas Court residing therein, chosen by the electors of said subdivision. Courts of Common Pleas are held in every county in the district as often as provided by law—more than one court, or sitting thereof, being allowed in each district at the same time. The jurisdiction of Courts of Common Pleas and their Judges is fixed by law. District Courts are composed of the Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas in their respective districts, with one of the Judges of the Supreme Court. Any three constitute a quorum, and such court must be held at least once a year in each county—or, as the Assembly may provide, at least three times at three separate places in each district, if not expedient to hold in each county. Original jurisdiction of the District Court, same as that of Supreme Court, with such appellate jurisdiction as is provided by law. The Probate Court is a court of record, "open at all times, and holden by one Judge, elected by the voters of the county, who shall hold his office for the term of three years, and shall receive such compensation, payable out of the county treasury, or by fees, or both, as shall be provided by law." This court has jurisdiction in probate and testamentary matters, the appointment of administrators and guardians, the settlement of the accounts of executors, administrators and guardians, and "such jurisdiction in *habeas corpus*, the issuing of marriage licenses, and for the sale of land by executors, administrators and guardians, and such other jurisdiction, in any county or counties, as may be provided by law." Justices of the Peace are provided to be elected, to serve three years each. All Judges other than provided for by the constitution must be elected by the electors of the judicial districts for which they may be created, to serve not longer than five years.

One Supreme Judge is elected each year, to serve five years. Common Pleas Judges must reside in the respective districts for which they are chosen, and their term is five years. When vacancies occur, they are filled by gubernatorial appointment until after the next regular election. The Clerk of Common Pleas in each county is ex officio Clerk of all other courts of record held in the county.

By an act of Legislature organizing the courts, passed February 19, 1852, the nine Common Pleas districts were apportioned into five judicial circuits, Clinton County being in the First. It is now (1882) in the Third Subdivision of the Second Judicial District. From the minutes of the proceedings of the Court of Common Pleas at some of its earlier sessions, we make copious extracts. The first meeting of this court was held in the barn of Jesse Hughes (though the records say "at the house"), who lived about two miles southeast of the spot where the court house now stands. The following is the record: "At a special Court of Common Pleas held at the house of Jesse Hughes, on the 28th day of March, in the year of our Lord 1810: Present, the Hon. Francis Dunlavy, Esq., Presiding Judge; Jesse Hughes, Thomas Hinkson,

Esqs., Associates" (Peter Burr, the third Associate Judge, was not present;) "appointed Warren Sabin, Clerk, pro tempore, to the aforesaid court. Robert Eachus was appointed Recorder of said county by the Associates present. The court adjourned (sine die) without day."

The other officers of this court were Jonathan Harlan, Sheriff, and David McMillan, Coroner. It appears that Judge Danlavy, who resided in Warren County, was present only to complete a quorum, as he did not assist in making the appointments mentioned. A special session was held at the same place May 16, 1810, when there were present the three Associate Judges, Peter Burr, Jesse Hughes and Thomas Hinkson. It was agreed that, in the matter of commission of the Judges, Peter Burr should stand first, Jesse Hughes next, and Thomas Hinkson last. James McManis was appointed Director to take charge of the business concerning the county seat, with instructions. The court opened the report of the Commissioners appointed to locate a seat of justice for Clinton County, and adjourned to the next day (May 17), when it was again convened; but the Director could not make his reports, and court adjourned. The court next met in special session May 25, 1810, when all the Associates were present; but, as the Director failed to put in an appearance, an adjournment was had until the following day, at which time the report of the Director was received, and the bonds of David Faulkner and Joseph Doan, donating lands for a site for a county seat, were examined.

The first Grand Jury in the county was impaneled for the term of court held in June, 1810, and was composed of the following persons, as the record shows: John Mitchell, foreman, Thomas Jones, Jacob Hale, Isaac Harvey, Caleb Harvey, William Haynes, John Wilson, James Wilson, Jesse Dillon, Ezekiel Frazer, Timothy Bennet, Mahlon Haworth, William Townsend, William Walker and Nathan Linton. These men received 75 cents each for their services, and found only one indictment, which was against Cornelius Quick, for horse-stealing. The indictment was returned June 19, 1810, and Quick was placed on trial the next day. Joshua Collett, afterward President Judge, and still later a Judge of the Supreme Court, conducted the prosecution for the State, while the counsel for the defense was Thomas Freeman, of Lebanon, a criminal lawyer of some note. The jury before which the case was tried was composed of Francis Hester, Robert Athey, David Fairfield, Daniel Linton, Daniel Moon, James Crawford, Jonah Vandervort, William Ireland, Joseph Wilson, Jesse Green, William Hoblitt and John Stout, who found the defendant guilty as indicted. The defense moved for a new trial, which was granted, and on the 17th of the ensuing October, the case came up again, with the same counsel as before. The jury was this time made up of David Wright, Daniel Hodgson, William Butler, Charles Mann, George Haworth, Joseph Haines, Simeon Ballard, John McKinzey, Thomas Gillam, Peter Dicks, Thomas McMillan and Daniel Dillon. The defendant was again found guilty, and the damages in favor of the prosecuting witness, James Doherty (or Daugherty) were assessed at \$2.25, an order being issued against the defendant for the amount of his fine and costs of prosecution. A motion was made on behalf of the defendant to arrest judgment, but this was overruled, the court sentenced the thief to receive fifty stripes on his naked back, on Saturday, the 27th of June, 1810, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and to pay a fine of \$20 and costs; also to be imprisoned for ten days—Daugherty to recover of him the amount of the damages allowed. "Mrs. Elizabeth Smart, widow of Judge Hugh Smart, of Greenfield, is a daughter of Judge Hughes, at whose house, or rather barn, Quick's trial was had. She has a clear and distinct recollection of the affair. During the trial, the defendant was confined to an apple tree, which war near by, by a log chain. After the verdict was rendered, Quick requested



Joseph Whinery



Sarah H. Whitney

the Sheriff, Jonathan Harlan, to retire with him for a moment. This seemed reasonable, and it obtained a ready consent. As they walked away, he manifested considerable more nimbleness of step than had been noticed before. He gained distance on the Sheriff, little by little, until a step or two in advance was secured, when he bounded away like a deer, and in a moment was beyond successful pursuit. This was the nearest approach to a public whipping for crime ever attained within the county."* The actors in that scene have passed away from earth, and the story lives only in the record or the memory of those to whom it has been told. It is therefore fitting to place it on the printed page.

June 20, 1810, the same day Quick was first tried, the court appointed Nathan Linton County Surveyor. The following day witnessed the appointment of Peter Burr to the position of County Clerk to fill vacancy. On the same day, Faulkner and Doan executed their deeds to the county for land on which to locate the county seat, and the Director was ordered to lay out a town on said land, sell all the odd-numbered lots at a credit of one-third the purchase price in six months, one-third in twelve months, and one-third in eighteen months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security; sale to be advertised in the Chillicothe and Lebanon papers. September 10, 1810, the session of the Court of Common Pleas was held, according to the record, at the "temporary seat of justice for Clinton County." George McManis took the oath of office as Associate Judge, in place of Peter Burr, resigned. The court ordered the Director, James McManis, to immediately advertise the remainder of the lots "yet unsold in the town of Armenia (formerly Clinton)," in the *Western Star*, *Liberty Hall* and *Scioto Gazette*, and by written advertisements wherever he might think proper, and sell said lots at public auction, on the first Monday in the following November (1810), continuing the sale from day to day until all were offered for sale, giving credit at six, twelve and eighteen months, on separate notes, for each of three equal payments, discounting 8 per cent for cash at time of purchase. The Director was also authorized to postpone the sale of any lot or lots if he thought they were not bringing what they were worth. The court ordered that the new town be called Armenia, in place of Clinton, and appointed James Wilson to fill the vacancy as County Commissioner caused by the resignation of George McManis. The Director, for his services in connection with county seat matters up to date, was allowed the sum of \$128.25.

October 16, 1810, the last will and testament of John Jackson, deceased, was proved, and letters testamentary ordered to be issued. Absalom Reed, Joseph Grice and Thomas Draper were appointed to appraise the personal estate of deceased. December 31, 1810, the court ordered that the name of the county seat be changed from Armenia to Mt. Pleasant, by request of the donors. February 19, 1811, James Birdsall and Walter Armstrong applied for and were granted tavern licenses. February 20, 1811, it was ordered that the name of the county seat be changed to Wilmington, and that no further alteration should be made in the name without being authorized by an act of the Legislature. June 4, 1811, Larkin Reynolds was granted license to keep a tavern in the town of Wilmington. At the June term of the court in this year, it "adjourned to meet in Wilmington" in the following October, and on the 7th of the last-named month, it met at the house of John McGregor, that being the first term held at the new county seat. October 10, 1811, the following licenses were granted by the court: To Ferguson & Morris, to keep a store in the town of Wilmington; to Warren Sabin, to keep a tavern in Wilmington; and to Asa Holcomb, to "sell foreign merchandise in the town of Wilmington." February 4, 1812, the last will and testament of John Sanders, deceased, was

*Harlan.

proved, and letters testamentary ordered to be issued. Same date, license granted to James Birdsall to keep a tavern in the town of Oakland; to William Biggs, to keep a tavern on the State road leading from the college township to Chillicothe. October 5, 1812, letters testamentary granted in the estate of John Leonard, Sr., deceased. Same to estate of James Wright, deceased, February 2, 1813, when licenses to keep tavern were granted to James Birdsall and William Biggs. Asa Holcomb's store license was renewed February 3, 1813.

The first session of the Supreme Court in Clinton County was "held at the house of Jesse Hughes," in said county, October 15, 1810, "before the Hon. Ethan Allen Brown, William W. Irvin, Esqs., Judges." Present, Jonathan Harlan, Esq., Sheriff. "The court being opened, proceeded to appoint a Clerk pro tem., whereupon, Allen Wright, being appointed, gave bond, conditioned as the law directs, wherein James Birdsall and Jonathan Harlan were his sureties, and the court, being satisfied therewith, proceeded to administer the oath of office, which was taken according to law." (See record in office of County Clerk.) The business transacted at this session was simply to receive and place on record several petitions for the division of certain lands. The next record is that of a term of the Supreme Court "held at the town of Wilmington, in and for the county of Clinton, on the 10th day of September, in the year of our Lord 1812," when there were present the Hon. Thomas Scott and William W. Irvin, Judges. The cases brought up at the first term were at this one, two years afterward, considered and decided. At the May term in 1813 (same Judges present), several divorce suits were brought and continued. Matthias Corwin, Jr., and Samuel H. Hale, were examined and admitted to practice at this term as attorneys and counselors at law in the State of Ohio. At the May term, 1814, the divorce cases of the foregoing term were dismissed with costs to petitioners—in each case the wife. At the same term, Daniel Radcliff was admitted to practice. May 6, 1816, Isaiah Morris was appointed Clerk of the Supreme Court, and Francis Dunlavy was authorized to practice law in the courts of Ohio.

The early records of this court contain numerous cases of assault and battery, divorce, trespass, etc., and one murder case, the history of which is here given as it is found in the Harlan manuscript, written several years ago:

"It is now more than sixty years since Peter Peyton and his wife, people of color, came out from Fluvanna County, Va., and, having crossed the Ohio, settled in the southwest corner of Clinton County, near the head of Stone Lick Creek, about a mile southeast of where Blanchester now is, on John Peyton's survey, No. 1174, of 1,000 acres. Their motive for coming to this wilderness, so far removed from people of their color and condition, must have been strong, indeed, to induce them to take the venture; so it was. It was to get beyond the reach of the rigorous slave laws of Virginia, and to enter into possession of the survey of land above mentioned, to which they had been informed they had, with others of their master's former slaves, a good and sufficient title, under the will of the original proprietor, John Peyton, their former master, who had served as a Captain three years to the United States during the Revolution, in the Virginia line on Continental establishment. For these services he was entitled to a military warrant for 4,000 acres of land, and this quantity of land had been entered and surveyed for him in four surveys of 1,000 acres each. One of these surveys lay in Kentucky, in the tract of country lying on the Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers; two on the waters of Paint Creek, in what is now Jefferson Township, Fayette Co., Ohio, southwest of South Solon, Madison County. One of these two surveys was patented to Capt. Peyton in his life-time, and the other, after his death, was patented to John Duncan,

Howell Lewis Langham Duncan and Robert Peyton Duncan, as his devisees, as was also the survey on Stone Lick before mentioned.

"Capt. Peyton was the owner of a number of slaves and a large landed estate. He was termed a bachelor, but there seems to have been for many years a morganatic marriage between himself and a Mrs. Duncan, his house-keeper, and he is said to have been the father of the Duncan family. In the latter part of his life, he made a will, mostly in favor of these children and their mother; but he also emancipated Peter Peyton and his wife, and provided for a like boon for his other slaves as they should arrive at a certain age, probably forty years, respectively. He also set aside one of his Ohio surveys for his black people, without designating, however, the one intended for them, and directed that, as each should arrive at the age at which he was to be free, he should be entitled to a lot of this survey of a given number of acres, perhaps forty. Peter and his wife, under the provisions of this will, secured their freedom and aimed to secure their lands, with what success remains to be told. Capt. Peyton's will was so drawn that, instead of securing freedom to each slave on arriving at a certain age, fixed by the will, they were sold into slavery at a distance, and the lands designed for their homes were parceled out among those for whom they were not intended. Soon after Capt. Peyton's death, the younger slaves, who had not yet arrived at the age at which they were to be free, were sold without limitation as to the duration of servitude. Seeing the drift of things, Peter Peyton and wife started on foot for Ohio. They arrived at Stone Lick, on the Peyton Survey, in 1814, as is believed. Up to this time, the whole survey was in a state of nature, heavily wooded, and, for months of each year, an unreclaimed swamp. Peyton immediately went about erecting a small and rude structure to live in, and preparing ground for a crop. The settlers were few, and were, in general, late arrivals, with wide reaches of swampy wood between their half-finished cabins. Early settlers are generally proverbial for kindness and reciprocation of rude but well-meant civilities. Peter Peyton thought his neighbors were of another kind. They did not like the color of Peter and his wife; they wanted white neighbors or none; they did not aid him in raising his house; they did not speak to him or of him civilly; they would not associate with 'niggers.' He claimed that they gave him personal abuse. March 15, 1815, Peter, by Daniel F. Barney (a name unknown), his attorney, commenced suit against Samuel Batson (given Betson on the court record) and Isaac Daniels, laying his damages at \$1,000. On May 6, 1815, Mr. Barney unfolds the nature and magnitude of his case. His charge against them was that they assaulted, beat, wounded and ill-treated him, so that his life was despaired of, and afflicted other injuries upon him to the damage of \$1,000. This, it is claimed, was done with staves, clubs, knives and dogs, on the — day of March, 1815. Process was served upon Batson May 16, 1815, and upon Batson and Daniels both May 16, 1815, by Joseph Roberds, Sheriff of Clinton County. This suit abated in consequence of the death of Peyton.

"The Grand Jury at the February term, 1816, was composed as follows: Benjamin Farquhar, foreman, William Austin, Peter Lieurance, Jonathan Fallis, Thomas McMillan, William Stanton, George Richards, Abraham Hester, George Moon, Samuel Reed, David Evans, Owen West, John Wilson, James Haworth and Samuel Cox. They presented that 'Robert Anderson, late of the township of Vernon, in the county aforesaid (Clinton), and John De Witt, late of the same, not having the fear of God before their eyes, but being moved and seduced by the instigation of the devil, on the 13th day of November, in the year of our Lord 1815, with force and arms, at the township aforesaid, in the county aforesaid, in and upon one Peter Peyton, a black man, in the peace of

God and the State of Ohio, then and there being, feloniously, willfully, purposely, and of their deliberate and premeditated malice aforethought, did make an assault, and that the said Robert Anderson had a certain rifle gun, of the value of \$15, then and there loaded, and charged with gun-powder and one leaden bullet, which rifle gun, he, the said Robert Anderson, in his hands then and there had and held, to and against and upon the said Peter Peyton, a black man, then and there feloniously, willfully, purposely, and of his deliberate and premeditated malice aforethought, did shoot and discharge, and that the said Robert Anderson, with the leaden bullet aforesaid, out of the rifle gun aforesaid, then and there, by force of the gun-powder, shot and sent forth, as aforesaid, Peter Peyton, a black man, in and upon the back part of the head of him, the said Peter Peyton, a black man, then and there, with the leaden bullet aforesaid, out of the gun aforesaid, by the said Robert Anderson, so as aforesaid shot, discharged and sent forth, feloniously, and of his deliberate and premeditated malice aforethought, did strike, prostrate and wound, giving to the said Peter Peyton, a black man, then and there, with the leaden bullet aforesaid, so as aforesaid shot, discharged and sent forth out of the rifle gun aforesaid, by the said Robert Anderson, in and upon the back part of the head of him, the said Peter Peyton, a black man, one mortal wound of the depth of six inches, and of the breadth of half an inch, of which said mortal wound the aforesaid Peter Peyton, a black man, then and there instantly died; and that the aforesaid John De Witt then and there feloniously, willfully, purposely, and of his deliberate and premeditated malice aforethought, was present, aiding, helping, assisting, abetting, comforting, counseling, procuring, and maintaining the said Robert Anderson, the felony and murder aforesaid, in manner and form aforesaid, to do and commit; and so the jurors aforesaid, upon their oaths aforesaid, do say that the said Robert Anderson and John De Witt, the said Peter Peyton, a black man, then and there, in manner and form aforesaid, feloniously, willfully, purposely, and of their deliberate and premeditated malice aforethought, did kill and murder contrary to the form of the statute of the State of Ohio, in such case made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the State of Ohio.

“‘J. COLLET, P. C. C.’”

“At a Court of Common Pleas holden at Wilmington, in the county of Clinton and State of Ohio, on the 6th day of February, 1816, before the Hon. Francis Dunlavy, President, and Jesse Hughes, Thomas Hinkson and George McManis, his Associate Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the county aforesaid, the jury was impaneled. On the 6th day of May, 1816, before the Hon. Ethan A. Brown and Jessup N. Couch, Esqs., Judges of the Supreme Court of the State of Ohio, assigned to keep the peace, etc., came as well the said John De Witt in his own proper person, as William R. Cole, Esq., who prosecutes for the State of Ohio in their behalf. Whereupon the said John De Witt, by Thomas Freeman, Esq., his attorney, who moves the court here that he (De Witt) be discharged for the reasons following, to wit: ‘Because, first, this court has no jurisdiction to try the defendant; second, the Court of Common Pleas at the term of February, 1816, had no power or authority to indict the defendant in manner as they have done, they having first, at a called court, in November, 1815, committed him to prison, to be tried in the Supreme Court; third, no legal jury can be made in this court to try him; fourth, the prosecutor has not summoned a grand or traverse jury to attend this court, either to indict or try the defendant on said charge. For these causes and others that may be urged, the defendant moves, as above he has moved, the court. Thomas Freeman, Attorney for Defendant, May 7, 1816.’ ‘Whereupon, all and singular the premises being seen and by the said Supreme Court now here fully

understood, it is considered and ordered by the court that the said John De Witt do take nothing by his motion aforesaid, but that the same be overruled.'

"Afterward, in the same term of May, the defendant, De Witt, by his attorney, moved the court to quash the indictment. After hearing the reasons and arguments of counsel: 'but because the court will advise themselves of and upon the promises before they give their judgment thereon, day is given as well to the said William R. Cole, Esq., who, etc., as to the said John De Witt, here at Wilmington, until the 12th day of May next to hear their judgment thereon, because the court now here thereof not yet, etc.' The defendant (De Witt) was therefore remanded to the jail of Clinton County. At May term (May 12), 1817, of the Supreme Court of the State of Ohio, before the Hon. Ethan A. Brown and John McLean, Esqs., Judges of the Supreme Court of the State of Ohio, the case was continued until May 9, 1818. At May term, 1818, the Prosecuting Attorney, William R. Cole, entered a nolle prosequi in the case."

[See Supreme Court Record, No. 2, Clinton County, for the foregoing facts, and for the proceedings on the trial of Samuel Batson on a similar charge. Pages 6 to 11 inclusive.]

"Samuel Batson, on November 23, 1815, executed his sealed note to Thomas Freeman for \$200, payable in six months. [See Second Common Pleas Court Record, Clinton County, Ohio.]

"Peter Peyton was living in his own house when killed; he was forcibly taken to the woods, not far from his house, and there shot from behind by De Witt. He resisted capture to the last, but was overpowered and tied. The place of his death is still shown. His former residence was on a lot adjoining the farm of Peter Rude, on Stone Lick. Peyton's wife had no children. She was kidnaped by De Witt, Batson and others, the murderers of her husband, and then offered for sale; but, being somewhat old, a purchaser could not be readily found. At length she was offered for sale to a man whose wife suspected that all was not right. She inquired as to the kinds of work the old colored woman could do, and refused to buy without having an exposition of her skill. This was consented to. In the kitchen, the black woman was questioned closely, and thereupon told the story of the murder of her husband and the kidnaping of herself. De Witt was arrested, but, on his way to the jail, feigned to have a falling fit, and fell from his horse. This caused an abatement of the vigilance of his guard, so that he was able to escape; and he was never afterward arrested."

Following is a list of county officers since 1810:

JUDGES.

Francis Dunlavy, President Judge, 1810-17; Jesse Hughes, Associate Judge, 1810-38; Thomas Hinkson, Associate Judge, 1810-17; Peter Burr, Associate Judge, 1810; George McManis, Associate Judge, 1810-24; Aaron Sewell, Associate Judge, 1817-38; Joshua Collett, President Judge, 1817-29; James Dakin, Associate Judge, 1824-38; George Smith, President Judge, 1829; Morris R. Chew, Associate Judge, 1838-43; Abraham How, Associate Judge, 1838-43; Benjamin Hinkson, President Judge, 1836; George McManis, Jr., Associate Judge, 1838-43; Elijah Vance, President Judge, 1843; Jesse Hughes, Jr., Associate Judge, 1843 to February, 1851; David F. Walker, Associate Judge, 1843-51; Isaac Thornburg, Associate Judge, 1843-51; John Probasco, Jr., President Judge, 1849-51; Stephen Evans, Associate Judge, February, 1851; Isaac Collett, Associate Judge, February, 1851; T. D. Austin, Associate Judge, February, 1851; Ralph S. Hart, District Judge, 1852; W. A. Rogers, President Judge, 1851; W. H. Baldwin, President Judge, 1855;

James Clark, 1856; Robert B. Harlan, President Judge, 1855-57; William White, President Judge, 1857; George J. Smith, 1859; W. J. Gilmore, 1859; George Johnson, 1860; J. J. Winans, 1864; W. J. Gilmore, 1867; Leroy Pope, 1869-74; A. W. Doan, 1875-82.

JUDGES OF PROBATE.

Angus McKay, 1852-58; David S. King, 1858-61; Joseph H. West, 1861-67; John Matthews, 1867-82.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS OF CLINTON COUNTY.

In June, 1810, Joshua Collett was appointed to represent the State in the case of the State of Ohio versus Cornelius Quick. James Montgomery was the first regular Prosecuting Attorney for the county, having been appointed October 18, 1810, and holding until June, 1812. William R. Cole was elected to this office by the Court of Common Pleas October 5, 1812, and discharged the duties thereof until 1834 (second Tuesday in October), when the office became elective. Since then, the following persons have held the position: 1834-35, John Taaffe; 1835-39, Griffith Foos; 1839-43, Michael H. Johnson; 1843-45, Franklin Corwin; 1845-49, David Linton; 1849-51, Grafton B. White; 1851-53, William B. Fisher; 1853-55, Benajah W. Fuller; 1855-59, Azariah W. Doan; 1859-61, A. C. Diboll; 1861-63, I. B. Allen; 1863-65, Lewis C. Walker; 1867-71, John M. Kirk; 1871-73, Melville Hayes; 1873-75, Levi Mills; 1875-77, John M. Kirk; 1877-82, Edward J. West.

SHERIFFS.

1810-14, Jonathan Harlan; 1814-18, Joseph Roberds; 1818-20, James How; 1820-24, Joel Woodruff; 1824-28, Lewis Wright; 1828-30, Robert Reese; 1830-34, Carter B. Harlan; 1834-38, John Carman; 1838-42, George Fallis; 1842-46, John Carman; 1846-50, Alanson Jones; 1850-54, Jabez Harlan; 1854-58, Andrew Irvin; 1858-60, Samuel C. Kelly; 1860-62, James W. Linton; 1862-64, George F. Moore; 1864-66, James M. Johnson; 1866-70, Peter A. Stamats; 1870-74, James L. Hackney; 1874-76, Henry B. Crumly; 1876, George H. Smith (died in office); 1878-79, John G. Outcalt; 1879-82, William E. Kenrick.

CORONERS.

1810, David McMillan; 1814, Thomas Gaskill; 1815, John Hays; 1819, John Haws; 1825, George B. Moore; 1827, John Hempstead; 1829, Peter Borden; 1831, Isaac Pidgeon; 1835, William Woodruff; 1837, Levi Gustin; 1856, John G. Outcalt; 1859, C. F. Atkinson; 1860, W. W. Collins; 1866-78, John G. Outcalt; 1878-80, D. C. Moon; 1880-82, C. J. Ent.

TREASURERS.

1810-17, Robert Eachus; 1818, Joel Woodruff; 1819-23, James W. Magee; 1823-30, Daniel Radcliff; 1830-46, George D. Haworth; 1846-52, William Crumly; 1852-56, Albert Hockett; 1856-60, James M. Haworth; 1860-64, David Sanders; 1864-68, Amos Hockett; 1868-72, Amos Huffman; 1872-76, Sampson M. Babb; 1876-80, Thomas J. Garland; 1880, ———, Loammi D. Reed, still in office (1882).

RECORDERS.

1810-16, Robert Eachus; 1816-22, James Magee; 1822-28, John McManis; 1828-55, Amos T. Sewell; February to October, 1855, James E. Johnson; 1855-58, Joseph Woods; 1858 to January, 1859, Amos Hockett; 1859-64, C. F. Treusdell; January, 1864, to June, 1865, C. H. Hogan; June to August, 1865, William Crumly; August, 1865, to January, 1866, Chauncey F. Treus-

dell; 1866-72, W. Burris Britton; 1872-78, Michael J. Grady; 1878-82, W. O. Holloway.

CLERKS OF THE COURTS.

March to October, 1810—Warren Sabin, Clerk pro tem.; 1810-16, Peter Burr; 1817-37, Isaiah Morris; 1837-44, Lawrence Fitzhugh; 1844-50, Thomas L. Carothers; 1850-52, Abraham E. Strickle; 1852-58, Charles N. Osborn; 1858-64, Rodney Foos; 1864-70, John A. Smith; 1870-76, Loammi D. Reed; 1876-79, Isaac Newton Harlan; 1879-82, Marvin R. Higgins.

AUDITORS.

1821-26—(resigned in latter year), John McManis; 1826-28, Bebee Treusdell; October 18, 1828, to 1831, John Crikfield; 1831-37, Lawrence Fitzhugh; 1837-59, Bebee Treusdell; 1859-69, William Greer; 1869-75, Asa Jenkins; 1875-82, Augustus H. Hains.

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

1812, Isaiah Morris; 1813, Samuel H. Hale; 1814, Isaiah Morris; 1815, William R. Cole; 1816-21, James Harris; 1822-23, Samuel H. Hale; 1824-25, Richard Fallis; 1826-27, Benjamin Hinkson; 1828, Thomas Hibben; 1829-30, Benjamin Hinkson; 1831-32, Eli Gaskill; 1833, Benjamin Hinkson; 1834-35, Carter B. Harlan; 1836, Amos T. Davis; district changed to include Clinton and Highland Counties. Representatives, 1837—George Collings, of Highland; 1838, Thomas Patterson, of Highland; 1839, Amos T. Davis, of Clinton; district again changed to include Brown, Clermont and Clinton Counties. Representatives, 1840—Robert B. Harlan, of Clinton; Gideon Dunnam, of Brown; Reader W. Clark, of Clermont; 1841, Stephen Evans, of Clinton; Reader W. Clark, of Clermont, Gideon Dunnam, of Brown; 1842, David Fisher, Thomas Ross, Moses Rees, John D. White; 1843, William Rondebush, of Brown; James F. Sargent of Clermont; John D. White, of Clinton; district changed to include Fayette and Clinton. Representatives, 1844, Robert Dobbins; 1845, Stephen Evans; 1846, Franklin Corwin; 1847, Samuel Crothers; 1848, Alanson Jones; 1849, John F. Patton; 1850, Robert B. Harlan. In 1851, the new constitution came in force, and members of the Legislature have since been elected to serve two years each, as follows: 1851-52, Joseph A. Mills; 1853-54, Thomas D. Austin; 1855-56, Addison P. Russell; 1857-58, David P. Quinn; 1859-60, Bebee Treusdell; 1861-62, John Q. Smith; 1863-64, Stephen Evans; 1865-66, Jesse N. Oren; 1867-68, Madison Betts; 1869-70, Thomas Geffs; 1871-74, (two terms), Jesse N. Oren; 1875-78 (two terms), Isaiah W. Quinby; 1879-80, David S. King; 1881-82, Nathan M. Linton.

THE STATE SENATORS.

The county of Clinton was first represented in the Eleventh General Assembly of Ohio, which body convened at Chillicothe December 7, 1812. The district was composed of Clinton and Greene Counties, and was represented by Jacob Smith in 1812-13; William Buckles, 1814-15; Assembly met at Columbus in 1816. Senators since then have been: 1816-17, Jacob Smith; 1818-21, William R. Cole; 1822-23, John Alexander; 1824-25, Samuel H. Hale; 1826-27, James B. Gardner; 1828-29, S. H. Hale; 1830-33, William Ellsberry; 1834-35, Joshua Yeo. District changed to include Highland and Clinton. Senators, 1836, Jacob Kirby; 1837-38, Isaiah Morris; 1839-40, Thomas Patterson. District changed to include Clermont, Brown and Clinton Counties. Senators, 1841, Griffith Foos, Jr.; 1842, James Loudon, took place of G. Foos resigned; 1843-44, William H. Baldwin and James Loudon. District changed to include Greene, Fayette and Clinton Counties. Senators,

1845-46, Burnham Martin; 1847-48, Franklin Corwin. District changed to include Warren, Greene and Clinton Counties. Senators, 1849-50, Aaron Harlan, resigned in 1850, and David Linton took his place. First Assembly after adoption of new constitution met at Columbus January 5, 1852. District composed of Greene, Clinton and Fayette Counties. Senators, 1852-53, John Fudge; 1854-55, Isaac S. Wright; 1856-57, Nelson Rush; 1858-59, James J. Winans; 1860-61, John Q. Smith; 1862-63, Mills Gardner; 1864-65, John T. Patton; 1866-67, Azariah W. Doan; 1868-69, Samuel N. Yeoman; 1870-71, Moses D. Gatch; 1872-73, John Q. Smith; 1874-75, Samuel N. Yeoman; 1876-77, A. Spangler; 1878-79, Thomas S. Jackson; 1880-81, A. R. Creamer; 1882, Coates Kinney.





L. G. Coulter

CHAPTER VIII.

THE COUNTY GOVERNMENT—STATISTICS.

THE list of Clerks and Commissioners and a large portion of the statistics found in this chapter, are from the Harlan notes. The first Commissioners for the county of Clinton were George McManis, James Birdsall and Henry Babb. The date of their first meeting is April 6, 1810, when all were present. The business transacted was the subdivision of the county into the three townships of Richland, Chester and Vernon, as elsewhere described. Nothing else seems to have been done at that meeting, and they next convened on the 19th of the following May, when the bonds of the following county officers were accepted: Jonathan Harlan, Sheriff; David McMillan, Coroner. Robert Eachus was appointed County Treasurer, Samuel Cox, County Lister, and Warren Sabin, Clerk, for the Commissioners.

The third meeting was held June 4, 1810, at which time was read the petition of William Dukin and others, praying for an alteration of the State road, leading from Morgan Van Meter's through Waynesville. Commissioners were appointed to view said road and make a report at a subsequent meeting. The bond of Robert Eachus, County Treasurer, was accepted.

At the fourth meeting, held July 24, 1810, Samuel Cox was appointed Collector of State Revenue and county levy for the county of Clinton. He agreed to collect the same for \$28 (State revenue at 6 per cent and county levy for \$3.537, making all together said first-named amount of \$28). Clinton County at that time could hardly have been immensely wealthy. It was then in an embryo state, and developments were but just beginning to be made.

At a meeting held June 5, 1811, the following entry was made: "Tavern licenses rated at \$4.50 for the present year, anywhere within the county, commencing on the 3d day of June, 1811." The price of wolf scalps was fixed on the same date at \$1 each for that year. In June of the previous year, it was agreed to pay \$1.50 each for old panther or wolf scalps, and 75 cents each for the scalps of those animals under six months of age. The first order on record issued to pay for a wolf scalp was drawn September 8, 1810, in favor of David Hughes.

June 10, 1811, it was "Ordered by the Board of Commissioners, that the rates of personal property taxable be rated as follows: Horses, three years old and upward, 30 cents; neat cattle, three years old and upward, 10 cents." The county levy for 1881, as received by Robert Eachus, Treasurer, amounted to \$104.75. In 1816, it had increased to \$738.64, Samuel Harvey, Collector.

James Montgomery, Clerk of the Board of Commissioners, resigned September 2, 1811, and Isaiah Morris was appointed in his place. The latter gentleman was an elegant penman, and the records kept by him appear to-day as clear and plain as copper-plate engraving. Dr. A. Jones, who subsequently discharged the duties of Deputy Auditor, patterned after Mr. Morris in his style of writing, and his records are also most excellent. In many counties, it is an extreme rarity to find the earliest records properly or even neatly kept, but in Clinton there appears to have been a class of well-educated men among the pioneers, capable of filling all positions to which they may have been chosen. This being the case, there is little wonder that her citizens of the present day, as a class, should possess all the attributes belonging to a refined and cultured people.

In 1812, tavern licenses were issued at \$1.50 each for all in the county outside of Wilmington, while in the village \$1 more was required, the amount being considerably increased in subsequent years.

Among the orders issued during the first years after the organization of the county were the following: June term, 1812, to Ferguson & Morris, \$1.74 $\frac{1}{4}$, which bill was mostly "for whisky furnished at sale of court house"—meaning the sale of the contract for building the first court house. February term, 1813, the sum of \$11.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ was allowed to Peter Burr for the use of his house for the term of the Court of Common Pleas for that month and for material furnished. To Nathaniel Cunningham, February term, 1814, \$13.62 $\frac{1}{2}$ for the use of his house and for fire-wood for Court of Common Pleas for that term. About that time also there was a run on the county treasury to pay for large numbers of wolf scalps which were brought in, and it is safe to infer that many persons made a fair living from the proceeds of wolf-hunting. It finally became necessary to reduce the bounty, and prices were kept down until the animals became quite scarce throughout the county. The eye of the pioneer was true and keen, his nerve was excellent and his rifle was not known to fail; consequently, when he "drew a bead" on a wolf or any other specimen of the wild brute creation, of which "the woods were full," death leaped responsive to the crack of the weapon and sped on leaden wings to its victim. We have been aware in later years of a practice known as "wolf farming" in some localities in the West, but in the days when the forests of Clinton County had hardly become acquainted with the sound of the woodman's ax, it could not have been necessary to resort to that scheme in order to get scalps, for the dismal howl of the wolf was borne on the shuddering air of night in all localities, and it was scarcely necessary to seek the gaunt animal in order to find him. The settler's pigs were apt to be quickly discovered by the numerous creatures, and "eternal vigilance" was in those days the price of pork.

Warren Sabin was the first Clerk of the Board of Commissioners, serving from April 6, 1810, to October of the same year. He was succeeded by James Montgomery, November 10 following; the latter resigned September 2, 1811, and Isaiah Morris was appointed in his place; re-appointed May 9, 1816, and resigned March 25, 1817. On the latter date, Dr. Loammi Rigdon was appointed, and held through successive re-appointments until 1820, in which an act was passed providing for County Auditors in the State, and the latter offices have since been *ex officio* clerks to the Commissioners.

During his early residence in Wilmington, Dr. A. Jones, then a youth yet in his teens, had an experience which does not often fall to the lot of a person so young. For two or three years, he had been employed as clerk, or deputy, in the Auditor's office, and, during a protracted absence of his chief, was called upon to perform the entire duties of the office. New matters came up, and he at first was considerably puzzled, but finally came from the trial with colors flying. John McManis, the Auditor, resigned his position on the 4th of March, 1826, and young Jones, as the person best fitted to discharge the duties of the office in the emergency, was appointed to fill up the vacancy until the next ensuing election, when Bebee Treusdell was chosen. The latter gentleman served for many years in the office, being its occupant at two different periods. [See list of Auditors elsewhere; this information is furnished by Dr. Jones himself.]

The records of the proceedings of the Commissioners are complete from the date of their first meeting, in April, 1810, the first volume being a small one of something over eighty pages, in which the writing is as plain as when it was placed there nearly three-quarters of a century ago. When Isaiah Morris took the books, he, with not an unwarrantable pride, indulged in numerous

flourishes with his pen, and, though there was no particular arrangement in the manner of keeping the records then, they were made exceedingly neat and legible. The pages were not ruled, and it appeared difficult for the clerk to at all times write to the line; and occasionally the lines are in a form of a body of the "crin-stalk militia" of the early days—somewhat wavy.

Upon turning to the records for the years in which the great rebellion existed, we find that the county of Clinton was lavish with her bounty in aid of the cause of freedom, and provided magnificently for those to whom the fortunes of war had brought sorrow and affliction. Beginning with September, 1861, and continuing through a period of six years, the Commissioners appropriated nearly or quite \$60,000 in the way of relief funds, which was a remarkably large sum for a county with no greater population than had Clinton at that time, when a great number of her sons were risking their lives in defense of the principles of liberty and right.

The following figures are the footings from the county duplicate for 1863, and will give an idea of its affairs and condition at that time:

Total number of acres of land in county.....	258,645
Value of same.....	\$ 7,401,438
Value of real estate in towns.....	475,854
Value of personal property.....	2,965,876
Total valuation.....	10,843,168

STATE TAX.

State debt or sinking fund.....	\$ 15,180 43
War fund.....	3,795 10
Government revenue.....	10,843 16

State common school fund.....	\$14,096 12
Relief of families of volunteers.....	10,843 16

Total State tax.....	\$54,757 99
County and relief tax.....	7,027 50
Poor tax.....	2,514 28
Railroad tax.....	20,051 68
Township subdistrict schoolhouse tax.....	17,765 10
Township taxes.....	2,233 18
Corporation taxes.....	764 97
Delinquent taxes, 1863.....	1,507 32
Other special taxes.....	307 81

Total taxes, 1863.....	\$106,993 07
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The annexed table is from the duplicate for 1881, and we give it by townships. It does not include the delinquent and dog taxes. It will be seen that the county has increased largely in wealth in the eighteen years which have elapsed since the above taxes were levied:

TOWNSHIPS.	Acres of Land.	Value of Lands.	Value of Real Estate in Cities, Towns and Villages.	Value of Chattel Property.	Total Valuation.	State Tax, 1881.	County Tax.	Poor Tax.
Union.....	37,214.94	\$1,533,942		\$564,504	\$2,098,446			
Wilmingtton City.....			\$692,985	689,916	1,382,901	\$10,095 90	\$7,310 83	\$696 27
Chester.....	20,109.02	767,894	16,899	260,609	1,045,402	3,031 66	2,195 31	209 08
Greene.....	26,103.44	1,010,294	186,536	468,953	1,675,783	4,859 77	3,519 14	335 16
Richland.....	21,210.73	796,749	144,764	368,336	1,309,849	3,798 66	2,750 68	261 97
Liberty.....	15,556.80	692,704	4,232	216,239	812,175	2,368 21	1,707 67	162 63
Vernon.....	17,904.97	613,162	41,551	234,188	788,901	2,287 82	1,656 69	157 78
Clark.....	22,910.46	651,648	49,079	320,884	1,021,611	2,962 67	2,145 38	204 32
Marion.....	15,894.22	383,957	109,412	241,588	734,957	2,131 38	1,543 42	146 99
Washington.....	17,375.85	610,340	11,616	196,433	818,389	2,373 33	1,718 62	163 68
Wayne.....	19,932.34	741,166	9,789	219,428	970,383	2,814 11	2,037 80	194 08
Jefferson.....	14,594.27	316,684	16,881	167,017	500,582	1,451 69	1,051 22	100 12
Adams.....	13,826.77	472,033		148,733	620,766	1,800 22	1,303 61	124 15
Wilson.....	16,773.62	609,477	7,370	181,820	798,667	2,316 13	1,677 20	159 73
Totals.....	258,507.68	\$9,010,950	\$1,201,114	\$1,278,048	\$14,679,812	\$42,281 45	\$30,617 60	\$2,915 96

TOWNSHIPS.	Bridge Tax.	Building Tax.	Road Tax.	Debts for which County is responsible. Pike repairs.	Township Tax.	Total Tax for School purposes.	Other Special Taxes.	City, Town and Village Taxes.	Total taxes for 1881, except delinquent and dog taxes.
Union.....						\$1,616 58			
Wilmington Cy.....	\$3,481 36	\$1,392 53	\$419 69	\$6,962 65	\$1,740 67	6,223 05	\$1,365 49	\$13,829 01	\$58,734 07
Chester.....	1,045 92	418 16		2,090 80	940 86	2,874 86	3,693 63		16,502 81
Greene.....	1,675 78	670 32		3,351 57	469 23	7,240 09	2,739 61	980 64	25,841 31
Richland.....	1,309 85	523 94	109 45	2,619 70	523 94	4,910 66	450 20	1,597 65	18,766 60
Liberty.....	813 18	325 27	217 66	1,626 35	406 59	1,859 34	2,443 60	40 98	11,961 48
Vernon.....	788 90	315 56		1,577 80	1,577 80	3,295 88	1,797 39	480 24	13,535 86
Clark.....	1,021 62	408 64		2,043 22	510 81	4,326 70	3,325 23	423 54	17,372 03
Marion.....	754 96	293 98	159 37	1,469 91	514 47	3,872 38		1,202 04	12,068 96
Washington.....	818 39	327 55		1,636 78	450 11	4,051 02	1,599 05		13,158 33
Wayne.....	970 58	388 15		1,940 77	320 22	2,166 75			10,771 24
Jederson.....	500 58	200 23	100 12	1,001 16	350 41	2,488 63	1,074 61		8,318 17
Adams.....	620 77	248 51		1,241 53	931 15	2,648 52	2,928 66		11,246 92
Wilson.....	798 67	319 47		1,597 33	1,198 00	1,836 94	1,146 64		11,050 11
Totals.....	\$14,579 86	\$5,831 91	\$1,006 29	\$29,159 61	\$9,934 26	\$51,749 88	\$23,167 11	\$18,463 90	\$229,707 83

In 1854, the amounts of wheat and corn raised in the county, and the acreage, were as follows:

Wheat, 15,567 acres; 179,906 bushels. Corn, 35,582 acres; 924,010 bushels.

In 1855, the product of 18,701 acres of wheat was 282,585 bushels, while 1,965,069 bushels of corn were raised on 40,982 acres. For the latter year, the following shows the personal property, moneys and credits of the county:

	Number.	Value.
Horses.....	7,999	\$414,046
Cattle.....	20,000	246,705
Mules.....	89	5,397
Sheep.....	67,186	84,388
Hogs.....	39,459	76,074
Carriages.....	3,043	140,100
Personal property, 7th item.....		231,183

Total value..... \$1,197,893

Watches.....	738	\$11,804
Piano fortes.....	19	3,230
Merchandise.....		138,699
Manufacturing.....		36,310
Private banking, brokerage, etc.....		19,485
Moneys and credits.....		\$1,263,090
United States stocks.....		697
Ohio stocks.....		125
Foreign stocks.....		3,025

Total..... \$1,476,465

Total returned by Assessors..... \$2,674,385

Value new structures..... 36,422

\$2,710,807

Personal property, moneys and credits in Clinton County in 1856:

	Number.	Value.
Horses.....	7,870	\$496,661
Cattle.....	18,823	286,803
Mules.....	89	5,535
Sheep.....	54,287	69,846
Hogs.....	36,195	105,483
Carriages.....	3,053	148,804
Property not enumerated, 7th item.....		269,326
Watches.....	810	13,669
Piano fortes.....	23	3,655
Merchandise.....		144,214
Manufacturing, etc.....		34,861

	Number.	Value.
Moneys and credits.....	..	863,938
Moneys invested in stocks, etc.....	..	11,601
Total.....	..	\$2,454,396
New structures.....	..	31,371
Structures destroyed by fire, etc....	..	991

Personal property, moneys and credits in Clinton County in 1857:

	Number.	Value.
Horses.....	8,269	\$593,087
Cattle.....	31,956	327,693
Mules and asses.....	120	8,302
Sheep.....	43,224	81,928
Hogs.....	52,614	188,597
Carriages.....	3,265	160,256
Personal property, 7th item.....	...	319,233
Watches.....	939	14,765
Pianos.....	24	3,655
Merchandise, etc.....	...	168,305
Manufacturing.....	...	36,741
Moneys.....	...	334,724
Credits.....	...	579,140
U. S. stocks, etc.....	...	5,915
Bonds, stocks, etc.*.....	...	10,069

Total returned by Assessors, \$2,832,330

Value of new structures, \$49,143. Wheat raised, 1856, 21,141 acres, 281,302 bushels; corn raised, 1856, 42,838 acres, 1,648,543 bushels.

In the annual report of the Auditor of State for 1865 is found the following exhibit of the products of Clinton County for 1864:

Wheat, 24,684 acres sown.....	248,218 bushels produced.
Rye, 215 acres sown.....	2,590 bushels produced.
Barley, 483 acres sown.....	11,887 bushels produced.
Buckwheat, 197 acres sown.....	2,430 bushels produced.
Corn, 41,423 acres sown.....	1,344,467 bushels produced.
Oats, 5,661 acres sown.....	145,063 bushels produced.
Meadow, 12,005 tons.....	11,192 bushels produced.
Clover, 1,453 tons.....	575 bushels produced.
Flax, 621 bushels seed.....	5,134 bushels produced.
Potatoes, 558 bushels planted.....	35,612 bushels produced.
Tobacco, 66 pounds planted.....	44,555 pounds produced.
Butter, pounds produced.....	268,029
Cheese, pounds produced.....	13,859
Sorghum, 508 acres planted.....	48,352 gallons produced.
Maple sugar, pounds produced.....	106,758
Maple sirup, gallons produced.....	3,037
Dogs, number in county.....	2,470
Sheep, killed by dogs, 427, value.....	\$ 2,083
Sheep, injured by dogs, 313; value.....	542
Horses in county, 9,620; value.....	653,593
Cattle in county, 13,674; value.....	325,931
Mules in county, 425; value.....	30,146
Sheep in county, 51,762; value.....	189,894
Hogs in county, 34,994; value.....	177,521

Personal property in Clinton County in 1867, as reported to the Auditor by the Township Assessors:

	No.	Value.
Horses.....	9,607	\$ 686,082
Cattle.....	13,680	451,793
Mules.....	607	89,745
Sheep.....	58,375	161,472
Hogs.....	45,391	239,799
Dogs.....	1,103	3,561

*Bank and railroad stocks not included.

	Number.	Value.
Carriages.....	4,000	204,383
Watches.....	1,140	22,090
Pianos.....	70	15,165
Items not included in above.....	..	375,383
Average value of property not pertaining to merchandise.....	..	266,566
Average value of property pertaining to manufactures.....	..	17,851
Value of manufactured articles.....	..	50,825
Value of moneys.....	..	297,612
Value of book accounts.....	..	892,535
Value of bonds and stocks.....	..	150
Total.....		\$3,724,936

CROPS OF 1866.

Wheat, 17,522 acres sown.....	30,859 bushels produced.
Rye, 304 acres sown.....	2,686 bushels produced.
Buckwheat, 1,110 acres sown.....	13,563 bushels produced.
Oats, 6,486 acres sown.....	176,221 bushels produced.
Barley, 525 acres sown.....	3,338 bushels produced.
Corn, 47,686 acres planted.....	1,944,612 bushels produced.
Meadow, 9,043 tons of hay.....	7,344 bushels of seed.
Potatoes, 535 bushels planted.....	23,179 bushels produced.
Butter, pounds made.....	314,734
Cheese, pounds made.....	17,793
Sorghum, 690 acres.....	75,613 gallons sirup.
Sorghum, pounds sugar.....	1,701
Maple sugar pounds.....	73,948
Maple sirup, gallons.....	8,153
Wool, pounds shorn.....	135,877
Sheep killed by dogs, 552; value.....	\$1,980
Sheep injured by dogs, 567; value.....	615

The following is a list of the Commissioners of Clinton County from 1810 to 1882 inclusive:

April, 1810—George McManis (resigned, and James Wilson appointed to fill vacancy), James Birdsall, Henry Babb.

December 3, 1810—Joseph Doan, Henry Babb, James Mills.

December 2, 1811—Joseph Doan, Henry Babb, Mahlon Haworth.

November 30, 1812—15—Joseph Doan, Mahlon Haworth, Timothy Bennet.

November, 1815—Mahlon Haworth, Joseph Doan, James Birdsall.

November, 1816—Samuel Ruble, Joseph Doan, Mahlon Haworth.

November, 1817—Samuel Ruble, Joseph Doan, Richard Fallis.

December, 1818—Joseph Doan, Richard Fallis, William Hibben.

June, 1820—Richard Fallis, William Hibben, Joseph Roberds.

December, 1820—William Hibben, Joseph Roberds, Mahlon Haworth.

December, 1821—Mahlon Haworth, Joseph Roberds, Eli Gaskill.

December, 1822—Mahlon Haworth, Eli Gaskill, Elijah Lieurance.

November, 1823—24—Eli Gaskill, Elijah Lieurance, John A. Hays.

1825—William Stockdale, Elijah Lieurance, Eli Gaskill.

1826—Eli Gaskill, William Stockdale, William Hadley.

1828—William Hadley, William Stockdale, Joseph Roberds.

1829—William Stockdale, Joseph Roberds, John Lewis.

1830—Joseph Roberds, John Lewis, James Sherman.

1831—Peter P. Knickerbocker, James Sherman, David F. Walker.

March, 1834—James Sherman, David F. Walker, John B. Posey.

December, 1834—35—Asahel Tribbey, James Sherman, John B. Posey.

1837—John B. Posey, James Sherman, William Walker.

1838—John B. Posey, Ezekiel Haworth, William Walker.

1839—David F. Walker, Ezekiel Haworth, William Walker.

- 1840-42—Ezekiel Haworth, David F. Walker, Jesse Doan.
 1843—Ezekiel Haworth, Jesse Doan, James Dakin.
 1845—Ezekiel Haworth, Jesse Doan, Azel Walker.
 1847—Joseph Hoskins, Jesse Doan, Azel Walker.
 1849—Enos L. Lacy, Joseph Hoskins, Azel Walker.
 1850—Azel Walker, Enos L. Lacy, George Dunn.
 1852—Elias Roberds, George Dunn, Azel Walker.
 1853—Elias Roberds, Joseph Hoskins, Azel Walker.
 1854—Joseph Hoskins, Joseph R. Moon, Elias Roberds.
 1855—Joseph Kelsey, Joseph R. Moon, Joseph Hoskins.
 1856—Joseph R. Moon, Joseph Kelsey, Jephtha Perril.
 1858—Jephtha Perril, Paul H. Vandervort, Jonathan Bailey.
 1860—Paul H. Vandervort, Jonathan Bailey, Thomas Geffs.
 1861—P. H. Vandervort, Thomas Geffs, Archibald Haynes.
 1862-63—Aaron R. Sewell, Archibald Haynes, P. H. Vandervort.
 1865—William B. Andrews, Archibald Haynes, P. H. Vandervort.
 1866—William B. Andrews, Archibald Haynes, Cyrus Linton.
 1867—William B. Andrews, Cyrus Linton, Lewis Hockett.
 1868—Cyrus Linton, Lewis Hockett, Thompson Douglass.
 1869—Thompson Douglass, Paul H. Vandervort, George D. Haworth, Jr.
 1870—George D. Haworth, Jr., Thompson Douglass, Paul H. Vandervort.
 1871-72—Samuel Lemar, Frank M. Moore, Paul H. Vandervort.
 1873-74—Samuel Lemar, Carey Clark, Frank M. Moore.
 1875-76—Carey Clark, Josiah M. Townsend, Samuel Lemar.
 1877-78—Alfred McKay, Carey Clark, Josiah M. Townsend.
 1879—John R. Moon, Alfred McKay, Carey Clark.
 1880-82—Joseph W. Slack, Carey Clark, John R. Moon.

The following figures show the votes for Governor as cast in the county of Clinton at the various elections. The first Gubernatorial campaign in which the county took part was in October, 1810. She had no Representative in Congress until 1812. The votes are as follows:

- 1810—Thomas Worthington, 109; Return J. Meigs, Jr., 6; total, 115. Meigs elected.
 1812—Return J. Meigs, Jr., 50; Thomas Scott, 162; total, 212. Meigs re-elected.
 1814—Thomas Worthington, 134; Othniel Looker, 5; total, 139. Worthington elected.
 1816—Thomas Worthington, 434; James Dunlap, 82; total, 516. Worthington re-elected.
 1818—Ethan A. Brown, 408; James Dunlap, 86; total, 494. Brown elected.
 1820—Ethan A. Brown, 284; Jeremiah Morrow, 322; total, 603. Brown re-elected.
 1822—Jeremiah Morrow, 536; Allen Trimble, 266; W. W. Irvin, 32; total, 834. Morrow elected.
 1824—Jeremiah Morrow, 820; Allen Trimble, 243; total, 1,063. Morrow re-elected.
 1826—Allen Trimble, 549; John Bigger, 152; Alexander Campbell, 339; Benjamin Tappan, 113; total, 1,153. Trimble elected.
 1828—Allen Trimble, 644; John W. Campbell, 646; total, 1,290. Trimble re-elected.
 1830—Duncan McArthur, 590; Robert Lucas, 803; total, 1,393. McArthur elected.
 1832—The vote for President this year was: Jackson, 897; Clay, 1,158;

total, 2,055. Jackson elected. This year Robert Lucas was elected Governor, the first Democratic Governor the State of Ohio ever had.

1834—For Governor, Robert Lucas, 823; James Findlay, 934; total, 1,757. Lucas re-elected.

1836—Vote for President: William Henry Harrison, 1,448, Martin Van Buren, 807. Van Buren elected. Whig majority in the county, 641. Joseph Vance (Whig) was elected Governor over Eli Baldwin (Democrat).

1838—Wilson Shannon, 939; Joseph Vance, 1,013. Shannon elected. Whig majority in the county, 74.

1840—Thomas Corwin, 1,846; Wilson Shannon, 1,080; total, 2,926. Corwin elected. Whig majority, 766.

1842—Thomas Corwin, 1,735; Wilson Shannon, 1,037. Shannon elected. Whig majority, 698.

1844—Mordecai Bartley, 1,588; David Tod, 1,165; Leicester King, 218. Bartley elected. Whig majority in county, 423.

1846—William Bebb, 1,295; David Tod, 928; Samuel Lewis, 392. Bebb elected. Lewis and King were Abolitionists.

1848—Seabury Ford, 1,949; John B. Weller, 1,108. Ford elected. Whig majority in the county, 841.

1850—Reuben Wood, 814; William Johnson, 1,387; Edward Smith, 350. Wood elected. Whig majority, 573. Smith, Abolitionist.

1851—Reuben Wood, 977; Samuel F. Vinton, 1,318; Samuel Lewis, 268. Wood elected; Lewis Abolitionist. Whig majority, 341.

1853—William Medill, 688; Nelson Barrier, 784; Samuel Lewis, 839; Medill elected. Abolition majority in the county, 55. The vote in the entire State that year was: Medill (Democrat), 147,663; Barrier (Whig), 85,857; Lewis (Abolitionist), 50,346.

1855—William Medill, 802; Allen Trimble (K. N.), 162; Salmon P. Chase, 1,640. Chase elected. Republican majority in the county, 838.

1857—Salmon P. Chase, 1,846; Henry B. Payne, 1,117. Chase elected. Republican majority, 729.

1859—William Dennison, 1,721; Rufus P. Ranney, 1,019. Dennison elected. Republican majority, 702.

1861—David Tod, 2,081; Hugh J. Jewett, 158. Tod elected. Republican majority, 1,923.

1863—John Brough, 3,169; Clement L. Vallandigham, 1,176. Brough elected. Republican majority in the county, 1,993.

1865—Jacob D. Cox, 2,328; George W. Morgan, 1,253. Cox elected. Republican majority, 1,075.

1867—Rutherford B. Hayes, 2,634; Allen G. Thurman, 1,628. Hayes elected. Republican majority, 1,006.

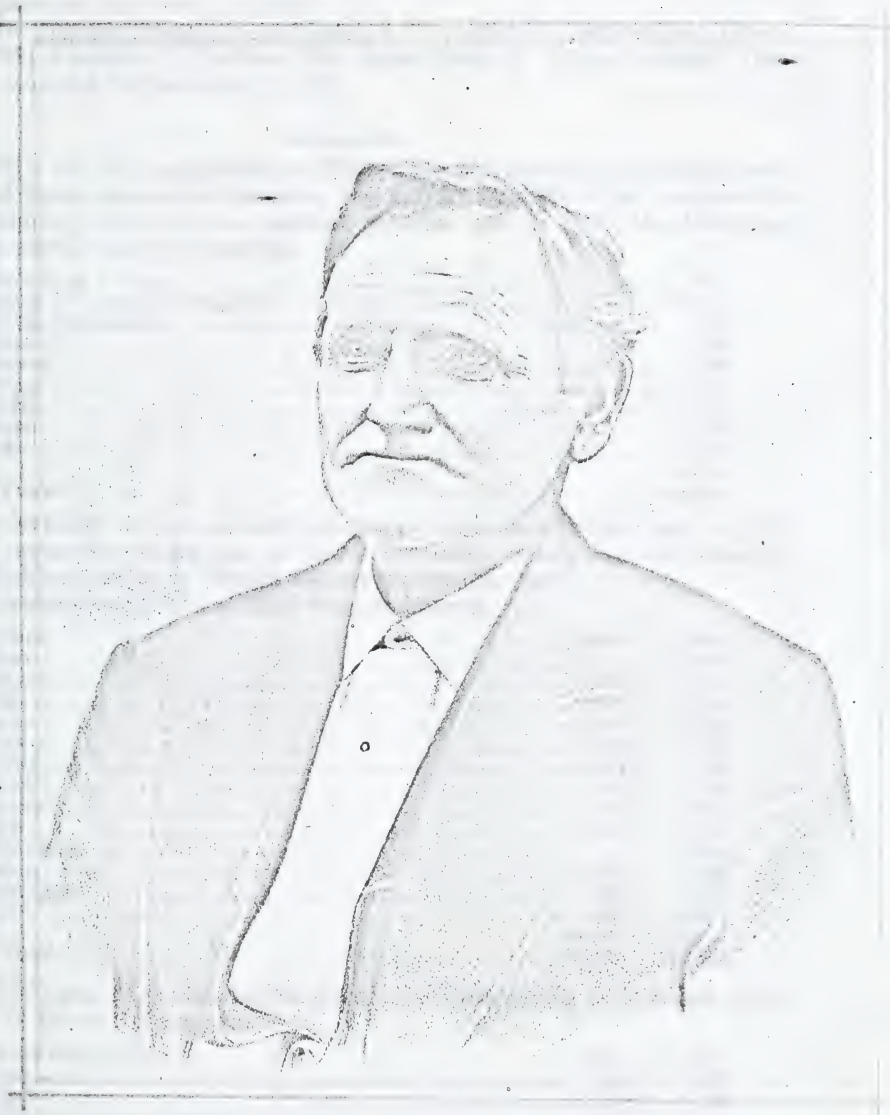
1869—Rutherford B. Hayes, 2,556; George H. Pendleton, 1,474. Hayes re-elected. Republican majority, 1,082.

1871—Edward F. Noyes, 2,546; George W. McCook, 1,387; Gideon T. Stewart, 39. Noyes elected. Republican majority, 1,159. Stewart, Prohibitionist.

1873—Edward F. Noyes, 2,283; William Allen, 1,342; Gideon T. Stewart, 296; Isaac Collins, 20. Allen elected. Republican majority, 941. Collins, Liberal Republican.

1875—Rutherford B. Hayes, 3,154; William Allen, 1,938; Jay Odell, 34. Hayes elected. Republican majority, 1,216. Odell, Prohibitionist.

1877—William H. West (Republican), 2,766; Richard M. Bishop (Democrat), 1,709; Henry A. Thompson, 88; Stephen Johnston, 18. Bishop elected. Republican majority in the county, 1,057.



Robert Skimming

1879—Charles Foster (Republican), 3,589; Thomas Ewing (Democrat), 2,051; Gideon T. Stewart, 68; A. Sanders Piatt, 4. Foster elected. Republican majority in the county, 1,538.

1881—Charles Foster (Republican), 3,179; John W. Bookwalter (Democrat), 1,762; Abraham R. Ludlow, 274; John Seitz, 3. Foster elected. Republican majority in the county, 1,417.

POPULATION.

In 1810, the total population of Clinton County, according to the figures of the United States census for that year, was 2,674. In 1820, it had increased to 8,085, including forty-six free colored persons, and, in 1830, the following shows the population by townships:

Wilmington Village.....	607
Balance of Union Township.....	2,160
Liberty Township.....	800
Greene.....	1,120
Richland.....	1,548
Chester.....	1,577
Marion.....	553
Vernon.....	1,042
Clark.....	1,885
Totals.....	11,292

This includes 110 free colored persons, of whom twenty-four were in Wilmington, twenty-five in the rest of Union Township, twenty-eight in Liberty, four in Richland, eight in Vernon and twenty-one in Clark.

The returns for 1840 and 1850 were as follows:

Townships.	1840.	1850.
Adams.....	869	869
Chester.....	1,784	1,600
Clark.....	1,297	1,654
Greene.....	1,833	2,026
Jefferson.....	474	810
Liberty.....	1,049	1,232
Marion.....	643	995
Richland.....	1,385	1,975
Union.....	3,284	2,320
Wilmington.....	.....	1,238
Vernon.....	1,434	1,468
Washington.....	1,170	1,216
Wayne.....	1,366	1,435
Totals.....	15,719	18,838

For 1860 and 1870, the returns were as follows, giving the number of inhabitants in the villages separately:

Townships and Villages.	1860.	1870.
Adams.....	976	883
Chester.....	1,420	1,173
New Burlington (part of).....	191	184
Clark.....	1,352	1,877
Martinsville.....	293	264
Greene.....	2,480	2,492
New Antioch.....	120	.....
New Vienna.....	580	573
Jefferson.....	1,080	1,445
Westboro.....	200	237
Liberty.....	1,205	1,184
Port William.....	212	184
Marion.....	1,674	1,592
Blanchester.....	553	513

Townships and Villages.	1860.	1870.
Richland	1,689	1,854
Sabina.....	255	.....
Union	3,709	4,227
Wilmington	915	2,023
Vernon.....	1,168	1,513
Clarksville .....	.....	389
Washington	1,319	1,250
Cuba .....	.....	76
Morrisville .....	.....	39
Wayne.....	1,200	1,267
Centerville.....	120	.....
Wilson.....	1,109	1,157
Bloomington.....	114	119
Totals.....	21,461	21,914

The following, taken from the annual report of the Secretary of State for 1881, shows the population of Clinton County in 1880:

Adams Township	921
Chester Township.....	1,443
Clark Township.....	1,651
Village of Martinsville	355
Greene Township.....	1,961
Village of New Vienna.....	797
Jefferson Township	1,448
Liberty Township.....	1,201
Village of Port William.....	181
Marion Township	1,180
Village of Blanchester.....	776
Richland Township.....	1,581
Village of Sabina.....	757
Union Township	2,306
Village of Wilmington.....	2,745
Vernon Township.....	1,185
Village of Clarksville.....	367
Washington Township	1,294
Wayne Township	1,448
Wilson Township.....	1,159
Total,	24,756



CHAPTER IX.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

EARLY ROADS.

WHEN white settlers first pushed through the wilderness to what is now Clinton County, the only roads found were Indian trails, narrow and well worn, and the traces of the armies which had passed through this region in expeditions against the hostile tribes of the Miamis and Mad River. The pioneers had for a time nothing more definite than neighborhood roads, winding through the woods in such directions as would accommodate all families, and not regularly laid out and reserved as public highways. It often happened afterward that when a survey of a road was made and its route fixed, there were persons left some distance from it who had previously found the track running past their doorways. The zigzag paths were partially straightened, and new building sites were chosen nearer the line of the highway. Prominent localities were certain to have the roads—as mills, taverns, etc.—and around them generally clustered small settlements.

After the organization of the county of Clinton, in 1810, the Commissioners found the greater part of their labor expended on road matters, and the early records are full of petitions, reports and orders, both on new highways and alterations in old ones. The following notes regarding the early roads of the county have been furnished by Mrs. Harlan, from the Judge's notes, taken originally from the Commissioners' records:

"The road from Wilmington to Lebanon was laid out by Daniel Cushing and Robert Eachus, under the act entitled 'An act making further appropriation of the 3 per cent fund, etc.,' passed February 20, 1812. (See 1 Com. Rec. 57.)

"The road commencing near Absalom Haworth's house, and running to Daniel Nurdyke's, was laid out by John Wright's field, thence to Samuel Cox's mill, on Cowan's Creek, thence by Daniel Bailey's and John Routh's (William Betts') farm to Daniel Nurdyke's farm.

"Road from Unthank's mill to Wilmington: Viewers, Thomas Babb, Sr., Stephen Mendenhall; John Woolman, Surveyor; length of road from the mill to south end of South street, seven miles and 180 poles. Established June 7, 1815.

"From Highland County line, near Richard Barnard's, through Centerville, to intersect the Urbana road, 200 poles south of James Gillespie's tavern. Established October 22, 1817. Viewers, John Wright, Leonard Morris and Joel Matthews; Hiram Madden, Surveyor. Distance, seven miles and 208 poles.

"The Kenton Trace.—This trace commenced on the bank of the Ohio River, opposite Maysville, and terminated at Urbana, Ohio. It was laid out by Gen. Simon Kenton, and passed through Williamsburg, New Market, Morgantown, by where Job R. Haynes now lives, crossing the prairie near where Thomas Stitt settled and lived, down the edge of the prairie, through the woods, for some distance, crossing the road leading from Wilmington to Washington, east of the bridge over Anderson's Fork, where the Perkinses, father and son, had in former times a pottery on the road (no house there now),

and crossing the route of the present Urbana road at or near the residence of William H. Polk. C. P. Gallaher, Esq., on July 27, 1877, said that, when a boy, he traveled this trace from the present Reesville to Morgantown, and passed the residence of John S. Frazier, a Quaker schoolmaster, from near Lebanon, whose school he had formerly attended.

"Old Miami Trace.—Esquire C. P. Gallaher further says that a tree on this old Miami trace, bearing marks corresponding with other trees marked for the line of this trace, stood between the front door of his present residence, in Sabina, and the northeast corner of his dooryard. It was cut down only a few years ago.

"Prairie road.—The petition for this road was presented to the Commissioners June 3, 1816. Its beginning was at the end of a street near the northeast corner of the town of Wilmington, thence to run the nearest and best way to Gideon Edwards' lane; thence through the said lane and the nearest and best way to the 'Lick' above the dwelling-house of the elder Mr. Haws; thence on the nearest and best way to the prairie, to strike a line between the lands of Thomas Hinkson, Esq., and John Coulter, and thence to run with the said line and intersect the Urbana road on the north of Kamoth Hawkins'. The fourth mile tree was at the ford between the Lick and Haws'; the eighth mile tree was between Hinkson and Coulter. Total length of road, nine miles and 211 poles. Road established June 14, 1816.

"Road from Hillsboro to Waynesville via Cox mill and Wilmington.—Meeting of Commissioners September 3, 1810. Present, George McManis and Henry Babb. A petition was presented by Walter Armstrong and others for a road leading in the following manner, to wit: At a road that runs from Hillsboro in a direction to Walter Armstrong's tavern, on the College Township road, and to continue on to said Armstrong's; from thence to John Cox's mill, thence to the seat of justice of Clinton County. Joseph Doan, William Adams and Daniel Moon, Viewers; Peter Burr, Esq., Surveyor. Return to be made the first Monday of December next (1810).

"Road from Van Meter's to Waynesville.—Meeting of Commissioners, present, George McManis, James Birdsall and Henry Babb. The petition of William Dakin and others for an alteration of the State road, leading from Van Meter's through Waynesville, was read. James Birdsall and Henry Cox bound for the expense on conditions an alteration between Caesar's Creek and the town of Oakland is thought improper by Benjamin Farquhar, Robert Eachus and Jacob Hale, who are appointed Viewers of the same. To make report on the third Monday of September next (1810); Joel Wright, Surveyor. The Viewers report that a certain alteration in said road between the town of Oakland and Caesar's Creek would be of public utility; the same is hereby established as a public highway, and all that part of the former State road between the two points, as surveyed by Joel Wright, is hereby declared void and useless.

"Cincinnati via Lebanon to Chillicothe, almanac of 1818: Reading, ten miles; Price, eight miles; Lebanon, fourteen miles; Rue's (Little Miami), six miles; Armstrong's, eleven miles; Van Meter's, thirteen miles; Clifton, thirteen miles; Greenfield, nine miles; Davis, five miles; Wiley, seven miles; Rogers, five miles; Chillicothe, ten miles.

"From Preserved Dakin's to the east end of James Dakin's improvement, on the Waynesville road, and William Dakin's, to intersect the Bullskin road, at Anderson's Fork (now Burlington): Viewers, Jacob Hale, Benjamin Farquhar and Job Jeffries. Established June 7, 1815. Nathan Linton, Surveyor. Length of road, six miles and 166 poles.

"Drake's Path—Van Meter's Trace.—June 2, 1818. Present, Joseph

Roberds and Samuel Ruble. A petition for a new road was this day presented and read as follows: Beginning at the Clermont County line, at or near where Drake's path crosses the same line, running thence on a northwest course into the Van Meter trace, where a new road has been cut out, from Jonathan Baldwin's to said trace, running near or through said Baldwin's lane; thence to Isaac Burroughs', Warren, for the purpose of meeting a county road, laid out from Lebanon to the Xenia State road. Viewers appointed, Elijah Burge, William Johns and Freeman Smalley. Nathan Linton, Surveyor. Place appointed for meeting, the house of David Burroughs, on July 2, 1818. A survey of the above road was returned to the Commissioners July 8, 1818.

"From the center of Paris (now Cuba) and running the nearest and best way to the East Fork of Todd's Fork, at or near David Wright's; thence the nearest and best way to the head of the West Fork of Todd's, to or near John Starr's; thence to the county line to where the county line crosses the head of Sycamore, to meet a county road from Williamsburg to Wilmington. Established October 7, 1818. William Johns, David Wright and Thomas Johns, Viewers. Surveyor, N. Linton.

"From Center Meeting-House, thence through to Richard Fallis' mill, as far as Benjamin Farquhar's lane, by Eli Maden's, Jacob Hale's, Joshua Nickerson's, near John Haden's mill, to intersect the road leading down Todd's Fork, near William Harvey's. Viewers, Joseph Roberds, George Richards and William Butler. Nathan Linton, Surveyor. Established June 8, 1819. Length of road, six miles and eighty-seven poles.

"September 28, 1819, an alteration of road made by William Moore on his land across Lee's Creek, for the convenience of his farm. The old road is 127 poles, five feet and six inches in a through line. The new route is 137 poles. But said Moore agrees to make a bridge across the swamp of two rods and six feet of a hollow bridge, and cut a ditch through the swamp into the creek. He is given permission to turn the new road as proposed and have the old road vacated. Viewers, John Allen, Esq., Thomas Antram and Solomon Sharp.

"April 11, 1820, a road established beginning at the road from Wilmington to Paris (now Cuba), at John Shields' mill; thence to Joshua Moore's mill, and thence past Lytle's Creek Meeting-House and crossing the Lebanon State road to Richard Fallis' mill. Length of road, five miles and 310 poles. Viewers, Robert Eachus, Mahlon Haworth and John Lewis.

"Urbana road.*—This road was run by Nathan Linton, surveyor, under the direction of James Gallaher, Thomas How and James Sherman, about the last of September or first of October, 1820, and found that part which runs through Clinton County to be thirteen miles and 218 poles. (See Comrs. Min. 2. 1, 179.)

"State Road from Wilmington through Clarksville to the road through Cincinnati through Montgomery County. Surveyed by Nathan Linton August 18, 1820, under direction of Samuel Wilson, State Road Commissioner; begins at the center stone; total distance, ten miles, 157 poles, two poles of which were in Warren County.

"From David McMillan's barn by Enoch Wickersham's, by Nathan Schooley's barn on the left side, passing the lane between Samuel Stanton and Nathan Hines and crossing Dutch creek to a stone corner to Nathan Hines and Dr. John Greer; thence with Greer and Hur Hodgson's line, and passing through Greer's northeast corner to Hur Hodgson's northeast corner, crossing the Xenia road, passing Daniel Bailey's corner, thence through

*It seems this refers only to a resurvey of this road, the original having been laid out probably before Clinton County was organized. Nothing definite has been ascertained concerning it.

the lane between Daniel Bailey and Thomas Dillon to Amos Hodgson's corner, through Ezekiel Frazier's land, passing his house (and six-mile tree), passing Robert Lomax's house, on the south to Richard Lyons' corner, passing the three-mile tree to Adam Rynard's land; thence through his lane, passing the eight-mile tree, Isaac Johnson's well, thence to the Wilmington road five poles east of the five-mile tree. Total distance, eight miles and 147 poles. Viewers, Joseph Smith, Joseph Doan and William Walker; N. Linton, surveyor. Established December 3, 1822.

"From the east end of Martinsville to the College Township road, through John Moon's lane; distance, two and one-fourth miles and eighteen poles. Viewers, Henry Cowgill, Asa Brown and Amos Wright; Robert Grant, surveyor.

"Snow Hill to Locust Pond. Begins at Charles Harris', thence with the College Township road to the line between Lewis Gibley and said Harris; thence to Centerville (six miles and sixty poles from Snow Hill); thence to Locust Pond, four miles and 140 poles. Whole distance ten miles and 200 poles. Paul Huls, Joseph Rulan and Samuel Harvey, viewers; Hiram Maden, surveyor. Established June 7, 1825.

"Road from Wilmington to Dayton, by an act passed at the session of 1835, was laid out by Caleb Lucas, John Shelby and David W. Brown.

"From Wilmington to Burlington. Distance, as shown by surveyor's plat and field notes, is thirty miles and 268 $\frac{3}{4}$ poles. Distance through Clinton County is twelve miles and 105 poles; through Greene County, ten miles and 208 poles; around Montgomery County, seventeen miles and 215 poles.

"In a case of Hallam vs. Adams, James Curtis, a witness, speaks of a trace from the Troxel house, passing near where William Figgins lived (the Rogers farm), and going up the Long Arm Prairie into the Main Prairie, between the Woods Pond and Locust Pond, and crossing the prairie there, went in the direction of a cabin called Jackson's cabin on the big branch."

"The College Township road so often mentioned was established by the Legislature February 18, 1804, passing from Chillicothe through Lebanon to Oxford. A route was determined on the same day for a road passing from Chillicothe through Hopkinsville and Montgomery to Cincinnati, and the first appropriation made for laying out these roads. They follow the same route, viz., from Chillicothe to a point in Clinton County west of Cuba, and about a mile and a half southeast of Clarksville, where they diverge, the College Township road running via Smalley's and Fort Ancient to Lebanon, and the Montgomery road passing south of it to Miranda's and Hopkinsville, crossing Todd's Fork below Smalley's at the Cres farm (now Starfield's)."

TURNPIKES, PLANK ROADS, ETC.

March 22, 1837, the Goshen, Wilmington & Columbus Turnpike Company was incorporated by act of the Legislature, the Clinton County members being Eli Hale, John Hadley, William Hadley, Nathan Linton, Isaiah Morris. David Stratton, Lawrence Fitzhugh and Joseph Reed. This road had been commenced some years before, and completed from Cincinnati to Goshen. The work as far as Wilmington was under contract in the spring of 1838, principally to parties residing in the latter place, but the pike was not completed thus far until 1840. Its cost was about \$4,000 per mile. The company also graded and bridged the road between Wilmington and Sabina, which was afterward (spring of 1850) sought to be converted into a plank road, but the project failed to be successful.

A State road from Wilmington to Cincinnati was authorized by the Legislature in 1823, and another in 1835, from Wilmington. By reference to the

laws of Ohio it is found that the following turnpike companies, with portions of their lines in Clinton County, were incorporated by the Legislature in the years given: Goshen, Martinville & Leesburg, 1832; Clarksville, Cuba, Snow Hill, New Lexington & Leesburg, 1838; Wilmington, Jamestown & South Charleston, 1838; Wilmington & London, 1838; Waynesville & Wilmington, 1838; Dayton & Wilmington, 1839; Xenia & Wilmington, February 6, 1846; Circleville and the Port William, New Burlington & Adelphi, February 25, 1848. An act authorizing the construction of free turnpikes was passed in 1844, and in the next year plank road companies began to organize. Section 1 of an act passed March 20, 1849, is as follows: "That any company heretofore incorporated in this State for the purpose of constructing a turnpike road may construct said road, or any part thereof, by covering the same with plank not less than two and one-half inches thick, of sufficient width for the accommodation of teams, and in a good and substantial manner, instead of covering the same with stone or gravel: *Provided*, No company shall take any timber without the consent of the owner or owners thereof." Subsequent acts fully defined the powers and privileges of plank road companies. From a perusal of the legislative acts of Ohio, it appears that the following plank road companies were chartered, having members in Clinton County: Goshen, Blanchester & Martinsville, 1844; Leesburg & Blanchester, session of 1850-51; New Lexington & Wilmington, session of 1850-51; Mount Pleasant & Martinsville, session of 1850-51; Blanchester & Wilmington, session of 1850-51; Martinsville, Westboro & Woodville, session of 1850-51; Port William & Wilmington, session of 1850-51. None of these roads were constructed, however, and but one plank road was ever laid in the county.

From the file of the *Clinton Republican* for 1850, it is learned that on the 16th of February, in that year, a meeting was held at Harveysburg, Warren County, to make arrangements for the organization of a company to construct a turnpike road from Waynesville to Wilmington, via Harveysburg, connecting at Waynesville with the Little Miami Railroad. The original charter had been granted at the Legislative session of 1838-39. Subscription books were opened at the three places April 1, 1850. A. Brooke was Secretary for the Commissioners who had the matter in charge, of whom Nathan Linton, of Clinton County, was one. A daily line of omnibuses was running over the road April 2, 1850, and a new coach was soon put on and a daily mail carried. E. Flood was agent of the omnibus line, with headquarters at Wilmington at the Buckeye House, on South street, Jacob Strickle, proprietor. The fare from Wilmington to Waynesville was 50 cents. April 27, 1850, the stockholders of the road met at Harveysburg to elect Directors, but no subsequent mention can be found of the persons chosen. The company was then known as the Waynesville & Wilmington Turnpike & Plank Road Company. The road was completed to Wilmington late in the fall of 1852, and about seven miles of the distance was planked, two miles between Wilmington and Todd's Fork, and five miles between Dutch Creek and Harveysburg. The whole route was finally covered with gravel and converted into an excellent turnpike, and toll was taken over it until the spring of 1881. The company at last became known as the Waynesville & Wilmington Turnpike Company, and still has an existence, as its business affairs are not settled, although it does not longer exercise care of the road. Cyrus Linton, of Wilmington, has been a Director of the company since about 1857—the only one at the eastern end of the road.

At its session of 1853-54, the Ohio Legislature enacted a free turnpike or road improvement law, providing that on the petition of three-fourths of all the resident landholders on each side of any State or county road, and within one mile of said road, to the Auditor, his duty should be to assess, in addition

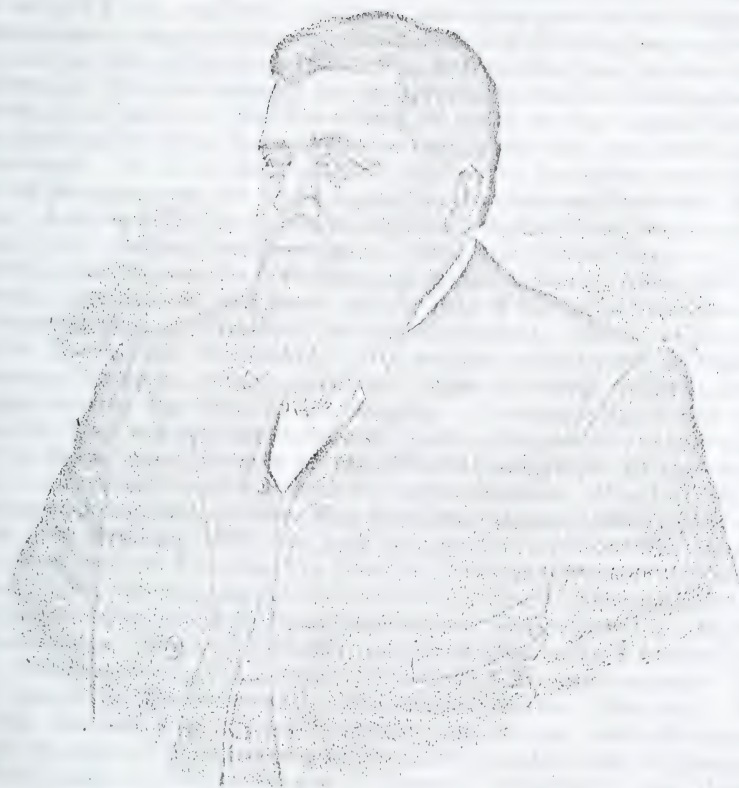
to other taxes, 4 mills to the dollar on all the lands within a mile of the road, and on all personal property held in said boundaries by both freeholders and personal property holders, said tax to be applied to improving said road. Under this law, George Sanders and J. S. Leaming, about May, 1859, undertook to secure a free pike from Wilmington to the Washington Township line, about a mile south of Burtonville, along the line of the Wilmington and Martinsville road. Sixty-one names were procured on a petition. Jeff Hildebrant was employed as surveyor, Charles Jones, flagman, and Benjamin F. and Abner Lewis, chainmen, and in a few days the survey was made and the report, with the necessary calculations, returned to Auditor William Greer. Through some unforeseen wire-pulling, the project proved a failure, and Sanders and Leaming found themselves out \$24.50 each and expenses. Laws since enacted by the Legislature require only a majority of the freeholders interested to sign the petition, and, as a result, free turnpikes are now numerous and excellent in the county. For free pikes the real and personal property for one mile on each side of the road is taxed and for what are termed road improvements, the tax is levied for two miles on both sides and at the ends of the road. "Road improvements" become free turnpikes when completed. About \$1,000,000 have been expended on pikes in Clinton County, the total number of miles being about three hundred and seventy-five, included in sixty free pikes and forty road improvements.

RAILWAYS.

The idea of securing a railroad early presented itself to the citizens of Clinton County. On the 30th of June, 1827, a meeting was held at the court house in Wilmington for the purpose of making arrangements to act with parties at Chillicothe, where a meeting had already been held, to induce the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company to extend its line west of the Ohio River to some suitable point on the Great Miami. This scheme was not successful, but for many years every new project which promised a railroad was eagerly looked into by the people, and finally their efforts were successful.

*Cincinnati, Wilmington & Zanesville Railroad**—In December, 1850, Hon. R. B. Harlan, the Representative of Clinton County in the Lower House of the Legislature, introduced a bill asking for this road, and the charter was granted February 4, 1851, the name of Wilmington being inserted out of respect to the county in which the bill originated. It was hoped that the road would be made a great through trunk line, but at the outset the mistake was made of connecting it with the Little Miami road at Morrow, and running its trains over the track of the latter company from that point to Cincinnati, and that fact interfered to a great extent with the success of the new road, which doubtless would have proved a better venture had its own track extended to Cincinnati. In November, 1850, surveys and estimates were completed from Morrow to Lancaster, ninety miles, and the contract for building that part of the road was awarded to A. De Graff. Clinton County subscribed \$200,000 toward its construction. Work was commenced in December, 1851. In the *Clinton Republican* of November 26, 1852, it was stated that over two thousand tons of iron for this road had reached New Orleans, to be forwarded at once to Cincinnati, and track-laying was to begin as soon as the weather in the spring would permit. The citizens of Wilmington then expected to have a train of cars running to their place by June 1, 1853. In the latter part of March, 1853, track-laying was commenced at Morrow. Numerous difficult places along the route delayed the work to some extent, but in the early days of August, 1853, the road was completed to Wilmington, and on the 11th of

* Partly from the Harlan Notes; but mostly from newspapers of the time.



J. W. Quinby

that month a great celebration was held at said place in honor of the event. From 10,000 to 15,000 people were present, including about two thousand five hundred who arrived at 11:15 A. M. on a train of twenty cars. Five oxen and a number of sheep were barbecued, and everybody ate his fill, after which a supply for a regiment was left. The table, erected in the form of a square, was 1,200 feet long. People came in large numbers from adjoining counties, and a fine brass band was present from Cincinnati. Speeches were delivered by several prominent men, and the occasion was greatly enjoyed. The big train left at 3:30 P. M., and by 6 o'clock all was again quiet in the village. Trains began running regularly between Cincinnati and Wilmington, one a day each way, on the 15th of August, 1853; fare between the two points, \$1.60. November 24, 1853, the company had completed the road to Washington, Fayette County, and began on that day to run its trains to that point, forty-one and one-fourth miles from Morrow, and seventy-seven and one-fourth miles from Cincinnati. In 1854, the road was finished to Lancaster, and the contract was let the same year for building the portion between Lancaster and Zanesville. Late in 1855, the line was completed to the latter place, and in 1856, trains were running uninterruptedly over the entire length of the road. Franklin Corwin was the first President of the company, from 1851 to 1856, a period of five and one-half years, and in July of the latter year was succeeded by Erasmus Gest, as President and Superintendent. The total receipts of the road to March, 1857, were \$472,890.01, and its expenditures \$492,508.81, the company, therefore, having sustained a loss of nearly \$20,000, besides the depreciation in the value of its property. Consequently, at the last-named date, Mr. Gest was appointed receiver, holding the position twenty-six months, during which time a balance of over \$80,000 was placed to the credit of the road and invested in rolling-stock and improvements. May 1, 1859, Mr. Gest was succeeded by Col. William Key Bond, who managed affairs four and a half years. In October, 1863, the road was sold at auction and purchased by Charles Moran, of New York, in trust for the first mortgage bondholders. In March, 1864, the property was transferred by him to a re-organized company, composed wholly of original stockholders and creditors, upon a capitalized or reduced basis. Business livened, and the annual surplus reached over \$40,000, Mr. Gest having been elected President of the new company. The name was changed to the Cincinnati & Zanesville Railroad Company. December 1, 1869, the road with all its franchises, real estate, machine shops, depot buildings, and rolling-stock was sold at auction at the door of the court house in Cincinnati, to Judge Thomas L. Jewett, President of the Pennsylvania Central Company, for the sum of \$1,004,000. May 1, 1873, the road passed into the hands, by lease, of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad Company, by whom it is at present operated under the name of the Cincinnati & Muskingum Valley Railroad.

*Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad.**—The original company was chartered March 8, 1845, under the name of the Belpre & Cincinnati Railroad Company, and authorized to build a road from a point opposite Parkersburg, Va., or Harmar, in Washington County, Ohio, as a majority of the Commissioners should determine; thence by the most practicable route up the Hocking Valley, by way of Athens and Chillicothe, to some point on the Little Miami Railroad between Plainville, Hamilton County, and the mouth of O'Bannon Creek, in Clermont County. An amendment in March, 1850, authorized the company to construct its road to any point so as to connect with any railroad or other improvement constructed to the Ohio River on the Virginia side; and another amendment, in

* The sketch of this road is entirely from the Harlan Notes.

1851, authorized its completion to Cincinnati, with the privilege of connecting with or crossing the Little Miami or any other railroad. In March, 1851, the name was changed to Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad. Work was begun in the spring of 1851, and the line was opened from Harmar to Loveland, Clermont County, a distance of 17½ miles, in 1857. The history of this road has been like that of too many of the early railroads—that of failure to meet financial obligations, and in 1857, it was placed in the hands of a receiver, who operated it until February 25, 1860, when the Trustees purchased it for the benefit of the stockholders. The sale was confirmed in May following. The Trustees operated the road until August, 1860, when they transferred it to the re-organized company, known thereafter as the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad Company as re-organized. In 1864, the re-organized company commenced building the extension from Loveland to Cincinnati, a distance of twenty-four miles, and in February, 1866, it was completed to a point six miles from Cincinnati. From this point a connection was established with the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad. The Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad passes through the southern portion of Clinton County, with stations at New Vienna, Farmers, Martinsville, Clinton Valley and Blanchester. The Hillsboro Branch of the same road connects with the main line at Blanchester, and passes easterly through Westboro to Hillsboro. The road is now (1882) operated by the Baltimore & Ohio Company under a lease.

Columbus, Washington & Cincinnati Railroad.—This road, built on a narrow gauge, was chartered in 1876, and was originally intended to run from Cincinnati via Lebanon and Waynesville, by connection with other roads, to Columbus and the coal-fields in the eastern part of the State. Work was begun at Allentown, Fayette County, about August, 1877, and two months later cars were running to Port William, Clinton County, along the northern border of which the road extends. The road was completed through New Burlington in April, 1878, and made connection with the Little Miami Railroad in May following. A few months later—about September, 1878—it was placed in the hands of a receiver, and July 5, 1879, was sold for \$10,000 to Jesse H. Kirk, John W. Marchant, Dr. J. M. Hussey, Alfred McKay and W. F. McKay. These gentlemen operated the road until March, 1881, when they sold it to E. L. Harper, of Cincinnati, for \$65,000. It is now known as the Columbus & Hocking Valley Railroad, and is owned by E. L. Harper and others. When the road was completed to Port William (in October, 1877), the citizens of that place and vicinity held a grand jubilee meeting. The track has been recently changed to a standard gauge, the first train after said change passing over the road on the 13th of April, 1882.

Ripley, Wilmington & Dayton Railroad (proposed).—This road was chartered in the spring of 1878, with the following men as incorporators: M. M. Murphy, W. D. Young, of Ripley; Dr. L. B. Miles, of Georgetown; J. Fite, of New Hope; L. S. Vance, of Mount Orab, all of Brown County; A. T. Moon, of Highland County; D. Gould, of Martinsville; L. M. Moore, Cyrus Linton, J. W. Denver, of Wilmington; S. F. Covington, of Cincinnati. Gen. J. W. Denver was the first President. The capital stock of the company is \$200,000. The original plan was to build a road through from Ripley to Dayton, via Wilmington. The survey from Ripley to Wilmington was made in 1878, and extended no farther than the latter place. No work has been done further than this survey (made by Lawrence Woolson, of Cincinnati), although the company organization is continued and some effort has been made to build the road on a narrow gauge. The present officers of the company are: G. F. Early, President; Cyrus Linton, Vice President; E. C. Betts, Secretary; Harley F. Walker, Treasurer; Frank Moore, S. Q. Fulton, John Outcalt, Cyrus

Linton, of Wilmington; William Turner, John Turner, ——— Walker, of Martinsville; Alva Moon, near Mount Orab; Judge Loudon, of Georgetown; G. F. Early and Ephriam Flougher, of Ripley, Directors. In 1879, a charter was given the company to construct a branch from Aberdeen to a point on the main line near Buford, Highland County, and of this branch company Jeff Hildebrant was President and Cyrus Linton Vice President, both of Wilmington.



CHAPTER X.

POLITICAL.

THE JACKSON CAMPAIGN—THE HARRISON CAMPAIGN—LOG-CABIN RAISINGS AND CELEBRATIONS—ACCIDENT AT WILMINGTON—SONGS OF 1840—LATER POLITICS OF THE COUNTY—ANTI-SLAVERY FEELING, ETC.

DURING the political campaigns which occurred in the early history of the county of Clinton, there was little excitement and the heat of battle was not reached until 1823, early in the Presidential campaign which resulted in the election of John Quincy Adams in 1824. On one occasion—in April or May, 1823—a scene occurred, which is thus described by A. H. Dunlavy, of Warren County: “As court was in session, the friends of Henry Clay embraced the opportunity of calling a public meeting. For some cause, this was done by merely ringing the court house bell after court had adjourned and tea was over. The matter was probably understood among the Clay men, and hence the tap of the bell was sufficient to call them together. There were a good many Friend-Quakers in and about Wilmington, and they were generally the friends of Adams, and not wanted at the Clay meeting. So it was whispered at the time—how truly I know not. Old Judge Dunlavy, as he then was called, was also an Adams man, and it was said it was best to let him retire to bed before the bell was sounded, as he might come to advocate the claims of Adams, and thus interrupt the meeting. Such, at least, was the rumor next day. The bell was rung; the meeting organized by calling Samuel H. Hale to the chair, and appointing Benjamin Hinkson Secretary. Such is now (1875) my impression, though I may be mistaken in the clerk. Both Mr. Hale and Mr. Hinkson were then advocates of Henry Clay, though afterward both took up Gen. Jackson, as many others did when they saw his great popularity. I have no fault to find with them in that matter, but I mention it since at this meeting they were both Clay men, according to my recollection. At this meeting a resolution was offered, I think by Isaiah Morris, favoring Henry Clay for the coming Presidential election; but just then old Judge Dunlavy made his appearance in night-gown and slippers. He had retired to bed, but, hearing the bell, suspected what was going on and hastened to be present. The Clay resolution having been read and seconded, it was open to debate or amendment, and Judge Dunlavy immediately moved to strike out the name of Henry Clay and insert that of John Quincy Adams in its place, and that meeting a second, he went on to give a sketch of the public life of Messrs. Adams and Clay, and attempted to show that of the two men, however eminent Mr. Clay deservedly was, yet Mr. Adams was better fitted for the Chief Magistrate of the United States. His speech was pretty long, and whether on account of the lateness of the hour, or from fear of the issue, it was adjourned without any vote. This is my recollection now after more than fifty years, though I may be mistaken in some important facts. I mention this meeting, however, more on account of the number present from other counties, whose opinions on the Presidential question were then pretty generally expressed in some way, though not by any formal speech. Thomas R. Ross was there, the friend of W. H. Crawford, of Georgia, who had been nominated by the Republican Congressional Caucus. Benjamin Collett, a distinguished lawyer, was also there,

and expressed himself for Crawford. Thomas Corwin was present, too, and the avowed friend of Henry Clay. John Alexander, of Xenia, and W. R. Cole, of Wilmington, were likewise there, the friends of Mr. Clay. Gen. Jackson had been mentioned in a few places, the winter before, as a candidate, but as yet little interest seemed to exist in Ohio in his favor, though it soon began to manifest itself in great strength. One man, as I recollect to have heard the late Gov. Corwin say the next day, was at that meeting, and passing round was heard to exclaim in a low, suppressed voice, 'Hurrah for Jackson!' Whom he was I do not recollect, nor did I then know him personally; but he was the first man, it was said, who publicly avowed himself for Gen. Jackson in Clinton County."

In 1828, the date of Jackson's first election to the Presidency, political excitement ran high in the country, and in this county the battle was contested stubbornly by the opposing parties. The Whig ticket was headed "The People's Ticket," and bore the motto, "Agriculture, domestic manufactures, and internal improvements the road to wealth, independence and happiness." John Quincy Adams and Richard Rush were the candidates for President and Vice President on the Whig ticket, and the names of electors on the same for Ohio were Jeremiah Morrow, of Warren County; Peter Hitchcock, of Geauga; William Ruffin, of Hamilton; James McBride, of Butler; Joseph C. Hawkins, of Preble; Benjamin Whiteman, of Greene; John Smith, of Highland; Duncan McArthur, of Ross; William Kendall, of Scioto; Ralph Osborn, of Franklin; Isaac Van Horn, of Muskingum; John Patterson, of Belmont; John McLaughlin, of Jefferson; William Fogel, of Stark; Aaron Wheeler, of Ashtabula; Ebenezer Lane, of Huron. At the head of the Democratic ticket were the names of Andrew Jackson and John C. Calhoun, and the motto was, "This administration shall be put down, though it were as pure as the angels that minister at the right hand of God." The electors on this ticket were Ethan Allen Brown, of Hamilton County; George McCook, of Columbiana; William Piatt, of Hamilton; James Shields, of Butler; Henry Barrington, of Miami; Thomas Gillespie, of Greene; Thomas L. Hamer, of Brown; Valentine Kiefer, of Pickaway; Robert Lucas, of Lake; John McElvain, of Franklin; Samuel Herrick, of Muskingum; George Sharp, of Belmont; Walter M. Blake, of Tuscarawas; Benjamin Jones, of Wayne; William Raynes, of Trumbull; Hugh McFall, of Richland. Allen Trimble was elected Governor over John W. Campbell; Isaiah Morris was beaten for Congress by William Russell, in the Clinton District; Samuel H. Hale, of Wilmington, was elected to the State Senate, the opposing candidates being Isaac Collett, John Alexander and Jonathan Seamans; Thomas Hibben was chosen to the Legislature over Benjamin Hinkson and Eli Gaskill; Robert Reese was elected Sheriff of the county against Amos T. Sewell, William Millikan, John Hempstead and James Howe; Aquila Jones and John Criegfield were candidates for County Auditor, and the latter was successful; Israel Woodruff beat Peter Borden and James Craig for Coroner, and John Lewis was chosen County Commissioner as the opponent of Elisha Thomas. The Democrats carried the day. But one of the candidates on the tickets of that year is left, and that is Dr. A. Jones, still a resident of Wilmington; the others have all passed away from earth.

The next great political campaign was that of 1840, when Gen. W. H. Harrison was elected to the Presidency. Everybody was enthusiastic. It was the year of hard cider and log cabins and great political gatherings—the latter such as had never before been seen in the history of the county. "Coonskins" were stretched on the outer walls of the cabins, and occasionally a live raccoon was perched on the ridge. Appropriate mottoes were adopted, and songs for the times were written by every one who could make a rhyme. The

poetry in these songs was so deeply hidden that it could not be discerned, but many of them were exceedingly popular, the greatest favorite being the one entitled "The Log Cabin," called also "The Buckeye Log Cabin Song," written by Otway Curry, of Union County, Ohio, February 23, 1840. It was as follows, sung to the tune of "Highland Laddie:"

Oh, where, tell me where was your buckeye cabin made?
 'Twas built among the merry boys that wield the plow and spade,
 Where the log cabin stands in the bonny Buckeye shade.

Oh what, tell me what is to be your cabin's fate?
 We'll wheel it to the capitol and place it there elate,
 For a token and a sign of the bonny Buckeye State.

Oh why, tell me why does your Buckeye cabin go?
 It goes against the spoilsmen, for all its builders know
 It was Harrison that fought for the cabin long ago.

Oh who fell before him in battle, tell me who?
 He drove the savage legions and British armies, too,
 At the Rapids and the Thames and Old Tippecanoe.

Oh what, tell me what, then, will little Martin do?
 He'll follow in the footsteps of Rice and Stewart, too,
 While the log cabins ring again with Tippecanoe.

Another one began thus:

Oh, what has caused this great commotion—motion—motion
 The country through?
 It is the ball a-rolling on
 For Tippecanoe and Tyler, too,
 For Tippecanoe and Tyler, too;
 And with them we'll beat little Van—
 Oh, Van! a used-up man—
 And with them we'll beat little Van.

Still another, entitled "Tippecanoe Raisin'," was as follows, and also very popular:

Come, all you log cabin boys, we're goin' to have a raisin';
 We've got a job on hand that we think will be pleasin';
 We'll turn out and build old Tip a new cabin,
 And finish it off with chinkin' and daubin'.
 We want all the log cabin boys in the nation
 To be on the ground when we lay the foundation;
 And we'll make all the office-holders think it amazin'
 To see how we work at old Tippecanoe's raisin'.

Hurrah! hurrah! for Harrison and Tyler,
 A neat log cabin and a barrel of hard cider.

On the 30th day of next October
 We'll take some hard cider, but we'll all keep sober;
 We'll shoulder our axes and cut down the timber,
 And have our cabin done by the 2d of December;
 We'll have it well chinked, and we'll have on the cover
 Of good sound clapboards, and the weight of poles over,
 And a good wide chimney for the fire to blaze in;
 So come on, boys, to old Tippecanoe's raisin'.
 Hurrah! hurrah! etc.

Ohio will find the house log timber,
 And Old Virginia, as you'll remember,
 Will find the timber for the clapboards and chinkin';
 'Twill all be first-rate stuff, I'm thinkin'.
 And when we want to daub it, it happens very lucky
 That we have the best of Clay in Old Kentucky;
 For there's no other State has such good Clay in
 To make the mortar for old Tippecanoe's raisin'.
 Hurrah! Hurrah! etc.

For the hauling of the logs, we'll call on Pennsylvania,
 For their Conestoga teams will pull as well as any;
 And the Yankee States, and York State, and all of the others
 Will come and help us lift, like so many brothers;
 The Hoosiers and the Suckers and the Wolverine farmers—
 They all know the right way to carry up the corners;
 And every one's a good-enough carpenter and mason
 To do a little work at Tippecanoe's raisin'.
 Hurrah! hurrah! etc.

We'll cut out a window and have a wide door in;
 We'll lay a good loft and a first-rate floor in;
 We'll fix it all complete for Old Tip to see his friends in,
 And we know that the latch-string will never have its end in.
 On the 4th of March, Old Tip will move in it,
 And then little Martin will have to shin it.
 So hurrah, boys, there's no two ways in
 The fun we'll have at Old Tippecanoe's raisin'.
 Then hurrah! hurrah! for Harrison and Tyler,
 A nice log cabin and a barrel of hard cider.

The glory won by the ambitious rhymers of 1840 would scarcely bring laurels to the brow of a genuine poet, but they were content to know that in a large measure the result of the campaign was due to the songs which their wearying labors had brought forth; and knowing that "the end crowns the work," they were happy. The Democrats endeavored to create enthusiasm by also writing campaign songs, but the rule in that case would work but one way, and they were in the end defeated overwhelmingly.

The great campaign of 1840 was more exciting, perhaps, than any other in the history of the country, and called forth more articles from the press of an exceedingly enthusiastic nature than had ever been known before. Slander, abuse and villification entered the arena and marshaled their forces for the fray, and in the course of the fight delivered many hard blows. A bitter dose of sarcasm was administered on both sides and the enthusiasm of the people broke forth in song, with generally little respect for rhyme or meter, to say nothing of grammar or elegance of diction. The Harrison ticket in Clinton County was headed: "The People's Ticket: The union of the Whigs for the sake of the Union." The principal names on the ticket were Gen. William H. Harrison, for President; John Tyler, of Virginia, for Vice President; Thomas Corwin, for Governor of Ohio, and Jeremiah Morrow for Congress. The Baltimore *American*, a prominent Van Buren paper, in speaking of Harrison, said: "Give him a barrel of hard cider, and settle a pension of \$2,000 a year, and our word for it he will sit the remainder of his days contented in a log cabin." From this it is supposed originated the terms "log cabin" and "hard cider," used so often during the campaign. We append a few more of the songs that were sung, the first one being written in the measure of "Yankee Doodle."

Come, here's a health to Harrison,
 The old log cabin farmer;
 When he commands the Ship of State,
 The Tories cannot harm her.

CHORUS:—Yankee Doodle, fill a mug,
 A pewter mug of cider,
 When he commands our gallant ship,
 No evil can betide her.

Old Tip's the man, we guess, as how
 The people all unite in;
 He's "sarved" them true in council hall,
 He's "sarved" them well in fightin'.

CHORUS.

When Washington sent Wayne out West
The war to put an end on't,
He took young William by the hand
And made him first "lieutenant."

CHORUS.

And we old soldiers recollect,
When war clouds gathered o'er us,
He marched us on to victory
And always went before us.

CHORUS.

When Johnny Bull came to the Thames,
'Twas Harrison that met him;
And for his glorious fight that day
The people won't forget him.

CHORUS.

His patriotism no man doubts;
His principles are "starten"—
They were proclaimed at cannon's mouth
In Eighteen hundred thirteen.

CHORUS.

Our office holders laugh and sneer,
And say he's poor—'od rot 'em!
But we old farmers at the polls
Will vote for him next autumn.

CHORUS.

We know he's honest, upright, true,
And if he's poor, no wonder;
Unlike our present men in power,
He does not live by plunder.

CHORUS.

The public money in his hands
He always justly paid out,
And never took a cent for self
Like Billy Price or Swartwout.

CHORUS.

'Tis said he wears a homespun coat,
And smokes a shortish pipe, sir,
And when he takes you by the hand,
He gives you an honest grip, sir.

CHORUS.

Let Amos Kendall tell his lies;
Let British Tories reason;
The people all expect to see
Him President next season.

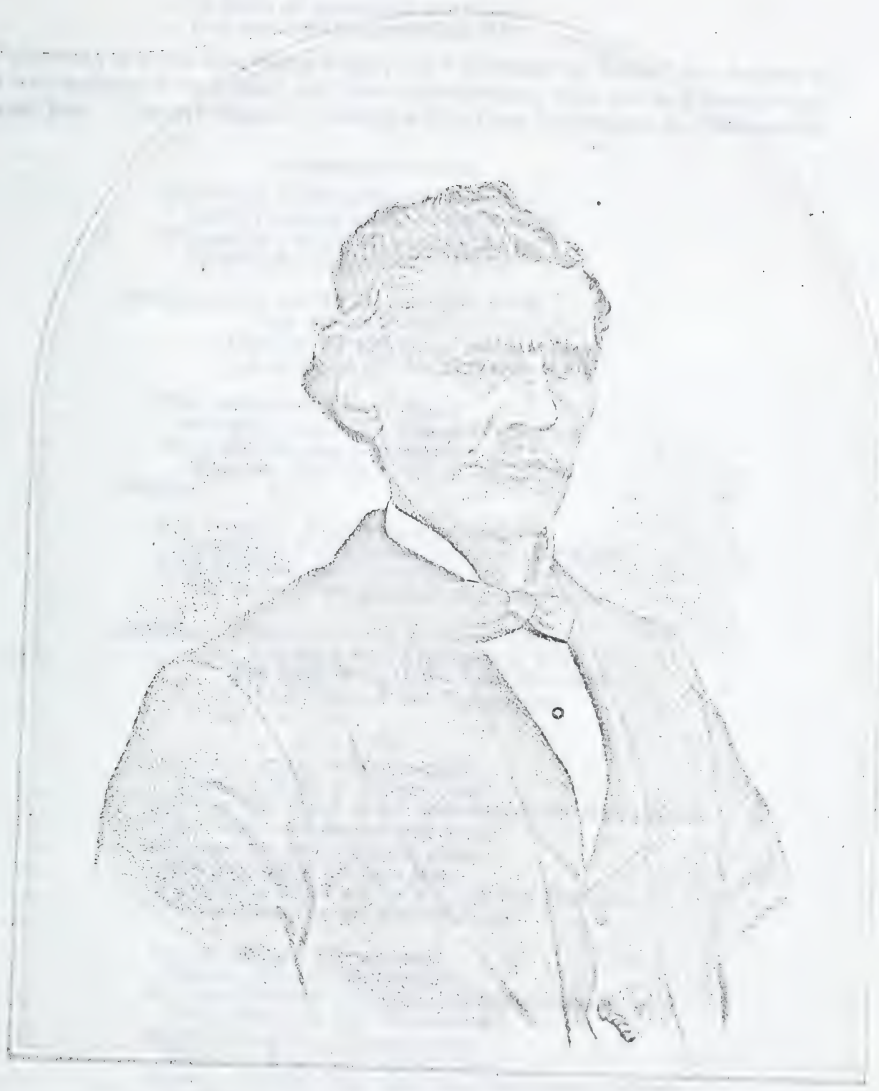
CHORUS.

The following, from the "Log Cabin song book," was sung to the tune of
"Rosin the Bow."

Come ye who, whatever betide her,
To freedom have sworn to be true,
Prime up in a mug of hard cider,
And drink to old Tippecanoe.

On tap I've a pipe of as good, sir,
As man from the cock ever drew;
No poison to thicken your blood, sir,
But liquor as pure as the dew.

No foreign potation I puff, sir,
In freedom the apple tree grew,
And its juice is exactly the stuff, sir,
To quaff to old Tippecanoe.



S. J. Moon.

Let "Van" sport his coach and outriders,
 In liveries flaunting and gay,
 And sneer at log cabins and cider—
 But woe for the reckoning day!

Following are two campaign songs, air "Bonnets of Blue," the former of which was composed by a deaf and dumb gentleman, who was a passenger on the canal boat "Robert Burns" during a trip from Columbus to Portsmouth.

TIPPECANOE SONG.

The voice of the nation has spoken;
 The tyrants all shake in their shoes;
 The scepter of Martin is broken—
 He shrinks at the glorious news.

CHORUS:—All hail to the glorious West,
 Log cabins and yeomen to you;
 The land of the brave and the blest,
 And home of old Tippecanoe.

The political valley of death
 Surrounds his vile minions of power;
 Their slanderous, pestilent breath
 Is hushed like the storm of an hour.

CHORUS.

The cooks of the kitchen, aghast,
 Hear their knell sound far from the West,
 And fear that their dishes at last,
 Will poison "the greatest and best."

CHORUS:—Then hail to the glorious West,
 Log cabins and yeomen to you;
 The land of the brave and the blest
 And home of old Tippecanoe.

A SONG.

Here's a health to Tippecanoe!
 Here's a shout to Tippecanoe!
 And he that won't drink to the pride of North Bend
 Is neither a wise one nor true;
 It's good for the people to rule;
 It's base to be led by a few;
 It's good to stand up for the popular choice—
 Then shout for old Tippecanoe!

Hurrah for old Tippecanoe!
 Hurrah for old Tippecanoe!
 It's good to cheer him who has often cheered us,
 Then shout for old Tippecanoe!
 Here's a health to Tippecanoe!
 Here's a shout for Tippecanoe!
 Here's a health to the chief who was never yet beat,
 Three rounds for the honest and true!

Here's luck to the hand that will toil!
 Here's luck to the seed that is sown!
 Who's a poor man himself is a friend of the poor,
 And values their rights as his own.
 Then shout for old Tippecanoe!
 Hurrah for old Tippecanoe!
 It's time to turn out all the profligate herd,
 And put in old Tippecanoe.

Saturday, May 9, 1840, was a day long to be remembered in Wilmington. In various parts of the county enthusiastic Whig meetings had been held (and they were continued throughout the campaign) and it finally occurred that the

and that he could dispense with their services at that time. He, however, got through with the job very much to his own credit and to the satisfaction of his employer. It has been the case in all his undertakings. He is now about to undertake another and difficult job. We have every confidence in his skill, industry and perseverance. We feel grateful to him for what he has done, as well as the disposition to aid and encourage him for the future. For that purpose we have met together to raise him a cabin. The log cabin is emblematical of the humble simplicity of old Tip. It was lately introduced by a city dandy in derision of our Western candidate for the Presidency. Old Tip and his friends know how to turn it to account. They will build him a cabin

With logs at the end and logs at the side,
Just forty feet long and thirty feet wide ;
With the corners all founded on blocks,
And they, like his principles, firm as the rocks.

“We will now proceed to the erection of the cabin.”

The log cabin song beginning, “Oh, where, tell me where was your log cabin made,” was then sung, and the cabin was at once begun. The many competent hands made the work fly, and by 4 o'clock a log cabin 40x35 feet was up and covered, and the township meeting was held in it upon its completion. The meeting then adjourned, and the assemblage dispersed on horse and foot and in wagons, singing as they went. The day had been pleasantly spent, and order had been preserved. The *Wilmington Democrat and Herald* of May 15, 1840, had also an account of the proceedings, written in a somewhat sarcastic vein, which compared the enthusiastic supporters of Harrison to the ancient Trojans, Jews, Egyptians and Romans, who erected walls, arches, or other monuments commemorating events in their history.

May 22, 1840, a large mass convention for the Fourth Congressional District, composed of the counties of Warren, Clinton and Highland, was held at Wilmington, and it was estimated that 10,000 persons were present. Local committees had been at work for several weeks before the convention, and when the day arrived the people flocked from every direction, on foot, on horseback, in wagons, in log cabins, and in immense canoes on wheels, drawn by six horses each. Banners, flags, coon-skins and kegs of hard cider were carried, campaign ballads were sung, and martial music aided to swell the noise. Warren County sent three large canoes and one log cabin. Nathaniel McLean, of that county, was President of the meeting, and Thomas Corwin was the orator of the occasion. Fifty delegates from each county were present for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress, and, having met, they agreed upon ex-Gov. Jeremiah Morrow to fill out the unexpired term of Thomas Corwin, and also for the ensuing full term, Corwin having been nominated for Governor. J. Milton Williams, of Warren County, had made a speech in Wilmington the night before the convention, and declined to be a candidate for Congress. A sad accident occurred at this convention. By the premature discharge of a cannon, two delegates from Highland County, named Philip Thurman and Eli Holeman, were killed, being struck by the rammer and terribly mangled. Thurman left a wife and four children; Holeman was unmarried. The accident was said to have been caused by the carelessness of the person loading the gun.

When the fight was at last over and the votes were counted, it was found that the hero of Tippecanoe, Fort Meigs, and the Thames was successful, and his supporters rejoiced. The strain upon him had been too great, however, and he lived but a single month after the reins of the Government had been placed in his hands.

It is said that in 1847, when the Whigs were casting about for Presidential

followers of Harrison determined to have a log-cabin raising and a grand time at the county seat. The *Clinton Republican* of May 16, 1840, says: "Saturday last was a glorious day for Clinton. Although the morning of the day was unfavorable, considerable rain having fallen, and the clouds betokening a storm from their rapid moving, yet, notwithstanding all this, the people came in from all quarters to assist in raising a cabin in honor of the man who has been taunted and ridiculed by demagogues and silk-stockng aristocrats. The immense gathering, the soul-stirring patriotism, and the outbrealking enthusiasm took all by surprise. It confounded our opponents, and plainly demonstrated the firm hold the 'log cabin' candidate has upon the hearts of the people. We wished that every voter in the county could have witnessed the exciting scene and participated in the joy of the vast multitude. One thousand people were present, and it was the largest gathering which had ever been seen in Wilmington. They would have caught a spark of the fire that seemed to burn in every bosom, for all was joy and hilarity."

A dinner of ham, corn dodgers and hard cider was served to the hungry ones at 2 o'clock P. M., and after it was over, Capt. Joseph Parrott, a Revolutionary soldier, and a subsequent member of Harrison's army, delivered an address as follows: "I served under Harrison, and was close by his side, and know that he was a brave General. I frequently hear Harrison called a coward, and that he was never in danger; this is not so. He was too brave for a General. He placed himself in the hottest of the battle, and in the most imminent danger, urging his men on with the eloquence of a Washington, for liberty. Gen. Harrison a coward! Sirs, I feel my blood boil when a charge so false is preferred against the man who protected our Northwestern frontier from an inveterate foe. Language is inadequate to express my opinions in regard to the men who are so lost to all reason and a sense of respect for an individual who rendered our country invaluable services, while those who now slander him were, in the days that called me to the battle-field, rocked in their cradles, and about whose bravery they know nothing. I have fought under Washington and Harrison. I knew the courage and bravery of the former, and I feel proud in saying that the latter was not his inferior in point of courage or bravery. But let these slanderers go on. The country knows his worth, and it is appreciated by every lover of liberty. The day is near at hand when an injured and insulted people will place him where his merits and claims and qualifications justly entitle him, a day I long to see; and I hope my Maker will prolong my existence to witness and assist in redeeming the country for which I spent my best days, and placed under the guidance of the soldier, statesman and the honest man—William Henry Harrison."

The speech is not entirely grammatical, and its construction is not indicative of the accomplished scholar, but it was undoubtedly earnest, and certainly went straight to the mark. Capt. Parrott was then a very old man.

Following the address of the Captain, which was loudly applauded. Eli Gaskill, a farmer and pioneer, spoke in the following strain: "I am pleased to see so many of the neighbors turn out to old 'Tip's raisin'. It is a good sign; it is a sign that he is willing to help his neighbors. A good neighbor will always have good neighbors. It was always the case with old Tip. I have been acquainted with the character of old Tip a long time—near thirty years. I recollect a great deal of work that he has done in the Western country. He once undertook a very large, difficult and dangerous job for Uncle Sam away out along the Northwestern frontier. There was a cabin to be raised at the rapids of the Maumee, and a great deal of hard work to be done. Many of us volunteered to help him. He accepted of the help of some; others he thanked and told them that he had not provisions and other means of using them well,

timber, there were but six men in Wilmington who favored the nomination of Gen. Zachary Taylor. One of these men was Judge R. B. Harlan; the names of the others are not now recollected. Many members of the party looked upon the General only as a fighter, a Southerner, and a slaveholder, and one who had never, to a great extent, taken part in politics. He was nominated and elected, however, and nearly all, except the "immortal six," as they came to be known, were wonderfully surprised. As a partial coincidence, it is related that in 1860, upon the nomination of Stephen A. Douglas by the Democratic Convention, there were six Democrats in Wilmington who declared Douglas to be a bogus Democrat, refused to support him, and said that John C. Breckenridge was the true representative of the National Democracy. In the light of subsequent events it is possible these men were willing to retract that statement.

The great campaign of 1860 was stubbornly contested and we find in the papers of that year notes of warning from men who believed the South was only awaiting the defeat of the Democratic nominees to throw down the gauntlet of war and plunge the country into a state of anarchy. The election determined the choice of Lincoln and Hamlin. In the midst of dangers they were inaugurated, and a little over a month after the latter event, the sullen boom of the guns of the Rebellion which had been trained against Fort Sumter awoke the Nation to a startled realization of the true condition of affairs. The earnest admonitions of the far seeing ones had been proven not founded upon idle fears, and war was upon the land. Happily, the country was plucked as a brand from the burning, and after four years of war, "Peace spread her wings 'neath the banner of stars." Clinton County had become strongly Republican in her political sentiments, and that condition of things remains unchanged to the present. The Republican majority in the county, on a full vote, is about fifteen hundred, although it varies according to the importance of the campaign and the enthusiasm of the people.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY MOVEMENT.

Through very many years the feeling against slavery grew more intense in the region north of the Ohio River, and by 1840 this feeling was almost universal in all civilized countries. In that year, the first "World's Anti-slavery Convention" was held in London, and James G. Birney, subsequently candidate on the Liberty ticket for President of the United States, was one of the Vice Presidents of the Convention. The agitation extended throughout Clinton County, which lay so close to the slaveholder's territory, and lines of the famous Underground Railroad passed through it from South to North. Wagons were made with tops and curtains, the latter buttoning down closely, and in these vehicles people attended the numerous anti-slavery conventions and carried fugitive slaves away in them whenever occasion offered. An organization was formed known as the "Clinton County Anti-slavery Society," and in the *Clinton Republican* for December 10, 1842, is an account of one of its quarterly meetings when Wright Haynes was President, and James Linton, Secretary. Resolutions were offered and speeches made by B. C. Gilbert, A. Brooke, J. O. Wattles and S. Brooke, which were all published at length. In February, 1842, an Anti-slavery Convention had been held in Wilmington, of which Perry Dakin was President. A Central Committee was organized for Clinton County, and among those elected to serve upon it was Eli McGregor. In the same year, the Abolition or Anti-slavery party nominated a State ticket, on which Leicester King was the candidate for Governor. The candidates on this ticket received sixty-seven votes in Clinton County. King was nominated again in 1844, and the county gave him 218 votes. In 1846, Samuel Lewis,

for the same position, received 392 votes in Clinton, and in 1848, it is thought the Liberty party did not nominate a separate ticket. In 1850, however, a ticket was put in the field, upon which the name of Edward Smith appeared as candidate for Governor, and Clinton County gave him 350 votes. Samuel Lewis was nominated in 1851 and 1853, receiving in the former year 268 and in the latter 839 votes from Clinton. The strength of the party steadily grew from this time until 1854, when the Republican party was organized, and in 1855 and 1857, Salmon P. Chase received respectively 1,640 and 1,848 votes from this county. In 1859, William Dennison received 1,721 votes, and in 1861, the Republican candidate received 2,081 votes. From a small beginning, the men who opposed slavery—men who were almost persecuted for their views—grew in power until they finally caused the overthrow of slavery in the United States and established the grand principles to which they had adhered when they were in a hopeless minority.

Isaac S. Morris, a former resident of this county, but now editor of the *Miami Helmet*, at Piqua, Ohio, has recently written a letter to Mrs. Judge Harlan, of Wilmington, in reply to a request to furnish information on the subject of Anti-slavery in Clinton County. The following is the letter:

PIQUA, OHIO, 5, 21, 1832.

MY DEAR FRIEND:—I have been trying ever since I received thy letter to look back over the years of the past more than thirty years ago, to my old county, and call up in response to thy request the men who labored in the anti-slavery cause, and the circumstances connected with that momentous period in our country's history. As I was not old enough to take part as a voter through but the closing part of that period, prior to the formation of the Free-Soil party, with Van Buren at its head, my memories are not so vivid as to enable me to write what would be reliable history of the rise and progress of the movement in my own township—Chester. Yet I do remember some men who were prominently connected with it, and whose names would form a part of any history of anti-slavery that might be written of Clinton County. My impression is that Clark Township, with Aaron Betts and Christopher Hiatt at the head, took the lead, perhaps, in the county. These belonged to Fairfield Quarterly Meeting of Friends, and the sentiment grew among this class of people very rapidly. Schooled in the doctrines of George Fox, William Penn, John Woolman and others to "bear a faithful testimony against slavery," it was a part of the religion of the Quakers to testify against this great evil. But nearly all of the men belonged to what was then known as the Whig party, and it took years to convince many of them that to "bear a faithful testimony," they must vote right—vote their principles. I well remember that when James G. Birney ran for President, the large majority of Friends in Chester, as well as all other anti-slavery men, said that to vote for Birney was to vote against the Whigs and elect the Democrats. This was the feeling when Harrison ran in 1840, Clay in 1844, and Taylor in 1848. But the seed had been sown, and through all these years, in Chester Township, was carefully nurtured by such men as Seth Linton, Dr. Abram Brooke, Abram Allen, John L. Thompson, John Hollin, Elihu Oren, Amos Davis, and others whom I do not now call to mind. Through no little obloquy and some persecution, these men, with others like them all over the country, led the forlorn hope that finally grew up into the great Republican party which, with Lincoln at its head, destroyed the great evil. I remember that at Abram Allen's and also at Dr. Brooke's the fugitive slave always found food and shelter and safety. And I think that either of these men, or either of their excellent wives, Katy Allen or Elizabeth Brooke, would have endured any hardship rather than to have betrayed the sabblemen and women who trusted them. They were of the same spirit as Levi Coffin in Cincinnati, Isaac F. Hopper in Philadelphia, Lydia Maria Child in New York, and William Lloyd Garrison in Boston. They were ready to be sacrificed for principle. They believed that the black men had an inalienable right to life and liberty, and they proposed by all their actions and teachings to uphold that right. How well I remember when they were jeered at as Abolitionists. How well I remember that there were men who were opposed to slavery in principle who scoffed at them and said they could never accomplish anything. But they believed that the right and the truth would triumph, and they imperiled their own name and fame in order to embrace these high principles, even though it was at the greatest personal sacrifice. Of course there were many others from 1850 on who joined in and helped to make the large vote for Fremont in 1856, and that helped to elect Lincoln in 1860, but in our own township it was these men whom I have mentioned who

led the way. As I come to think of it now, Thompson, Hollin and Linton did not live in Chester, but they acted in concert with those I have named, to build up and establish the great fundamental truths and doctrines that have so signally triumphed since.

While I feel, my dear friend, that I have not answered thy request as desired ; yet, taking the part I did, I have given the best recollections I have ; and if there should be any special question that it might be thought I could answer, I will yet be glad to do so if it is possible. Please accept this very imperfect scrap as the best I can give now, and believe me as ever thy friend,

I. S. MORRIS.

Mr. Morris speaks of Abraham Allen as being a worker in the cause in Chester Township, which is erroneous in the latter respect, as he resided near Wilmington. He was an earnest and zealous supporter of the Anti-slavery movement, and his house was one of the numerous stations in the county on the Underground Railroad, over which so many fleeing fugitives passed on their way to freedom and happiness. Among his associates in the work were Jonathan Hadley, Thomas Hibben, Eli McGregor, Thomas Wraith, John Work, and many others. The excitement became so great that even religious societies were affected, and about 1843-44, a split occurred in the Methodist Episcopal Church, which resulted in the organization of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, a strong Anti-slavery denomination. The latter society purchased the old school building at Wilmington and fitted it up for a house of worship. Rev. Mr. Voucher was an early minister in this church, which continued its meetings until the results of the great civil war removed the cause of separation, when its members mostly returned to the parent church.

In Clark Township, Aaron Betts and Christopher Hiatt worked in harmony with David Sewell (of Vernon?), and encountered great opposition. It is related that on one occasion, when some traveling Anti-slavery speakers were stopping overnight at Mr. Hiatt's, the manes and tails of their horses were trimmed close by the pro-slavery citizens of the neighborhood. Such action certainly did not reflect credit upon the perpetrators, and helped to lessen any popularity their cause might ever have enjoyed.

In Chester Township, one of the strongest Abolitionists was John Grant, of New Burlington, who identified himself with the Liberty party upon its organization in this section. His right-hand supporters were Allen Linton and Amos Compton, Sr., and numerous good deeds are related as having been performed by these men. Dr. Brooke, of Oakland, was wonderfully zealous in the Anti-slavery cause, and on his land was erected a large building which received the name of Liberty Hall, in which enthusiastic conventions were held, and prominent men were speakers on numerous occasions. Oakland was one of the best known points during the years through which the controversy continued.

Elihu Oren was the principal Underground Railroad station keeper in Liberty Township, and his station was often full of refugees on their way to Canada. Hon. Jesse N. Oren, in his history of Liberty Township, when speaking of these refugees, says: "They usually took passage in Abram Allen's 'Liberator,' a large curtained carriage made for the purpose, and were driven by the light of the stars toward the land of promise." Other adherents of the cause in Liberty were Joseph Coat, Abel Bevon and Dr. Watson, at Painter-ville, and Samuel Haines, D. S. King, Andrew Strickle, W. M. Waln, and others in other localities.

Thomas Woodmansee, a pioneer of Washington Township, was one of the original Anti-slavery men of Southern Ohio, and also enjoyed the privilege of keeping a station on the famous thoroughfare several times previously mentioned.

Anecdotes of the days of which we write could be multiplied to an almost unlimited extent, and volumes could be written, if necessity required, without

exaggeration. Many people who are living in Clinton County could relate tales which would be equal to those with which Harriet Beecher Stowe made Uncle Tom's Cabin interesting, and if space permitted, they might be incorporated here; but it is only aimed in this article to give a synopsis of the work performed.

As is often the case with other great movements, the Anti-slavery excitement gave many people who had a natural inclination toward fanaticism to inaugurate a singular custom. So intense was the feeling against slavery, that many became strongly opposed to using anything which had been produced by slave labor, and while some went only to a certain extent, others took advantage of the opportunity offered and went so far as to discard tea and coffee and restrict themselves to the use of Graham bread, made in the simplest manner. The change from the more luxurious mode of living was so great that it operated with fatal result in some instances, and one whole family in the neighborhood of Wilmington was nearly blotted out because of its adherence to the new regime. Fortunately for the county, the Grahamite mode of living did not continue long in favor, and the memory of it at this day gives rise to speculation upon the proceedings of those who adopted it in the days gone by.

Slavery has been blotted out from the American Republic. No longer are Underground Railroads necessary, and no more are anxious owners of human flesh continually crossing the border seeking for runaway property. The blighting curse has been eternally lifted, and the sun shines upon what the fathers of the land intended it should be but did not live to see it become so—a free country.



CHAPTER XI.

THE BENCH AND BAR OF CLINTON COUNTY.

A. H. DUNLEVY, of Warren County, Ohio, in a letter written in 1875, upon "Wilmington Sixty Years Ago," published in the *Wilmington Journal*, speaks thus of matters pertaining to the early courts and bar:

"The scenes which I witnessed at Wilmington in the spring of 1815, the first time I visited it, are all passed away. The few inhabitants then dwelling there are probably all gone, and a new people now occupy their places. Isaiah Morris, who then lived there, was Clerk of the Court, an office which he filled subsequently for over twenty years. Francis Dunlavy was Presiding Judge; Peter Burr, Jesse Hughes and Thomas Hinkson, if my recollection is correct, were the Associate Judges, and William R. Cole, who settled here in 1812, was Prosecuting Attorney. He was the successor in that office of James Montgomery, who came to Wilmington in 1810, and removed to Fayette County in 1813. He was the first member of the bar in Wilmington, Mr. Hale the second, and Mr. Cole the third. Court was held in a log house* near the site or on the same spot where the present court house stands. * *

* Samuel H. Hale,† who purchased the *Western Star* in 1809 from Nathaniel McLean, sold out two years afterward and removed to Wilmington. Benjamin Hinkson commenced practice in 1820. * * * Wilmington was almost the only place where the Scioto and Miami bars met at the courts, and it being then customary for lawyers to ride the circuit almost as regularly as the Presiding Judges, it was an occasion of great interest to see members of both bars together, and frequently testing their legal knowledge and powers of advocacy before the same tribunal. The late William Creighton was one of the ablest of the Scioto bar, and Richard Douglass, or Dick Douglass, as usually called, was more noted for his ready wit than for his legal talent, though I believe a good lawyer. Both were from Chillicothe, and frequently in attendance upon the Wilmington courts, and there they met John Alexander, of Xenia, Thomas Corwin, Thomas R. Ross, and others of Lebanon, and in early times Thomas Morris and O. T. Fishback, of Williamsburg, then the county seat of Clermont. William R. Cole came to the Wilmington bar, as near as I can now recollect, about 1812, and remained over twenty years."

Judge Francis Dunlavy (spelled by other members of the family Dunlevy), the first President Judge of the district which included what is now Clinton County, resided in Warren County, near Lebanon. Judge Harlan said of him: "He was born near Winchester, Va., about 1761 or 1762. He entered the army of the Revolution as a substitute for a man with a large family, at the age of fourteen years. He served in several campaigns, mostly against the Indians. In the summer of 1778, he assisted in building Fort McIntosh, on the bank of the Ohio River, a few miles below Pittsburgh.‡ This was the first American fort northwest of the Ohio River. In May, 1782, he was

* Refers to the first court house, for which see description in another chapter.

† Mr. Hale lived to be the oldest member of the Miami or Scioto bar.

‡ Fort McIntosh stood on the present site of the town of Beaver, Penn., and was built by Gen. Lachlan McIntosh, preparatory to an expedition under his command against the Indians northwest of the Ohio. It was a regular stockaded work, with four bastions, and was defended by six guns. Gen. McIntosh, for whom it was named, had been ordered to Fort Pitt by Congress during the early part of 1778, with portions of the Eighth Pennsylvania and Thirtieth Virginia Regiments of the Continental army. He succeeded Maj. Neville in the command of Fort Pitt on his arrival there. The latter fort, as is well known, was situated at the "forks of the Ohio," where Pittsburgh now stands.



John Clevinger

with the unfortunate expedition from the Ohio and Washington County, Penn., under command of Col. Crawford, to destroy the Delaware and Wyandot towns on the Sandusky River. Mr. Dunlavy and two others escaped from the field of the defeat and made their way through the woods safely to Fort Pitt. Without having studied the law or having been called to the bar, he was elected by the General Assembly of Ohio, at its first session, in December, 1803, President Judge of the First Judicial Circuit of Ohio; yet he held the office for fourteen years, or until 1817. He rose by the successive steps of schoolmaster, member of the Territorial Legislature, and member of the first Constitutional Convention of Ohio, to this important position. He was forty-one years of age when elected Judge. Strictly honest, he had no motive to do wrong, and every motive to do right. He had a quick perception, a clear and logical understanding. He must on the bench, at least at first, have keenly felt his want of legal study and the technical knowledge of proceedings in a court of justice. With these he never became very familiar, but must have overcome the defect to some extent. We have slender means of knowing how he performed his judicial duties, but we may infer from his great good sense and love of justice among men that he was able to arrive at the justice of the case brought before him. In qualifying himself for the discharge of his judicial duties, he was greatly aided by excellent education. Immediately after his election, he began earnestly to study the law. Being of quick and solid parts, he soon acquired a fair amount of legal learning, which turned to good account, enabling him to decide debated points with general accuracy and to detect the sophistry of attorneys who had given their days and nights to the study of Bacon, Blackstone and Coke. The system of slavery he detested and opposed. He stood up for human right even irrespective of color. In the first Constitutional Convention, he opposed restricting the right of suffrage to white men. This proving an unpopular side of the question, lost him the political friendship of many who admired his integrity, his great good sense and high qualifications for public office. They would have willingly voted for the Judge, but not for his negroes. After his second term of office as Judge expired, he retired almost entirely from politics and devoted himself to the study and practice of law. At the May, 1816, term of the Supreme Court of Ohio, sitting in Clinton County, Judges John McLean and Ethan Allen Brown holding the term, Judge Dunlavy was first admitted to practice as an attorney and counselor at law. Before his marriage, Mr. Dunlavy had been engaged in teaching classical schools, and after that he continued to teach select schools and give private instruction at home. After serving out his term in the army of the Revolution with fidelity, Mr. Dunlavy had, in 1783, entered Dickerson College, being at that time twenty-one years of age."

Peter Burr, Jesse Hughes and Thomas Hinkson were the first Associate Judges of Clinton County, elected in February, 1810. They took their seats on the bench on the 28th of March following. Soon after entering upon the discharge of their official duties, they settled among themselves the order of precedence to be observed by them while holding courts in the absence of the President Judge, it being that above given. From Judge Harlan's materials, the following account of these Judges, with succeeding ones, and the early lawyers of Clinton County, are taken:

"Peter Burr was the son of Peter Burr, who was born October 21, 1727, and died January 20, 1795, and of Mary, his wife, who was born August 17, 1730. Judge Burr was born August 4, 1767. He was married in Loudoun County, Va., February 19, 1790, to Hannah, only daughter of David Sewell, an immigrant to this country in 1793. His wife was born in 1769. Judge Burr was a Justice of the Peace in Warren County before the establishment

of Clinton County. He was one of the two members of the House of Representatives from Warren County in the fourth and fifth sessions of the General Assembly, serving with Matthias Corwin on each occasion. After serving in the capacity of Associate Judge in Clinton County about three months, a vacancy occurred in the office of Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for the county, and he was appointed to fill it, first by a pro tem. appointment, June 21, 1810, and afterward for the full term of seven years, June 4, 1811. In 1814, he was elected Clerk of the Supreme Court. He died holding both these offices. Judge Burr had not the qualification for the office of Clerk. He wrote a poor hand, and was wholly unacquainted with the substance and forms of the simplest legal entry. He was a surveyor, and was often appointed by the County Commissioners to survey the proposed routes for new roads. In 1811, he acquired an interest in Lot No. 28, northwest corner of Main and Mulberry streets, in Wilmington. Out of this purchase grew a suit in court, which had not terminated at the time of his death. The names of his children were Hannah, Ezra, David, Elizabeth, Abigail and John, all of whom are now dead. Judge Burr died August 8, 1816.

"One of the three Associate Judges of Clinton County was Jesse Hughes, or, as he wrote his name later in life, Jesse Hughes, Sr. He was of Welsh descent, born near the Potomac River, in Berkeley County, Va., January 22, 1767. When but a small boy, he was taken by his parents to Chester County, Penn., and he continued to reside there until he was about seventeen years of age. In the year 1784, he was taken by an uncle, a brother to his father, to Jefferson County, Ky. His uncle was one of a considerable colony which emigrated in that year for the purpose of commencing a new settlement on some of the unappropriated lands of Kentucky. They descended the Ohio River in boats, and landed at the village (now city) of Louisville. After exploring the country to some extent, they made choice of a point for their settlement on the waters of Salt River, now included within the limits of Shelby County. The settlers proceeded at once to erect defenses against the Indians and shelter for their families. This, when completed, constituted what in that day was called a fort or station, and was composed of block-houses, stockades and cabins united so as to include an acre or so of ground. In this station young Hughes passed the remaining years of his minority. The station was called Hughes' Station, from the uncle of young Hughes. The location was not far from the Ohio River, then and for years afterward the acknowledged boundary of the Indian country. It lay directly in the usual route taken by the warriors from the Wabash, Eel River and Mississinewa towns on their marauding expeditions against the interior Kentucky settlements. Parties composed of several warriors would cross the river from the Indian side, and, after separating into squads of two or three, waylay paths, springs and fields where crops were being cultivated, and places where firewood or building material were procured, to capture prisoners or take scalps. In the midst of such dangers, every able-bodied man and every well grown boy became soldiers, subject to be called upon to perform duty as sentinels, to give alarms of danger, as an armed guard to resist attacks, or as minutemen, ready to pursue war parties whose depredations had been discovered in the neighborhood. Scant means are now possessed by the writer of this notice for giving an account of young Hughes' services in defense of the station and settlement. No record of them has been preserved; all that is now left of them is the dim and shadowy outline which tradition has handed down. From this source, we learn that he was ready and prompt in the discharge of all his duties as an inhabitant of the station. Of Indian warfare on a more extended scale, it is known that, at the age of nineteen years, he joined the last expedition of the celebrated Gen. George Rogers

Clark, in 1786, against the Indian towns on the Wabash and Vermilion. Early in life, the precise date not ascertained, young Hughes made a public profession of religion, and was received as a member into the Baptist Church, in which he remained until his death. In the year 1790, Mr. Hughes was married in Bullitt County, Ky., to Elizabeth Drake. This lady was of Dutch descent. She was born in New Jersey December 27, 1793, but emigrated to Kentucky at an early day. At the time of her marriage, she was a member of the Methodist Church, but shortly after her marriage united herself to the Baptist Church, and remained a most exemplary member until her death. She died September 27, 1835, in her sixty-second year. In 1803, Mr. Hughes emigrated with his family to the State of Ohio, and settled in the unbroken woods about two miles southeast from Wilmington. His route to Ohio was by Gen. Clark's old war road from the falls of the Ohio to the mouth of the Licking River, opposite Cincinnati, from Cincinnati to Deerfield, thence by the mouth of Todd's Fork, thence up Todd's Fork to Smalley's, adjoining where Clarksville now is. From Smalley's to this place of settlement there was neither road nor path of any kind, and a way had to be cut for the wagons to pass. Early in 1810, Clinton County was established and organized. Mr. Hughes and two others (Peter Burr and Thomas Hinkson), were elected by the General Assembly Associate Judges of the Court of Common Pleas. He was re-elected to the same office at three successive elections. The term of office was seven years, so that the whole time he sat as Judge was twenty-eight years. Mr. and Mrs. Hughes had eleven children in all, of whom eight lived to maturity and became heads of families, three sons and five daughters. His eldest son and child, David, resided long on his farm adjoining Springfield, Ohio. Delilah married John Harper. Catharine married Joseph Rogers. Mrs. Harper and Mrs. Rogers both died at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, several years ago. Jemima married Isma Harris, of Snow Hill; the wife and husband are both dead. Elizabeth married Judge Hugh Smart, of Greenfield, Highland County. The husband is dead; Mrs. Smart still living. Jesse was twice married. He served a term of seven years as one of the Associate Judges of Clinton County. He has been dead several years. Charles D. is our townsman of that name. The youngest of the family, Mary, married Robert Wood of the vicinity of Wilmington, and died in March, 1881. It is not to be supposed that Judge Hughes owed his elevation to the bench to his knowledge of the law; he made no pretensions to legal learning. He owed far more to his high moral character, good sense, and unimpeachable integrity. Indeed, knowledge of Coke and Blackstone was not regarded in that day as necessary qualification for the office of Associate Judge, or even for the office of President Judge of the Common Pleas. The President Judge of the First Circuit, which extended from the Scioto on the east to the Indian line on the west, and from the Ohio River on the south to the Greenville treaty line on the north, and included Cincinnati, Lebanon, Dayton, Springfield, etc., was not at the time of his election a lawyer, but a school-master, and was never admitted to practice law until after he served out his two terms, each of seven years, in that important office. (See biography of Judge Dunlavy.) Our sturdy settlers seem to have been of the opinion that good character, sound sense and judgment, and unimpeachable integrity were qualifications quite sufficient to enable a Judge to do justice between man and man in general; and if these were known to be possessed by the Judge, no others were deemed necessary. How far in error were they? The school-master, without a knowledge of technical law, generally found means to arrive at the justice of the case brought before him; and Judge Hughes, without previous study of the law, was seldom at a loss to find law to support the right, and was seldom able to see any to sustain the wrong. Judge Hughes

was friendly and affable with all. In the selection of his friends he was more discriminating and select. For his friends he made choice of those living good lives and holding good principles. He lived in times which many of this generation seem to regard as only one remove from utter barbarism. This is a great mistake. Where could be found men of better walk and conversation than Judge Hughes, Judge McManis and Judge Sewell? Or, ascending to a higher rank of Judges, examine the moral standing of Judge Dunlavy, of Judge Collett and of Judge McLean, resident all within twenty miles, and all well known to hundreds still living—every one a Christian gentleman. Judge Hughes died the death of a good man, at the old homestead, on the 9th day of August, 1853.

"Judge Thomas Hinkson, the third in order of precedence of the first Associate Judges of Clinton County, was born in Westmoreland County, Penn., in 1772. Westmoreland County in that day extended from the mountains to the Allegheny River, including the town of Pittsburgh, and all the country of the Kiskeminotus and the Youghiogeny. He was the son of an Irishman, who emigrated to Kentucky at an early day, and established a station near the junction of Hinkson and Stone Branches of Licking River.

"In 1790, he accompanied the expedition of Gen. Harmar. This was the beginning of a series of expeditions against the Indians in which Mr. Hinkson took a part. In 1794, he accompanied Gen. Wayne as a Lieutenant against the Indians on the Maumee. After the celebrated battle between Gen. Wayne's forces and the Indians near the rapids of the Maumee, Mr. Hinkson returned to Kentucky and was married. He continued to reside on the farm which he inherited from his father, until 1806. He then came to Ohio, and the following year settled on a farm about eight miles east of the present town of Wilmington, in what was then Highland County. [Now Wilson Township, Clinton County.] He was soon after elected Justice of the Peace in that county, in which office he continued until 1810, when the county of Clinton was established, and that part of Highland in which he resided was included in the new county. He was now chosen by the Legislature one of the Associate Judges for Clinton County, to serve with Peter Burr and Jesse Hughes. Like his associates, he was a farmer, but was also a storekeeper. In the war of 1812, he is said to have commanded a company of rangers whose duty it was to keep the army advised as to the condition and movements of the Indians, and afterward to have been appointed Colonel of a regiment. In 1821, Mr. Hinkson removed to Indiana, where he died not long after. On the 23d of August, 1776, the Executive Council of Virginia issued an order for conveying 500 pounds of gunpowder to Pittsburgh. In the fall of 1776, Gen. George Rogers Clark and Gabriel Jones, with seven boatmen, conveyed in a boat 500 pounds of gunpowder intended for the defense of Kentucky, from Fort Pitt (now Pittsburgh), to Limestone Creek, now Maysville, Ky. Here they hid their cargo in different places in the woods along the banks of the creek, at considerable distances apart, and, after turning their boat adrift, to deceive such bands of Indians as might be pursuing them, directed their steps to Harrodstown to procure an escort for the powder. 'On their way through the woods,' says Butler, 'the party came to the solitary cabin of Hinkson, on the West Fork of Licking Creek [River]. While resting here, some men who had been surveying happened at the same place, and informed them that as yet the Indians had not done much injury, and that Col. John Todd was in the neighborhood with a small body of men; that if they could be met with, there would be sufficient force to escort the powder to its destination. Clark, however, with his usual promptitude, after having waited for some time in vain for Col. Todd, set off for Harrodstown accompanied by two of the men, leaving the residue with Mr. Jones

to remain at Hinkson's. Soon after Clark had departed, Col. Todd arrived, and on being informed of the military stores left at the river, thinking his force was now sufficient to effect their removal, he marched with ten men for this purpose. When they reached the country about the Blue Licks, they met on the 25th of September with an Indian party, which was following the trail of Clark and his companions. They attacked the whites with such vigor as to route them entirely, having killed Jones and some others and taken some prisoners. Fortunately for Kentucky, the prisoners proved true to their countrymen and preserved the secret of the stores inviolate, while the party detached from Harrodsburg brought them safely to their overjoyed friends.' The dweller in that 'solitary cabin' was the father of Judge Thomas Hinkson." (Butler's Kentucky, pp. 41, 42.)

"George McManis, the first, was the successor to Judge Burr. He was elected in 1810, and took his seat on the bench September 10, in the same year. He was promoted to the Judgeship from the office of County Commissioner, to which he had been elected the spring before. James Wilson was appointed by the court to the place he vacated. He was born in the city of Philadelphia on the 16th day of March, 1766. His parents were from Ireland, and he narrowly escaped being an Irishman himself, as he was born only an hour after the family landed on the shores of America. Judge McManis was taken to what afterward became Jefferson County, Ky., in the year 1799. The party of emigrants with which he went began the fourth settlement made in Kentucky, Harrod's, Boone's and Kenton's having preceded it. They descended the Ohio River in boats to near where the city of Louisville now is, and erected block-houses and stations as defenses against the Indians. Here, as soon as his age and strength would admit, he learned to be a hunter, woodsman and Indian fighter. He was frequently called out to pursue and destroy the bands of Indians who crossed the Ohio and fell upon the weak and exposed settlements to kill, scalp and plunder. These small affairs more effectually tried the courage and conduct of the parties engaged than the larger and more imposing expeditions, as every man was the keeper of his own scalp. I have no knowledge that Mr. McManis was engaged in more than one of the larger expeditions sent to a distance against the Indians. This was when the Indian towns on Mad River, in this State, were destroyed. On November 17,* he was married in Kentucky to Mary Steward, well known to many of our people. She was born in Virginia November 5, 1770. Mr. and Mrs. McManis had seven children, all born in Kentucky except the youngest, Martha. Margaret, the eldest, was born October 7, 1791, and was married to Warren Sabin on the 1st of April, 1811. Elizabeth, born September 8, 1795; was married to Dr. James W. Magee, for many years County Recorder and Clerk to the Commissioners, January 11, 1818. Mary, born January 5, 1797, married William R. Cole, Esq., the attorney, December 15, 1822. Rachel, born February 5, 1799, married Daniel Radcliff, first an attorney, then Justice of the Peace for nine years, and County Treasurer and Collector for eight years. They were married on the 29th of August, 1819. John, born January 5, 1802, was for many years County Recorder, and County Auditor from December 3, 1821, to the date of his resignation, October 19, 1824. He died August 5, 1831. George, born July 27, 1804, married Louisa McElwain November 24, 1825. He was also Associate Judge of Clinton County. He has long been a minister of the Gospel, and at this writing resides in Potawattomie County, Kan., on the Union Pacific Railroad. Phebe, born December 31, 1806, married Perry Dakin on the 29th day of June, 1826. Martha,

* What year?

born March 30, 1810, married William Hibben June 30, 1829. Judge McManis came to what has since become Clinton County, in the spring of 1808. He served as Associate Judge from 1810 to 1824. He died March 16, 1826. His widow continued to reside on the old farm at the head of Indian Creek, Clinton County, until the fall of 1843, when she removed with her son George to Bureau County, Ill., where she died November 5, 1857. Judge McManis died on the anniversary of his birthday, at the precise age of sixty, and his aged widow at the precise age of eighty-seven, on the anniversary of her birthday.

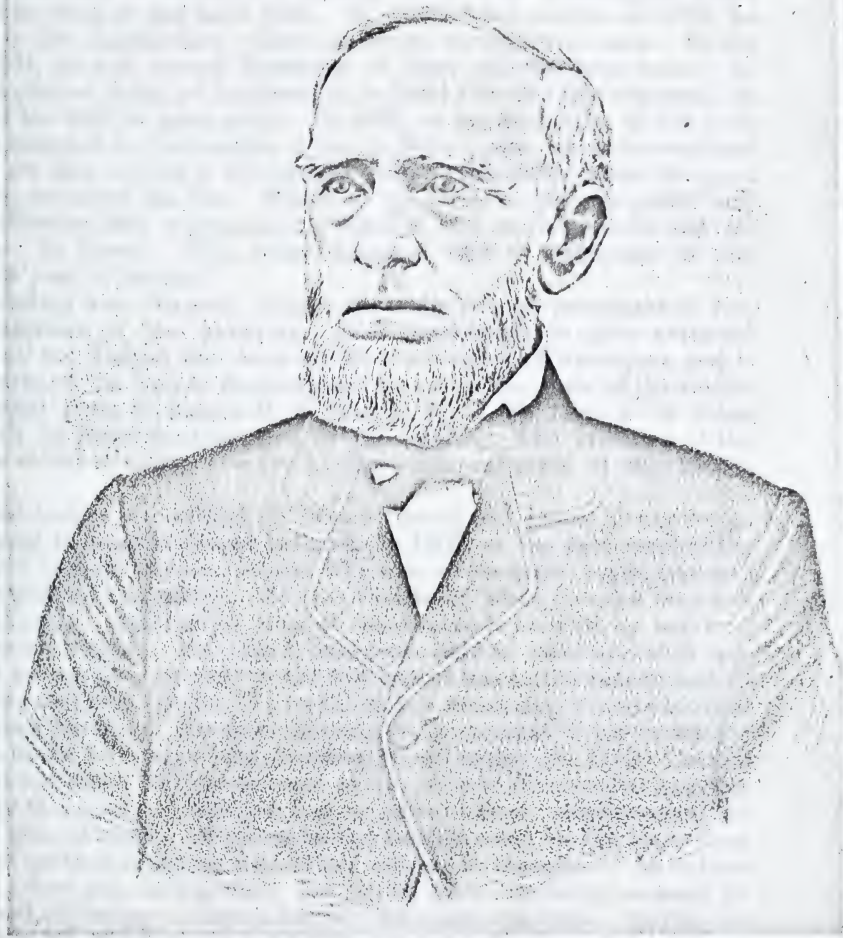
"Aaron Sewell, better known to many of our people as Judge Sewell, an emigrant to that part of the Northwest Territory now known as the State of Ohio, was born in Loudoun County, Va., on the 27th day of August, 1774. His father was David Sewell, born in 1746, and his mother was Mary (Tullis) Sewell. He had one brother and one sister, both older than he. John Sewell, the brother, died a resident of Clinton County, in 1822. His sister, Hannah Burr, wife of Judge Peter Burr, for several years Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for Clinton County, also died in Clinton County years since. Timothy Sewell, brother to David, emigrated to what is now the State of Ohio at an early day, and settled west of Lebanon, near the dividing line between Butler and Warren Counties. His wife was a Tullis. Amos T. (Tullis) Sewell, of Wilmington, for twenty-five years Justice of the Peace, and for a still longer time County Recorder, was a son of this Timothy Sewell, and was named for his grandfather, Amos Tullis. Timothy Sewell, born and raised at Wilmington, now of Columbus, and son of the Recorder and Justice, was named for his grandfather. David Sewell, early in 1798, became the owner of one of the Archibald Campbell surveys, No. 2250, on the little East Fork, in what is now Clinton County, containing 1,200 acres, more or less, and made arrangements to move to it, with his sons and son-in-law and daughter, the sons to go at once and his son-in-law and daughter to follow at an early day afterward. Up to this time Aaron had remained a single man. In view of the long journey before the family, he deemed it best to take a wife to himself, and accordingly on the 5th day of April, 1798, in Frederick County, Va., where the family were living, he was married to Mary Hendricks, a sister to the wife of his brother John. And now, all arrangements being perfected, the party, consisting of the father and mother, John and his family, and Aaron and his family, set out on their journey, and in due time all arrived in safety at Bedell's Station, in what is now Warren County, one mile south of where Union Village (commonly called "Shaker Town") now is. The precise length of time the family remained at Bedell's Station is left in some obscurity. On one side it is insisted that the stay was short, about such as would be sufficient for travelers and their beasts to rest and recruit a little, and the party, at the end of this temporary halt, went immediately to and settled on their lands. On the other hand it is insisted that on their arrival at the station they could not find their land nor any one who could find it, in consequence of which they remained at the station until some time in 1801, or later. As the date of every settlement in the territory now within the limits of Clinton County as early as 1798, or indeed for some years afterward, assumes some importance when endeavoring to fix the date of the first settlement made within the limits of the county of Clinton, I will endeavor to state the facts so far as I have been able to collect them in regard to the time the Sewells, father and sons, settled on the Little East Fork. No great wonder that they were unable to find their lands or any one who could give them information concerning them when the condition of the country is considered. They came in 1798. Bedell's Station, acknowledged to be the first settlement in what is now Warren County, did not exist until

the fall of 1795. In 1796, a few settlers were located at Deerfield and Waynesville, or where they were subsequently laid out, as some claim. Lebanon was not laid out for five years after the arrival of the Sewells. What would settlers so recently arrived in the country, having houses to build and lands not to clear, but to prepare for a crop by deadening the large trees and cutting away the saplings, while living on wild game, know of lands lying twenty miles away to the east, on streams not yet named, three miles at least from the nearest settler, himself at least ten miles from his nearest neighbor? The family tradition states that they, having heard of a surveyor at Xenia who could tell them how to find their lands, applied to him for assistance, and that he found their lands or gave them such information as enabled them to find them. But when was this? Xenia was not laid out until 1803, nor was there a settlement at or near its site before the town was laid out. There is, to my mind, a strong presumption, nearly approaching certainty, that the surveyor who aided the Sewells in finding their lands was James Galloway, Jr., afterward better known perhaps as Maj. Galloway. My reasons in part are, first, he was the first surveyor of Greene County, appointed in 1802; and second, he was, as I have reason to believe, the only deputy surveyor in that region of the county for Col. Richard C. Anderson, the principal surveyor, in whose office at Louisville, Ky., was kept the record of the entries and surveys in the Virginia military district of Ohio. Maj. Galloway had access to these surveys, and thereby could find the chain on which survey No. 2250 depended and abutted. He therefore could have readily led the Sewells to their lands, or without going have informed them of some survey corner well known to some settler from which a line could have been traced directly to some of the corners of the survey for which they were hunting. Besides, Maj. Galloway's father settled on the Little Miami River, about seven miles north of Xenia, in the same year that the Sewells came to Bedell's Station, and brought with him as a part of his family his son, James Galloway, Jr., then a young, single man. It is improbable to suppose that in the year of his arrival, and in all reasonable probability before he had learned to survey at all, that they should have heard of young Galloway, and equally improbable that he should have been able to tell where to find a survey lying in a locality at the time as wild as when Columbus discovered America, situated more than thirty miles from where he resided. (See history of Vernon Township.) The first born of Aaron Sewell and wife was their daughter Elizabeth. The family record shows that she was born July 24, 1799. She was married to Aaron Oxley, a resident of Clinton County, October 20, 1817. She is now deceased. Mr. Oxley had no personal knowledge of the place of Mrs. Oxley's birth, and his entire information on that subject was what his wife had said concerning it. His statement was that he always claimed Bedell's Station as the place where she was born. The second child of Mr. and Mrs. Sewell was Ezra Sewell, still living and residing on the original purchase. He was born March 14, 1801. He says that he always understood that he was born at Bedell's Station. I am informed by another who came to the Sewell neighborhood to reside in the latter part of 1803, that all of the three families were then living on their respective tracts of land, with improvements apparently a year or so old, or less. From these statements and some corroborating facts and circumstances, I have concluded that the Sewells settled on the Little East Fork, in what is now Clinton County, not in 1798, but as late as 1801 at least, and maybe later. In 1817, Mr. Sewell was elected by the General Assembly of Ohio one of the Associate Judges of Clinton County to fill the vacancy on the bench occasioned by the expiration of the term of Judge Thomas Hinkson. He was re-elected in 1824, and again in 1831; whole term, twenty-one years. In or about 1823, Judge

Sewell erected a grist-mill and saw-mill on the Little East Fork, about two miles above Clarksville. The improvement was one of great utility to the neighborhood. The stream which was depended upon to furnish the power was small, and in the dry seasons of the year would not run the mill. Steam-mills in time came into use, and water-mills on the small streams went out of use. The Sewell Mills shared the common fate. Decay seized upon the buildings, a freshet swept away the dam, and wash from the hillsides filled up the race. Judge Sewell was not a distinguished hunter; but out of two who are known to have killed an elk each, he was one. This feat was performed in early times not far from the mouth of Wilson's Branch. David Sewell settled near the College Township road, where Jacob Lair now resides. A part of his dwelling, a hewed log house, is now occupied by Mr. Lair as a dwelling. John settled on the farm now owned by Ira S. Taylor. His dwelling-house is still in use for the same purpose. Judge Sewell erected a temporary dwelling, but soon after erected a large, hewed-log house on the road which is still standing, where he lived many years. In 1814, Judge Sewell was elected Justice of the Peace for Vernon Township. The office was one of great dignity at that time, and was generally bestowed upon the most substantial citizens. Since then there has been some change in the bestowal of this really important office; now a commission as Justice of the Peace is not a patent for exalted worth. In person, Judge Sewell was tall, straight and spare. In general conversation, he was not a man of many words, but he expressed his ideas clearly, sensibly and candidly. His integrity was beyond question, and his moral character unblemished. He died about January, 1842.

"Benjamin Hinkson was born in Cynthiana, Ky., and came with his father, Judge Thomas Hinkson, to Clinton County, Ohio, in 1806. He was engaged in work upon the farm until 1816, when he became Deputy Clerk of the Court for Fayette County. He was admitted to the bar and began the practice of the law in Wilmington in 1820, which he continued until elected Secretary of State for Ohio, in 1834. He served as member of the Legislature of Ohio from 1826 to 1834. In 1836, he was elected President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the judicial circuit composed of the counties of Clinton, Warren, Butler and Greene. At the close of his term of seven years as Judge, he resumed for a time the practice of the law, but his interests turned to the farm, to which, in 1852, he retired and engaged in stock-raising. Here he resided until the close of his long life of about eighty-three years. He died at his old home in Wilson Township March 14, 1877."

Of Judge Benjamin Hinkson, Dr. A. Jones, who knew him intimately, speaks as follows: "We remember his first appearance at the bar in Wilmington. It was near the close of the year 1821, when he appeared in court as attorney for Col. Thomas Gaddis, who made application for services rendered in the war of the Revolution. Hinkson was then nearly twenty-one years of age. Modest, courteous and gentlemanly, he aided the old Revolutionary soldier in getting his pension. * * * We have met but few men, perhaps none, who possessed a higher sense of honor, a greater veneration for truth, than did Judge Hinkson. Untruth and insincerity had no abiding-place in his mind or heart; benevolent, generous and kind, he was ever willing and ready to aid the needy. Judge Hinkson was one of the early settlers in Clinton County. He was born in the State of Kentucky in 1800, and in 1806 he with his father and family emigrated to the State of Ohio, and settled on the border of a prairie through which a little stream known as Anderson's Fork passed. At the date of the arrival of the Hinkson family their pioneer home was in Ross County, Ohio, now Wilson Township, Clinton County. Judge Hinkson, when a boy, visited his father, who was then in command of a company of scouts in the



S. W. Hadley

northern part of the State, at or near Fort Meigs. Here young H. remained, doing duty for the term of eight months. After peace had been made, he went into the Clerk's office in Fayette County, where he served as Deputy for two years. In the years 1819 and 1820, he attended the Chillicothe Academy, reading law in the meantime with Judge Henry Brush. In the latter part of 1820, he was admitted to the bar and opened an office in Wilmington, where he continued to practice law until 1834. At the October election in 1826, he was elected to the Legislature, where he served through five terms. In the winter of 1834, he was elected Secretary of State for the three years. In 1836, he was elected Judge of the Seventh Judicial Circuit. He remained on the bench for the term of seven years. In 1843, at the expiration of his judicial term, he returned to the practice of law in Wilmington, where he remained until 1858. He then retired to his farm in Wilson Township, where he spent the remaining period of his life. While on his farm, he was the polite and courteous gentleman, fitly representing a class of men unfortunately now almost extinct. In March, 1877, Judge Hinkson died of paralysis, in the seventy-eighth year of his age."

The preceding were the early Judges of the district, all prominent as pioneers and members of the judiciary. It is impossible to give extended sketches of all the Judges who have sat on the bench at Wilmington, and it would not, perhaps, be wise to discriminate except in the cases of the earlier ones. Extended notes of Judges R. B. Harlan, W. H. Baldwin, A. W. Doan and others will be found in other parts of the volume. The attention of the reader is now called to notices of a few of the earlier members of the Clinton County bar.

"The first lawyer who settled in Clinton County was James Montgomery. He was licensed to practice law at Lebanon in 1803, at the first term of the Supreme Court held in Warren County. The time of his birth, his lineage and race have escaped my researches. He was a bachelor when he came here and when he went away. The precise time of his coming is undated by court records and general history. All that I have been able to ascertain with certainty is that he was here as early as the first sale of lots in the county seat, at which sale he purchased Lot No. 131 on Columbus street, now the site of Samuel Darbyshire's dwelling. His name appears on the records of our courts for the first time at the fall term of the Common Pleas October 18, 1810. On that day, the court appointed Mr. Montgomery to the office of Prosecuting Attorney for the county at a salary of \$60 per year, payable in three installments at the close of each term of court. Of course he thanked the court for the honor they conferred, and quite as much, as a matter of course, he thought, if he did not say, that the salary was outrageously low for an office involving so much responsibility and requiring so much labor, vigilance and solicitude. During the entire time that Mr. Montgomery resided here he was without a rival, resident of the county; but he seems never to have secured more than a small part of the civil business in the courts, and such business as he did secure was not of the weightiest character. For this, two reasons might be assigned. Mr. Montgomery may not have been a lawyer of great legal talent or skill, while several of the non-resident members of the bar regularly attending the courts here were men of learning and ability. Among these I name John McLean, afterward Judge of the Supreme Court of this State, and still later of the Supreme Court of the United States; Joshua Collett, afterward Judge of the Common Pleas and Supreme Courts; John Alexander, William Ellsberry and Thomas Freeman. Others of less note also attended the courts here, but not so regularly. In May, 1811, Mr. Montgomery sold Town Lot No. 131, heretofore referred to, and Lot No. 130, alongside of it (which last was purchased at the second sale

of lots in the county seat) to George Green, for some small sum. There is evidence to show that Mr. Green did not purchase with a view to make money, but to secure himself for money paid or to be paid by him for Mr. Montgomery. In April, 1812, Mr. Montgomery brought suit for Jesse Lane and Elizabeth, his wife, against Robert Stanley, for slander of the wife, and took a note for his fee. The note was assigned, and it is inferred, assigned in due course of business, that is to pay a board bill. The suit was dismissed June 1, 1812. On the next day, Mr. Montgomery was paid \$20 out of the county treasury for his services as Prosecuting Attorney. This was the last money paid him on that account, and in the entry made of it, Mr. Montgomery's name appeared for the last time in connection with his late office. At the next term (October, 1812), William R. Cole's name appeared on the roll of officers of court as Prosecuting Attorney. June 5, 1813, Mr. Lane filed an injunction bill against Mr. Montgomery and his assignee for relief. The bill complains of the action of Mr. Montgomery in the suit and about the note. (None of that, however, has anything to do with my present purpose.) And he stated that Mr. Montgomery, late a citizen of Clinton County, was then, June, 1813, a citizen of Fayette County. Conceding to Mr. Lane the utmost candor and accuracy in statement in regard to the residence at the time of Mr. Montgomery, and in the absence of contradictory evidence, we hold his statement as properly closing debate upon the subject. The trail left by Mr. Montgomery has been dim from the beginning. Here his last footsteps, as far as discernible by the writer, abruptly end."

A. H. Dunlevy, in the article before quoted, stated that Samuel H. Hale was the second lawyer who came to Wilmington, while Judge Harlan awarded that honor to William R. Cole. The evidence is that both came in the latter part of 1812, Mr. Cole, perhaps, having come a few days or weeks before Mr. Hale's arrival. Mr. Cole and his brother Samuel composed the family of Solomon Cole, which latter person located at Wilmington in 1813. Judge Harlan wrote thus of Mr. Cole:

"William R. Cole was born in the city of New York, in 1780; the precise date not ascertained. While quite a small boy, he was taken to Lexington, Ky., then little more than a cluster of block-houses, stockades, and settlers' cabins. There he was brought up and educated. In 1801, Mr. Cole attained full age. Of his history for the next ensuing nine years, there is no account whatever. I infer that he spent about two years of the nine in reading law, as a prerequisite to his admission to the bar. August 13, 1810, at Cleveland, Ohio, he was licensed to practice law by the Supreme Court. Beyond this simple fact the inquirer is left to grope in the dark. Where he studied law, under whose instructions he read, or how he spent the time which he evidently did not employ in legal studies, are matters involved in very great darkness. The next appearance of Mr. Cole is in Greene County, in the region, I believe, of Bellbrook, or rather near where Bellbrook now is. The date was 1812. In that year he married Miss Susannah Elam, of that neighborhood. There is reason to believe that he had resided some time here before the marriage was consummated. If so, how was he employed? My impression is, in school-teaching. The fruits of his marriage were two daughters, Sarah Ann and Emeline, and one son, Alfred C., the youngest of the three. Sarah Ann was married to Rev. Aylette Raynes, now of Kentucky, July 4, 1833. Emeline died unmarried several years ago. Alfred died before his sister, also, I believe, unmarried. In October, 1812, Mr. Cole settled in Wilmington. On the 5th day of that month the Court of Common Pleas elected him to the office of Prosecuting Attorney for the county. This position he held until the second Tuesday in October, 1834, when the office became elective by the people.

Mr. Cole was not a candidate before the people for the office. His immediate successor was his friend John Taaffe, now the Rev. John Taaffe. Mr. Cole's father settled in Wilmington in 1813. On October 14 of that year, Asa Holcomb, the first merchant in Wilmington, conveyed to Solomon Cole the lot on which the first goods in Wilmington were sold. The number of the lot is 110, near the railroad, on which stands the dwelling long the residence of Robert B. Harlan and still occupied as such by members of his family and in which Mr. Cole resided for many years. The lot with other lots afterward purchased by the father were intended for the son, and on the death of the former in 1824, this intention was fully carried out by will. Of Mr. Cole from 1812 to 1818, little is known deserving particular mention. He had, no doubt of it, a large share of the legal business in the courts of the county, much of it important and lucrative, and he seems to have conducted it about in the usual way. In 1818, he was elected to the State Senate, and re-elected in 1820, for the counties of Clinton and Greene. Mr. Cole, in 1826, was a candidate for Representative in Congress in the district composed of the counties of Clinton, Highland, Brown and Adams, but failed of election. His successful competitor was William Russell, who was re-elected several times, and still later represented the Scioto District in the Lower House of Congress. In 1827, Mr. Cole lost his wife. On the 18th day of December, in the same year, he was married to Mary McManis, third daughter of Judge George McManis. In the fall of 1829, Mr. Cole united with the Christian Church at Wilmington, having a short time before been immersed at Dayton. In the month of April, 1837, he removed from Clinton County to Wilmington, the then county seat of Dearborn County, Ind., with the view to the practice of the law at that place. Another object, it may be, was to bring his son forward at the bar, he having been reading law for some time with the view to become a professional lawyer. How well he succeeded in business there we know nothing; perhaps not as well as he expected. His son died soon after, before attaining any great prominence at the bar. In 1843, Mr. Cole removed again. He left Indiana, and settled at Princeton, the county seat of Bureau County, Ill. His object, doubtless, was to obtain professional business and to be near the relatives of his wife. He was not there very long. On the 10th day of April, 1847, he died. For this event he seems to have been well prepared. A friend writing to me says: 'He died in the ripeness of his intellect, and fullness of his Christian faith and hope.'

The following summary of the life and works of Samuel H. Hale is made up from an article published a few years since by Dr. A. Jones: "Mr. Hale was born February 14, 1787, in Randolph County, N. C. His parents were Jacob and Martha Hale, the former being by trade a wagon-maker, in whose shop the son served until he had reached the age of twenty years. Young Hale's time was taken up almost entirely by his work, and very little of it was spent in the schools which then existed in the neighborhood of his home, and which were poor at best. He, however, in the spare moments he had, stored his mind with historical and biographical facts, and, through the many years of his life, retained the knowledge he acquired in his younger days. In the fall of 1807, the Hale family emigrated to Ohio, and, in December of that year, located on Todd's Fork in Warren County. At their wilderness home Hale worked for two years. In this new and unimproved county, there being but little demand for wagons and carriages, he left home to find employment in some other vocation. In 1810, he settled at Lebanon and obtained employment as clerk in the store of one McCray. Here he had not sufficient employment. About this time he made the acquaintance of Hon. John McLean, and commenced the study of law with him." Mr. Hale always held his law in-

structor in the greatest respect and veneration. In 1811, according to Dr. Jones, and in 1809, according to A. H. Dunlevy, Mr. Hale was associated with McLean in the publication of the *Western Star*, at Lebanon, and the ability of the firm was unquestioned. Toward the close of 1812, Mr. Hale married Mary Ward, of North Carolina, and located at Lebanon, but before the close of the year removed to Wilmington, for the purpose of engaging in legal practice. Dr. Jones says: "The life of the advocate was too monotonous for his active temperament. Full of impulse and energy, he could not confine himself to the practice of the law. He could not remain quiet, and soon engaged in a multifarious trade. In the latter part of the year 1812, he opened a hotel in Wilmington, and invested capital in goods and groceries. With his industry and untiring devotion he attracted the notice of the pioneers of Clinton County, and they liberally gave to him their patronage. At this period he took an active interest in the administration of the State and General Governments. In 1813, he was elected to the General Assembly of Ohio," and in December of that year, when the Legislature met at Chillicothe, he took his seat as Representative from Clinton County. He gave his vote for the full quota of men and the necessary funds to carry on the war with England, and took great interest in public affairs at that time. In 1815, after the close of the war, he resumed his business connections, and vigorously prosecuted his affairs. He added to his mercantile and hotel business a livery stable, a distillery, and other things, gave employment to a number of men and boys, showed himself possessed of a philanthropic spirit, and became interested in educational matters in his town and county. In 1816, he became a member of a library company which was organized in Wilmington, having at the same time a private library of several hundred volumes, the use of which he freely offered to those in search of information contained in them. Among his young friends and proteges at that time were Messrs. Way, Treusdell and Reynolds, who had worked their way through college at Athens, Ohio, and graduated with honors. Mr. Hale was again sent to the Legislature from Clinton County, and interested himself in the discussions on the banking system in 1822-25. He was an earnest and sound advocate of the value of producing more goods at home than were brought from abroad. As Representative in the Legislature, he donated one-third his wages per diem (only \$3 in all) to the fund for building and improving the roads. He served with great credit also in the State Senate, and was always an advocate of internal improvement schemes. He became a warm supporter of Jackson, and on the eve of the latter's first inauguration as President, gave a party in honor of the event. During the evening (March 4, 1829), a fire broke out in the rear of his hotel, and soon consumed the building, together with nearly all its contents, including Mr. Hale's library, maps, globes, mathematical instruments, etc. He retired from public life after serving in the State Senate in 1828-29, and would not allow his name to be again used as that of a candidate for office. After a long period of prosperity, he at last met with reverses, and lost his fortune. His death occurred but a few years since, and, in 1880, his wife followed him to the shadowy "land beyond the river."

The following sketches of a few other of the early lawyers who practiced in the courts of Clinton County are from the notes left by Judge R. B. Harlan, himself for years at the head of this bar:

"Daniel Radcliffe was born on the South Branch of the Potomac River, in Maryland. His father was killed by the Indians two months before the birth of Daniel. When about two years of age, he was taken by his mother to Bourbon County, Ky. His mother was married the second time to Mr. Taaffe, one of Gen. Daniel Morgan's celebrated riflemen. By this marriage

she had a son, John Taafe, first a lawyer, and afterward a minister of the Gospel for several years in Wilmington. Daniel Radcliffe was licensed to practice law in Kentucky in 1812, and two years later was licensed the second time in Ohio. He followed his profession for several years. He served as County Treasurer of Clinton County eight years, and as Justice of the Peace for Union Township from 1818 to 1829. He removed to Illinois in 1836, where he died at an advanced age.

"David Linton was admitted to the bar in 1841. He afterward removed to Kansas.

"Franklin Corwin removed to Wilmington from Lebanon in 1840. He was a fine speaker. His county sent him to the Ohio House of Representatives, and the district composed of Clinton, Greene and Fayette elected him to the Senate. He removed to Illinois, became a member of the Senate of that State, then Speaker of that body, and was subsequently elected to Congress in 1872. Mr. Corwin was the nephew of Hon. Thomas Corwin, of Lebanon.

"Samuel Buck, an early lawyer of Wilmington, was born in Westmoreland County, Penn., March 7, 1780. He came to Kentucky, Fayette County, near Lexington, in 1789. That same year he went into the Quartermaster's Department, and was stationed at the Chickasaw Bluffs, where Memphis now is, for about ten months. In 1799, he came to Ohio, near Chillicothe, which had at that time but three shingled roofed houses in it. Here he studied law under William Creighton, and was admitted to practice in Lancaster by Judges Irvin and Thomas Scott, in 1813. He located in 1814 at Washington, Fayette County. He was married at Lebanon in 1807, to Sarah Smith, daughter of Abner Smith. At the time of his marriage, he was a school teacher, and he continued teaching for several years. He lived at Hamilton, Butler County, and came from there to Wilmington in 1827. He died in Greene County October 27, 1862, in the eighty-third year of his age, and was buried in the cemetery at Cedarville, beside his wife, who died August 30, 1854.

"Carter B. Harlan was licensed to practice law about 183-. He was elected to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Benjamin Hinkson as member of the Legislature of Ohio from Clinton County, in 1834, and was afterward re-elected. He was elected Secretary of State for Ohio, and died during his term of office in 1840, while still a young man.

"Griffith Foos was a resident of Wilmington twenty-three years. He was at one time a printer, and in 1826-27 was engaged with W. H. P. Denny and Archibald Haynes as a printer in the office of the Wilmington *Argus*, published by J. B. Seamans. In 1829, he was at the Wilmington bar, and from 1835 to 1839 was Prosecuting Attorney for the county. At one time Mr. Foos and R. B. Harlan, when in the midst of the trial of a case, found that the deposition of a person in Augusta, Ky., was necessary to its success. Mr. Foos agreed to hold the attention of the jury while Mr. Harlan went on horseback to Augusta, procured the deposition, and returned. This he did successfully until Mr. Harlan appeared inside the door of the court room on his return, when Mr. Foos said: 'With these few remarks I close.' Mr. Foos represented in 1840 and 1841, in the State Senate, the district composed of Clinton, Brown and Clermont Counties. He died in Anamosa, Iowa, September 12, 1857."

The following is a list of lawyers admitted to practice at the Clinton County bar, with dates of admission, from 1810 to 1881. Those marked thus * are known to be deceased:

James Montgomery,* 1810; William R. Cole,* 1812; Samuel H. Hale, May term,* 1813; Daniel Radcliff,* May 6, 1814; Benjamin Hinkson,* 1820; Philip F. Cribfield,* 1827; John Taafe,* 1828; Samuel Buck,* 1827; Thomas A. Armstrong,* 18—; John Myer,* 1832 (?); Griffith Foos,* 1829; Carter B.

Harlan,* 1834; Michael H. Johnson,* 1838; Noah S. Haines,* 1839; William Fuller,* —; David Linton, now in Kansas, 1841; Franklin Corwin,* 1840; Robert B. Harlan,* admitted to practice at Chillicothe in 1837, and began professional duty at once at Wilmington; Frederick P. Lucas, 1843; Grafton B. White,* 1846; David Harlan, 1847, never practiced law; William H. Baldwin,* 1842 (see history of Marion Township); Isaac S. Wright,* 1845; Ruel S. Beeson,* 1844; Jehu Trimble,* 1848; William B. Fisher,* 1847, for many years editor of the *Clinton Republican*, at Wilmington; James W. Denver, 1844, practices in the Court of Claims at Washington, D. C.; Ethelbert C. Hibben,* 1849; Benajah W. Fuller,* 1851; Chilton A. White, 1849, now of Georgetown, Brown Co., Ohio; William B. Telfair, 1851, now of Wilmington; Azariah W. Doan, 1853, present Judge of Court of Common Pleas; Daniel Collett,* 1855; James I. Collett,* 1856; Joseph McCray, of Clarksville; Christopher C. Harris,* 1855; Charles W. Blair, 1856, now in Kansas; J. O. Felton, 1850, was from New England and lived a few years at Wilmington; Robert E. Doan, 1857, now of Wilmington; Isaac B. Allen, 1855, now living in south part of county; Alonzo C. Diboll, 1854, now of Wilmington; Joseph H. West,* 1855; Henry S. Doan,* 18—; William T. Pierce, 1854; Jonathan D. Hines, 1858, never practiced; Leroy Pope, 1858, now of Wilmington, ex-Judge Court of Common Pleas; William P. Reid, 1861, publisher *Wilmington Watchman* for a time, not now in county; John M. Kirk, 18—, now of Wilmington; L. F. Austin,* 1861; Lewis C. Walker, 1861, now of Indianapolis, Ind.; Nathan M. Linton, 1862, now of Wilmington, and Representative in State Legislature; Angus McKay,* 1857; Thomas Thatcher, 1860; Samuel R. Nickerson, 18—, now of Morrow, Warren County, formerly publisher of papers at Blanchester and Sabina; William H. West, 1865, now of New Vienna; Levi Mills, 1868, now of Wilmington; Felix G. Slone, 1865, formerly practiced in Brown County, Ohio, where he was also engaged in mercantile business; John S. Savage, 1866, now of Wilmington; Isaiah W. Quinby, 1860, now of Wilmington; A. H. McVey, 1868, now of Toledo, Ohio; Lewis J. Walker, 1867, now of Wilmington; Calvin B. Walker, 186—, now in Pension Department, Washington, D. C.; Thomas Q. Hildebrant, 1865, now of Cincinnati, Ohio; C. A. Bosworth, 1880, of Wilmington, does not practice; Madison Betts, 1868, Cashier Clinton County National Bank, does not practice law; Melville Hayes, 1869, now of Wilmington; David T. White, 1870, now of Wilmington; Charles S. Jelly, 1871, now of Indiana; William W. Savage, 1871, now of Washington, Fayette Co., Ohio; Charles B. Dwiggin, 1872, now of Wilmington; Edward J. West, 1873, present Prosecuting Attorney for Clinton County; Charles W. Swaim, 1874, now of Wilmington; James E. Fitzhugh, 1871, never practiced here, now in the West; Lucius H. Baldwin, 1873, now of Wilmington; C. Perry Baldwin,* admitted 1870, came to Wilmington in 1874; Andrew J. Harlan, 1877, now of Marion, Ind.; born in Clinton County, practiced here but little: was elected to Congress from Indiana and Missouri, and sat on the bench in those States and Dakota; Alpheus H. Jones, 1876, now of Wilmington; James V. Ellis,* 1878; David B. Van Pelt, 1878, now of Wilmington; C. G. Haworth, 1878, of Wilmington, not in practice; Peter Clevenger, 1879, of Cuba, Clinton Co., Ohio; Frank B. Mills, 1879, now of Wilmington; A. E. Clevenger, 1879, now of Wilmington; William B. Telfair, Jr., 1879, now of Wilmington.

The following are distinguished members of the bar from other counties who practiced regularly or occasionally in the early courts of Clinton County:

Warren County—Francis Dunlavy, first President Judge; Thomas R. Ross, John McLean, Thomas Freeman, Thomas Corwin, Joshua Collett, A.

H. Dunlavy, Jacob D. Miller, Jonathan K. Wilds, Phineas Ross, Benjamin Collett, Jacoby Halleck, George J. Smith, J. Milton Williams.

Ross County—Judge Thomas Scott, Benjamin G. Leonard, Richard Douglass, William Creighton.

Highland County—Richard Collins, Moses H. Kirby, John H. Price, James H. Thompson.

Greene County—John Alexander, William Ellsberry, Aaron Harlan.

Clermont County—Judge Owen T. Fishback, Thomas Morris.

Fayette County—Wade Loofborough, Henry Phelps.

An Examining Committee, about 1828 or 1830, was composed of Judge William Irwin, of Lancaster, Judge Gustavus Swan, Judge Thomas Scott, Senator (afterward Governor) William Allen and Henry Stanberry. Mr. Allen was on the committee which examined Robert B. Harlan at Chillicothe, and the latter stated that the former asked most of the questions which were put to him at that time. It would be a pleasure to write extended sketches of all who have practiced in the Clinton County Courts since 1810, but even if this were possible to accomplish, the limit of this work would not admit of their insertion, for they would form a volume of themselves.



CHAPTER XII.

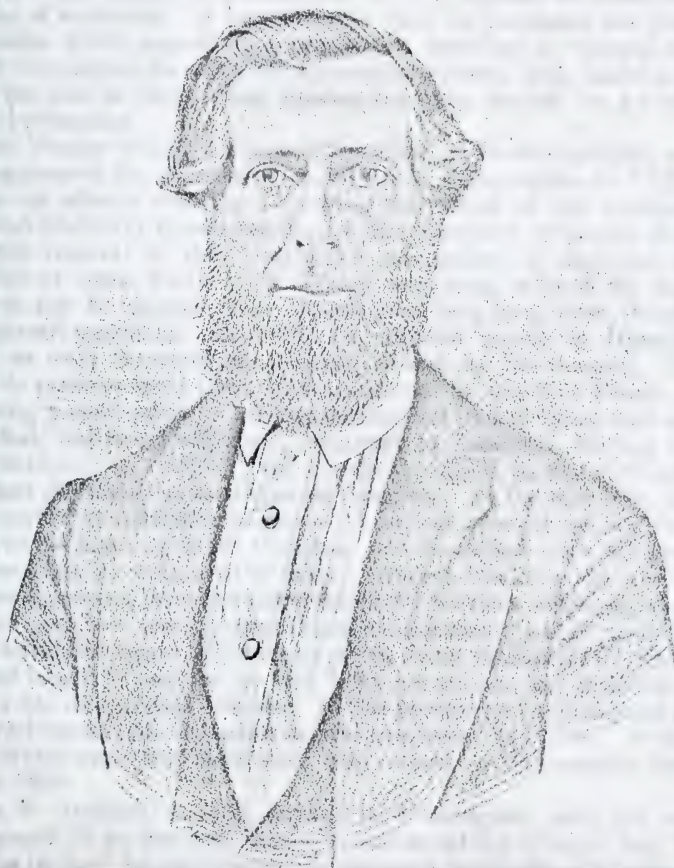
THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.*

Summary
 THE first physician who located and began practice within the limits of Clinton County was Dr. Loammi Rigdon, a native of the State of Pennsylvania, where his elementary and medical education had been received. He located in the village of Wilmington in the fall of 1812, and boarded at the hotel of Warren Sabin. During the ensuing summer, he was united in marriage with Miss Dunley, of Lebanon, and erected his log cabin on South street near the present residence of David Rudduck. For years, he was engaged in most laborious practice in the new county of Clinton, and received a very poor compensation for the services rendered. In the science of medicine and art of surgery, Dr. Rigdon equaled if not surpassed any of that profession who have since been local practitioners of the county. He was a noble specimen of man, being moral, upright, industrious and courteous to all. He was a worthy and earnest member of the Baptist Church, and possessed the good will and friendship of all who knew him. After following his profession in Wilmington and vicinity for thirteen years, without realizing a fair consideration for his labor, Mr. Rigdon removed from the county and located in the town of Hamilton, where from a large and voluntary patronage he amassed quite a fortune. In that locality he spent many years in the onerous duties of his profession, and died full of years and full of works.

Dr. James McGee located in Wilmington in 1814. On his arrival in the village, he made his home and had his office in Sabin's Hotel. In the year 1815, he was married to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Judge George McManis, Sr. He built his cabin on South street adjoining the residence of Dr. Rigdon. Mr. McGee, though a well-educated physician, had no love nor admiration for his profession, and did not engage in general practice. Not long after his marriage he was appointed Postmaster of the village, and also to fill the office of County Recorder. He performed the duties of these offices for a short time only, not having been permitted to remain long in office. In a few years after his marriage, the Doctor, while yet in early manhood, was called to final rest, leaving an only child. He was a modest and unassuming man, had no enemies, and lived in peace with his neighbors.

Dr. Uriah Farquhar, son of Benjamin Farquhar, who was one of the earliest settlers on Todd's Fork, then in Warren County, was educated for the medical profession and placed in the office of Dr. La Throp, of Waynesville, with whom he remained until the close of the war of 1812-15, when he had completed his studies. Soon thereafter he located in Wilmington and occupied as a residence and office the house now owned by Clum Marble. He was possessed of a strong nervous and sanguine temperament, was very credulous and easily imposed upon. In improving the rich and fertile soil of Clinton County, the atmosphere was filled with malarial poison, and diseases in this locality were very common in the summer and fall seasons, and the physicians had much to do. The Doctor devoted himself with unabated energy to relieving the people from their malarial complaints, and, after laboring for twenty years or more in Clinton County, he removed to Logansport, Ind., where

* The material contained in this chapter has been furnished entirely by Dr. A. Jones, of Wilmington, who deserves much credit for the work, which, it may be imagined, was laborious to a great degree.



W. H. Baus

he remained in the pursuit of his profession until he had completed his four-score years. The fullness of time had then arrived when he had to part with his much-beloved work, and his many friends and admirers. He was for many years a member of the Christian Church. He was ever ready to give attention to all who needed his services. With a kind heart and generous nature it was hard to amass wealth, and equally to retain it; hence, when he left Wilmington, he was not overburdened with currency or property.

Dr. Grier settled in Wilmington in 1817, opened an office, and began the practice of medicine. It was thought that he possessed too great a love for stimulants, which caused much opposition, resulting in charges being brought against him, which he could not successfully resist; and, therefore, after struggling for two or three years against the tide, he left for a locality of more hopeful prospects.

Dr. Turner Welch, a native of the State of North Carolina, came to Ohio and commenced the practice of medicine in Wilmington in 1818. He occupied as an office a room in a building that stood on the northeast corner of Main and Mulberry streets, on the lot now occupied by George Brindle. Soon after his removal to this locality, he was united in marriage with Hester, daughter of John Fallis. Dr. Welch was then induced by his father and father-in-law to remove from Wilmington to a farm near Oakland, now the Dr. Hormell residence. In 1825, Dr. Rigdon moved to Hamilton, and Dr. Welch at once occupied the opening caused by the removal. Here he continued to practice until 1836, when he moved to the Wea Plains, Ind. After remaining several years he became dissatisfied in that State, and again came to Ohio; but, not being contented, returned to Indiana. During his residence in Wilmington in 1826-27, he attended lectures in the Medical College of Ohio, and graduated in medicine and surgery. In the war with England, Dr. Welch served as Assistant Surgeon. After the close of the war in 1815, he returned to his home in North Carolina, and remained with his preceptor until the time when he emigrated to Ohio. Toward the close of his life, the Doctor drew a pension from the Government for services rendered, which acknowledgment gave him more pleasure than all the money and property he possessed. At the advanced age of eighty-four years, more than sixty of which had been occupied in active practice, he laid down his scalpel and medicine case to join many of his long-absent friends. In the profession he sustained a good reputation and toward his competitors was courteous and kind. With this sketch of Dr. Welch ends the physicians who settled in Wilmington from the year 1810 to 1820.

Dr. S. Judkins, in 1825, located in Wilmington, and, for several years, was engaged in professional duties in and about the village; but, not meeting with the success he anticipated, he removed to Highland County, settling in Leesburg, where he had formerly practiced. Here he regained former patronage, and met with good success.

Dr. Amos Tiffin Davis began the practice of medicine in Clarksville, this county, in the year 1829, and, with the exception of eight or ten years of practice in Cincinnati, and at other points, has since been a resident of Clinton County, and continues in active practice, and to-day, though in his eightieth year, he is still administering to the wants of ailing and suffering humanity. Dr. Davis was born of parents Isaac and Mary (Tiffin) Davis, the latter being a sister of Edward Tiffin, the first Governor of Ohio. The father was a native of Pennsylvania, and the mother of Ireland. The former settled in Ross County, in this State, in the year 1800, and was a farmer by occupation. Our subject was here born January 9, 1803, and reared amid agricultural pursuits, assisting his father on the farm until twenty years of age, when he went to

Chillicothe and placed himself under the tuition of Dr. Pinkerton, with whom he remained two years. He then entered the Medical Department of the Transylvania University, at Lexington, Ky., remaining several months; then entered upon the practice of his profession, as above stated. April 20, 1826, he was united in marriage with Priscilla, daughter of James Birdsall, an early pioneer of Clinton County, where the daughter was born. To this union one child was born, Mary D., the widow of Rev. G. R. McMillan. In early life, Dr. Davis united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he has been an earnest and faithful member for sixty years, and since his removal to Wilmington, soon after his location at Clarksville, in 1829, has been connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church in that village. He has twice served the people of the county in the General Assembly, to which he was elected in 1836 and 1839. In politics, he has been identified with the Republican party since its organization, having been formerly an "Old-Line Whig."

Dr. Aquila Jones, now engaged in the active practice of medicine in Wilmington, and one of the pioneer physicians of this locality, was born at Bean Station, Granger Co., East Tenn., April 10, 1807. His parents were William and Deborah (McVeigh) Jones, who settled in what is now Union Township, Clinton County, in the spring of 1810. In 1823, our subject entered the office of Dr. Loammi Rigdon, and with him commenced the study of medicine. On the removal of Dr. Rigdon from Wilmington in 1825, Dr. Jones further prosecuted his studies under the instruction of Dr. Turner Welch, whom he assisted in practice in 1827, 1828 and 1829. Permit us, in this connection, to state that during the year 1829, the malarial or typhoid fever prevailed in the county as an epidemic, and for a portion of the year Dr. Jones was actively engaged in the duties of his profession in the eastern part of the county, where for a time he opened an office at Parris' Hotel, from which point he made his way over logs and through the mud and mire to the log cabins where many of the pioneers were prostrated with this fever. We will warrant that there was then no poetic fervor or amusement in the daily pursuit of such a profession. How arduous were the duties of the physicians of that day! They were few in number, and all located at the county seat. Patients were in all parts of the county, and the only mode of reaching them was by horseback, requiring journeys of from ten to fifteen miles, and in the sickly seasons of the year, their daily rides were often from forty to fifty miles; but, endowed with stout hearts and hardy constitutions, they adapted themselves to the times and surrounding circumstances, and overcame the difficulties, however great. At intervals in 1829-30, Dr. Jones attended lectures in the Ohio Medical College, at Cincinnati, graduating in the early spring of the last-mentioned year. He then located at Washington Court House (now Fayette County), and remained one year. The following year he removed to Bainbridge, Ross Co., Ohio, and was there engaged in the pursuit of his profession until the winter of 1834-35, when he permanently located at Wilmington, where he has since been in daily practice. While at Washington Court House, the Doctor was united in marriage, on the 2d of November, to Caroline A. Dawson, a native of Virginia. In 1822, he was the assistant of a Mr. Treusdell, who was Principal of the schools of Wilmington, and three years later became by appointment the Auditor of the county, filling the vacancy caused by the resignation of John McManis. In 1839, in connection with R. R. Lindsey, his brother-in-law, he published the *Clinton County Republican*. The Doctor, in 1836, commenced keeping a meteorological journal in which a daily account of the weather has been recorded up to the present date. A full sketch of Dr. Jones will be found elsewhere in this work.

Dr. William W. Woodruff, a son of Israel Woodruff, who kept a tavern

which stood on the north side of Main street, near south, where now stands the store of L. D. Sayer, read medicine in 1827-28 in the office of Drs. Welch and Jones, and, on finishing the prescribed course of reading, commenced practicing in the same village, in which he continued until 1834, when, in the midst of prosperity, with every evidence of success in his chosen profession, he fell a victim to that fatal disease, consumption. Dr. Woodruff was a native of Warren County.

Dr. Joseph K. Sparks, a native of South Carolina, and a graduate of the Transylvania University, of Lexington, Ky., settled in Wilmington as a practitioner in the winter of 1830-31, he having come to this point from Cincinnati, where, for some years, he had been engaged in active practice. He finally left Wilmington and removed to a farm in that vicinity where he died from old age and dropsy of the chest. He was a sincere and devoted Christian, and a member of the Baptist Church.

Dr. Rockefeller Dakin, a native of the county, and a graduate of the Transylvania University, commenced the practice of medicine in Wilmington about the year 1835, and engaged in the culture of the silk worm. In 1839, Dr. Dakin made a tour through Texas and the Southern States, and there contracted malarial fever, of which he died while en route for home. After the Doctor had graduated, he located in the State of New Jersey, from which State he returned to his native county.

Dr. William Fielding moved to Clinton County in the year 1836. He located in the village of Wilmington, but, after a residence of three years, seemed displeased with the locality as a point for practice, and returned to his former home in Shelby County, and was soon thereafter elected to the State Legislature from that county. In after years he did not give much attention to his profession, but was actively engaged in the political field.

Dr. Hugh White Baugh, of Clarksville, is a graduate of the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati, of the class of 1842, having formerly read medicine with Dr. W. Baugh, of New Market, and Dr. C. C. Samms, of Hillsboro. He located in the town of New Burlington soon after graduating, where he practiced for awhile, then removed to Hartford City, Ind., but returned to Clinton County settling in Clarksville in 1850, since which time he has there been established. His parents were George and Nancy (White) Baugh, natives the former of South Carolina and the latter of Virginia.

Dr. Henry Smith, of Blanchester, has been a practicing physician of the county since 1845. He is a native of this State, born January 9, 1829, of parents Joseph and Hannah (Hair) Smith. He read medicine at Perrintown, in Clermont County, with Dr. Columbus Spence, beginning in 1841. Three years later, he attended the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati, and, in 1845, located at Cuba, in this county, and there remained until 1856, when he settled in Blanchester.

Dr. Thomas McArthur, a native of Fayette County, located in Wilmington about the year 1845, and continued in active practice at that point until about the year 1862, when he was appointed Assistant Surgeon of one of the Ohio regiments, and served until the close of the war.

About the same year (1845), Dr. A. Brooke located at Oakland, and remained a practitioner of the county probably ten years. He was born in this State, attended lectures, and graduated in the Medical College at Baltimore.

Dr. J. M. Rannells, of Wilmington, was born near Uniontown, Fayette Co., Penn, January 12, 1820, and eight years later came to Clinton County with his parents, Harvey and Elizabeth (Fleaming) Rannells, the former a native of Virginia, and the latter of Pennsylvania. He was reared on a farm near New Antioch, and read medicine with Dr. Jonah Vandervort, of that vil-

lage. In 1846, he graduated at the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, and at once commenced the practice of medicine in the village of New Antioch, where he remained nearly a third of a century. He was out of the county probably four years, two of which were spent in Illinois, and two in the city of Dayton. He located in Wilmington in 1881. In 1865, Dr. Rannells adopted homeopathy.

Dr. I. C. Williams located at Bloomington not far from the year 1846, and continued in practice in the county some twenty years, and removed to the State of Illinois, where he died. He was a native of Virginia, though reared in this county, and read medicine with Dr. Jones; subsequently attended lectures and graduated at the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati.

Dr. W. W. Sheppard, a native of the county, was born in Wilmington March 20, 1821. His parents were Levi and Sarah Sheppard, by birth Virginians. Dr. Sheppard read medicine with Dr. Jones, beginning in 1845; attended lectures at the Ohio Medical College in 1846-47, and received from the Censors of that College a certificate in the fall of 1847. The following year he located at Sligo, where he has since practiced with the exception of eighteen months passed in Mercer County, Ill.

Dr. Daniel B. Mory, of Wilmington, located in Centerville, this county, in the spring of 1847, and there began the practice of medicine. In August, 1878, having ministered to the sick of that locality for thirty-one years, he removed to Wilmington. He is the son of George W. Mory, a farmer of Schenectady County, N. Y., where the Doctor was born September 9, 1822. At the age of seventeen years, he came to Wilmington, and, through his own efforts, furthered his own education. He read medicine in the office of Dr. Davis, and in the fall of 1845, entered the Ohio Medical College, at Cincinnati, and subsequently graduated at that institution.

Dr. Thomas S. Garland, of Clarksville, read medicine with Dr. Davis in the village of Wilmington, and attended lectures at the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati, from which institution he received a diploma, and about 1842 "hung out his shingle" in Clarksville, where he remained for a time, then settled in Wilmington, but again returned to Clarksville in 1848, and has since practiced at that place.

Dr. William G. Owens was a native of the State of Virginia. His parents were Tolivar and Priscilla Owen, likewise Virginians by birth. The Doctor located in Wilmington in 1848. On the 22d of June, 1852, while in attendance upon some of his patients who were prostrated with the cholera, he was taken with that disease and fell a victim to it the following day.

Dr. G. F. Birdsall commenced the practice of medicine in Clinton County about the year 1847 or 1848. He was a student of Drs. Watkins, of Greene County, and Brooke, of this county, and a graduate of one of the Medical Colleges of Cincinnati. He died some years ago at the village of Oakland.

Dr. S. S. Boyd, of Wilmington, settled in the practice of his profession in the county of Clinton in the year 1852, locating at Wilmington, where he has since been engaged in active practice. The Doctor belongs to the Eclectic school. He read medicine with Dr. B. Nubble, of Amelia, Clermont County, and there practiced before coming to Clinton County.

Dr. Marion Wilkerson, a resident of Bloomington, and for a number of years a physician of the county, is a native of the adjoining county of Warren. His parents were John and Elizabeth Wilkerson, natives of Kentucky, and at an early period emigrated to Warren County. Our subject read medicine in Lebanon with Drs. J. & E. Stevens and D. S. Dakin. He attended lectures in 1852-53, and graduated at the Ohio Medical College. In the late war, he

served as Assistant Surgeon of the Eighty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Dr. R. T. Trimble, of New Vienna, is a native of Hillsboro, Highland Co., Ohio, where his early education was received in the public schools. He also read medicine in that village with Dr. W. W. Sheppard, and then attended a course of lectures in the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati, and one at the University of Pennsylvania, where he graduated at an early age, and practiced one year with his preceptor in Hillsboro, Ohio, when he removed to New Vienna, and has ever since been there engaged in active practice.

Dr. M. J. Hormell, of Oakland, is a graduate of the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati, which institution he left in the year 1854. For several years, he practiced in Harveysburg, then removed to Oakland, and has since continued in his professional duties in that place. He is a native of Warren County, and read medicine in the office of Dr. A. T. Corlis, at Lebanon.

Dr. Andrew Robb, who for the past twenty-three years has been an active practitioner of Clinton County, and located at Blanchester, was born in Clermont County, Ohio, of German and Scotch-Irish ancestry. His early life was passed on a farm with his father. He received the usual training in the common branches of that period, and at the age of sixteen, entered the academy at New Richmond, and two years later commenced reading medicine with Dr. Alfred B. Noble, at Goshen. In 1837, he began practicing with his preceptor, and continued until the fall of 1840; then attended lectures at the Ohio Medical College, and graduated with the class of 1841. Dr. Robb has since this time been engaged in active practice.

Dr. S. B. Moon, born at Martinsville, this county, May 11, 1835, is a son of Henry and Mary (Paxton) Moon. He read medicine with Dr. Davis, of Greenfield, Highland Co., Ohio, and attended lectures at Starling Medical College, and also at Miami Medical College of Cincinnati. He then returned to his native village, where he practiced two years, and removed to Cuba and remained six years. In 1879, Dr. Moon located in Wilmington, and has since been numbered with the physicians of the village.

Dr. J. W. Bennett, a practicing physician of Cuba, located there in 1858, and remained until 1870. This year he removed to Cherry Grove, Hamilton County, and there practiced medicine for five years, and returned to Cuba, of which place he has since been a resident. Dr. Bennett was born in Clermont County, Ohio, in the year 1833, read medicine with Dr. Bennett, attended lectures at Miami Medical College, Cincinnati, and there graduated, and, in 1857, commenced practicing at Woodville, in his native county.

Dr. Andrew F. Deniston located at Westboro February 1, 1858, and has since been a practitioner in that vicinity, with the exception of the time he was in the service of his country during the war of the rebellion. He read medicine in Lynchburg, Highland Co., Ohio, with Dr. Spees during the years 1855, 1856 and 1857. His parents were James R. and Elizabeth R. Deniston.

Dr. A. T. Johnson, of New Vienna, is a native of Leesburg, Highland Co., Ohio, born June 1, 1829. His parents, Joseph W. and Rachel (Terrell) Johnson, were natives of Campbell County, Va. In 1859, Dr. Johnson graduated at the Ohio Medical College of Cincinnati, and, in 1868, at the University of Pennsylvania. He began practicing in New Vienna in the spring of 1859. In the fall of 1861, he was appointed Assistant Surgeon of the Forty-Eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He remained in this position until the summer of 1863, when, on account of disease, he was compelled to leave field duty and served in various hospitals until 1864, when he resumed practice in New Vienna, and continued in the active practice of medicine until

1875, when failing health necessitated his retiring in a great measure from active professional life.

Dr. George M. Telfair located as a physician in the village of Bloomington in the year 1862. He is the son of Dr. Isaac and Nancy A. (Boggs) Telfair, natives of the State of Virginia. He read medicine in the village where he is now engaged in practice in the office of Dr. Williams; attended lectures at the Ohio Medical College, graduating in 1860. Before locating in Bloomington, Dr. Telfair practiced two years with Dr. M. Lemon at Midway, Madison Co., Ohio.

Dr. A. T. Quinn, now practicing medicine in Wilmington, where he located in 1864, is a native of Highland County, Ohio, born December 16, 1837, to parents Rev. Isaac Quinn, M. D., and Cynthia (Witten) Quinn, natives of Virginia. Our subject is a classical scholar, having graduated at the University at Athens, Ohio, in 1859. He then studied medicine and graduated in the Ohio Medical College in 1862, and was appointed Assistant Surgeon in the United States Army, where he served until 1864. Dr. W. S. Farabee, of New Antioch, located in that place in 1866. He was born in Pennsylvania in 1833, and when nine years old came to Ohio. He attended lectures at the Cincinnati School of Medicine and Surgery in 1865-66, and entered upon the practice of that science in Ross County, of this State, with a brother.

Dr. G. T. Ewbanks commenced the practice of medicine in the county at Port William in 1868. He is a graduate of the Eclectic Medical College of the city of Cincinnati, and has since practiced that system. At the breaking-out of the war, Dr. Ewbanks was a citizen of the State of Indiana, and from that State volunteered in the defense of the Union.

Dr. A. J. Gaskins, of Sabina, located in the village in the year 1868. He is the son of Dr. John Gaskins, who is now practicing in Clermont County, whither he emigrated at an early day. Our subject read medicine with his father, and attended lectures at the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, graduating in 1869, one year after locating in Clinton County.

Dr. B. Farquhar, of New Burlington, is the son of Jonah and Elizabeth Farquhar, natives of Maryland, from whence they emigrated in 1814. Our subject's preparation for the medical profession extended over a period embracing the years 1866, 1867 and 1868. His preceptor was Dr. Loar, of this county, from whose office he entered the P. M. Institute of Cincinnati, and there graduated.

Dr. J. McKecknie, a native of Maine, settled in Ohio with his father in 1847, removing to Monroe, Butler County. The Doctor is a graduate of the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati, having completed his course of lectures there in 1861. Eight years afterward, he located in this county, and began the practice of medicine at Wilmington, where he has since been engaged in the same profession. His grandfather was an Englishman, and by profession a surveyor. He emigrated to America and settled in Maine, and there became an extensive land-owner. Our subject married Julia Hadley, of Clinton County.

Dr. W. R. Morton, of Reesville, located as a practitioner of medicine in Centerville in the spring of 1870. He remained in that place until the fall of 1874, and removed to Reesville, where he has since been engaged in practice. He is a native of the county, read medicine at Centerville with Dr. D. B. Mory, and attended lectures at the Cincinnati Medical College.

Dr. Z. Garland, son of T. S. Garland, M. D., whose sketch is given in connection with this chapter, was born in the county, read medicine with his father, and attended lectures at the Ohio Medical College of Cincinnati, since which he has been engaged in active practice at Clarksville.

Dr. S. B. Lightner located at Sabina in 1871, and has since been a phy-

sician of the place. He is a native of Greene County, Penn., born May 4, 1839, of parents George and Mary (Woods) Lightner, the former a native of Maryland, and the latter of Pennsylvania. He read medicine with Dr. E. H. Cary, of Nineveh, Penn., and graduated at Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia in March, 1863. From February, 1864, until August, 1865, he served as Surgeon of the Eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry. Before locating at Sabina, Dr. Lightner practiced one year at New Vienna, and three years in the city of Cincinnati.

Dr. R. Lytle, of Sabina, located at that point in December, 1871, and has since practiced medicine there. His father was Dr. James Lytle, a native of Pennsylvania, with whom the son read medicine. He then attended lectures, and graduated at the Eclectic Medical College of Cincinnati, and settled in Fayette County, this State, and was for three years attendant upon the inmates of the County Infirmary.

Dr. Nathan N. Sidwell, who located as a physician and surgeon in Wilmington in 1872, is a native of Georgetown, Brown Co., Ohio, where he was born October 18, 1840. His father was Dr. James Sidwell, a Kentuckian, and his mother was Lucinda (Newkirk) Sidwell, a native of Ohio. Our subject read medicine in his native village, and subsequently graduated at both the Eclectic Medical College and Miami Medical College of Cincinnati, at the former in the winter of 1860-61, and at the latter in the spring of 1871. In April, 1861, Dr. Sidwell enlisted in Company B, Twelfth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and in January, 1863, he was appointed Assistant Surgeon, in which capacity he served until the summer of 1864. Before locating in this county, Dr. Sidwell practiced in Warren, Hamilton and other counties.

Dr. George M. Ireland, of Wilmington, located at that point and began the practice of medicine in 1876. He was born in Knox County, Ohio, March 1, 1850. His parents were David and Susan (Hoke) Ireland, natives of Pennsylvania. Dr. Ireland read medicine with Dr. E. M. Hall, of Frederickstown, and graduated in the school of Homœopathy at Cleveland, in the class of 1876.

Dr. G. W. Wire, since 1876 a practicing physician of Wilmington, was born in the State of Indiana, and educated at Asbury University, read medicine with Dr. S. E. Munford, of Princeton, Ind., and attended lectures at Miami Medical College, graduating in 1876, at the age of twenty-four years.

Dr. J. F. Bowers, a native of this county, was born in the village of New Vienna in the year 1842, where Squire C. C. Bowers, his father, settled about the year 1840, coming from New Jersey. The son read medicine with Dr. Johnson, of New Vienna, and completed his medical education at Miami Medical College, Ohio, graduating in 1867. From this period until 1876, Dr. Bowers was engaged in practice in various points in different States, when, during the last-named year, he located at Port William, where he has since remained. He served his country in its late trial.

Dr. John H. Stephens, of Centerville, located there in 1876. He is the son of Peter J. and Charlotte Stephens, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of North Carolina. He read medicine in Port William with Dr. Ewbanks, and graduated at the Eclectic Medical School of Cincinnati in 1876, and first located at Buena Vista, in Fayette County, Ohio.

Dr. T. J. Savage located at Centerville in 1879. His parents were James and Francis Savage, natives of Virginia and Kentucky, respectively. He read medicine with Dr. E. Judkins, of New Lexington, Highland Co., Ohio, attended lectures, and graduated at the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery in 1879.

Dr. E. W. Brown located in the practice of medicine in the village of

New Vienna in June, 1879. He was born at Oxford, Butler Co., Ohio, October 21, 1856, of parents S. R. and Sarah (Duvall) Brown, natives of Ireland. He read medicine under the instruction of Dr. S. S. Salisbury, of Washington Court House, and subsequently graduated at the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia.

Dr. D. M. Barrere, of New Antioch, is a native of Highland County, Ohio; was a medical student of Dr. H. Whistler, and attended Miami Medical College, Cincinnati, and there graduated in the spring of 1878. His first practice was at Sardinia, Brown Co., Ohio, from which place he came to Clinton County.

Dr. George B. Crawford, a physician and surgeon of Lumberton, settled in that village and began practicing his profession in 1880. He read medicine with Dr. Mitchel, and subsequently graduated in the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati. He practiced some time at Alpha, in Greene County, before settling in Clinton County.

Dr. C. Briggs located at Cuba in 1881. He read medicine in this county, and graduated at the Ohio Medical College in 1881.

Dr. Nelson B. Vanwinkle located at Westboro in April, 1878. He read medicine in the office of Dr. H. Whistler, of New Market; then attended two fall courses of lectures at Miami Medical College of Cincinnati, where, in the spring of 1878, he graduated.

Dr. Edward Stevens, of Clarksville, is the son of Dr. E. B. Stevens, of Lebanon, and the grandson of the late Dr. Joshua Stevens, of the same village. He was born in the city of Cincinnati; read medicine with his father, and subsequently attended lectures at the college of medicine, Syracuse University; also at Miami Medical College, Cincinnati, graduating at the latter in March, 1881, and locating in the above-named village in April of that year.

Dr. Daniel B. Mory, Jr., of Wilmington, a partner of Dr. Daniel B. Mory, Sr., is a native of the county; read medicine with his father, whose sketch is given in this chapter, and graduated at the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati, in March, 1882.

Drs. Herron and C. Cole, of Martinsville, have been engaged in practice in that locality for several years past; also are now practicing in Clinton County.

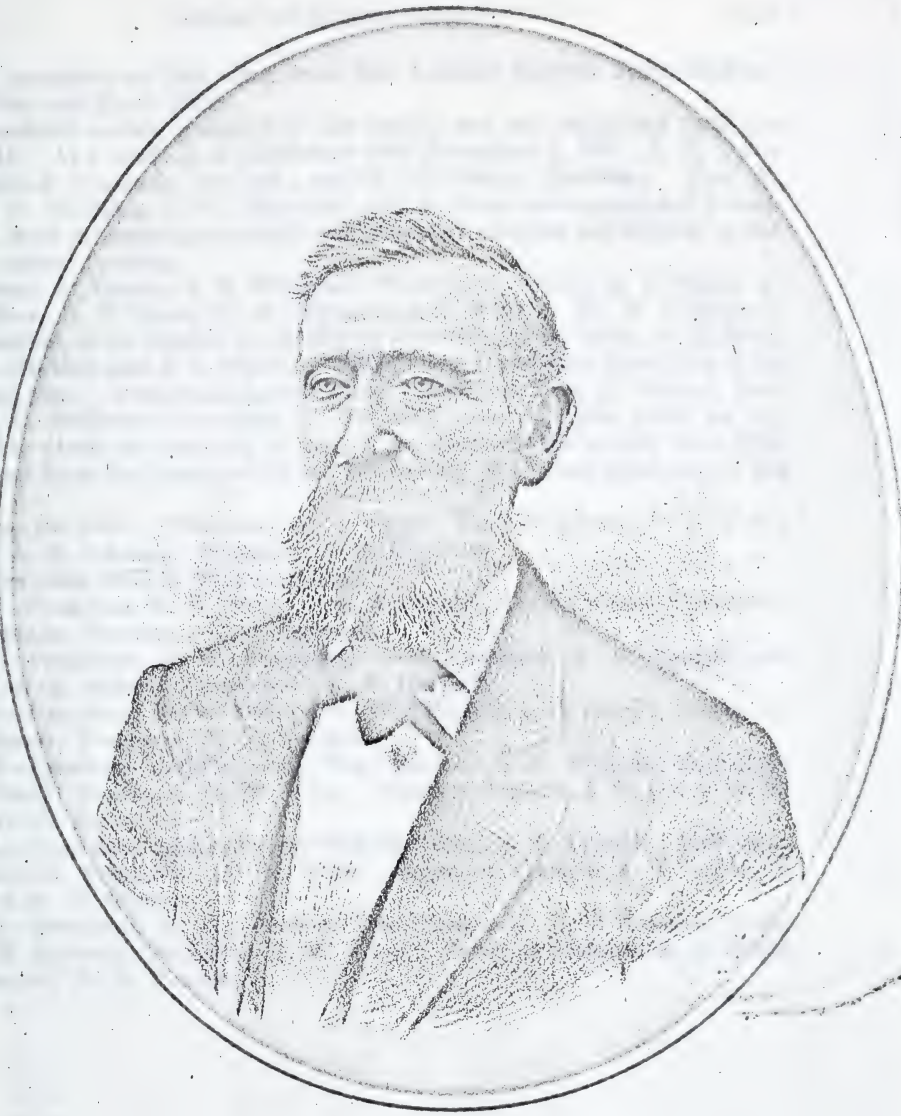
Dr. Creighton, of New Burlington, has been a practitioner for several years.

Drs. Simeon, and C. Watkins & Son, of Blanchester, are of the eclectic system. Dr. G. R. Conard, of New Vienna, a native of Indiana, who in that State was for several years engaged in active practice, and Dr. Thomas Quinn, now a physician of New Vienna, a graduate of Miami College, Cincinnati.

The following-named physicians have, at some period in the history of the county, practiced medicine here: John Quinn; J. C. Walker, a native of the county and a medical student of Dr. Jones, now engaged in practice in Indianapolis; R. T. Short; S. S. Bentley; H. B. Stevens, son of the late Dr. Joshua Stevens, of Lebanon; A. J. Martin, D. C. Harrison, A. L. Dryden, W. W. Canny, D. Gould.

CLINTON COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

In the early days of the medical profession in this locality, the physicians of the Fourth Congressional District formed themselves into a society and met for the discussion of medical and surgical questions, and to consider matters that would tend to elevate the profession, broaden and develop their capacities and make them the better qualified for usefulness in that field. In the absence of any records of this society, we are able to state that it existed only. From the *Wilmington Argus* of December, 1824, it appears that among



Jacob L. Peterson

prominent members at that time were Drs. Loamm Rigdon, Isaac Telfair, Samuel Price and Jacob Kirby.

The medical society (proper) of the county was not organized until the fall of 1851. At a meeting of physicians held November 1, 1851, A. T. Davis was appointed President pro tem., and G. W. Owens, Secretary. Drs. A. Brooke, I. C. Williams, T. W. McArthur and A. Jones were appointed a committee to draft a constitution, which was presented, adopted and signed by the following-named persons:

A. Jones, A. Brooke, I. C. Williams, William G. Owens, A. T. Davis, T. W. McArthur, R. T. Short, G. F. Birdsall, I. C. Walker, W. W. Sheppard, L. A. Fairchild, J. K. Sparks, L. B. Welch (dentist), D. B. Mory, S. S. Bentley, H. B. Stevens and A. J. Martin. Officers as follows were then elected for the ensuing year: President, Aquila Jones; Vice President, A. Brooke; Secretary, I. C. Williams; Treasurer, L. W. McArthur. At this point we are compelled to plead our inability to furnish the officers of the society from 1851 to 1873, and from the latter period to 1877, owing to the non-existence of the records:

Officers for 1873: President, A. T. Davis; Vice President, D. B. Mory; Secretary, A. T. Johnson; Treasurer, S. B. Lightner.

Officers from 1877 to 1882 inclusive:

1877—President, A. T. Davis; Vice President, Aquila Jones; Secretary, S. B. Lightner; Treasurer, M. J. Hormell.

1878—President, W. W. Sheppard; Vice President, J. B. McKecknie; Secretary, N. H. Sidwell; Treasurer, M. J. Hormell.

1879—President, W. W. Sheppard; Vice President, D. Gould; Secretary, N. H. Sidwell; Treasurer, R. T. Trimble.

1880—President, Aquila Jones; Vice President, R. T. Trimble; Secretary, N. H. Sidwell; Treasurer, G. W. Wire. Board of Censors, A. T. Davis, G. R. Conard, D. M. Barrere.

1881—President, Aquila Jones; Vice President, R. T. Trimble; Secretary, N. H. Sidwell; Treasurer, G. W. Wire. Board of Censors, A. T. Davis, G. R. Conard, D. M. Barrere.

1882—President, R. T. Trimble; Vice President, E. S. Stevens; Secretary, N. H. Sidwell; Treasurer, G. W. Wire. Board of Censors, A. T. Davis, G. R. Conard, D. M. Barrere.

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CHAPTER XIII.

THE PRESS OF CLINTON COUNTY.

IN Clinton County lives a man who has for a number of years taken great pains to gather into his possession copies of old newspapers and various other articles, and we believe he succeeded in mustering at least one number of every paper ever published in Wilmington, which has been the birthplace and the burial-place of many an aspiring sheet. This gentleman is Samuel Walker, who resides in the township of Union; and to him we are indebted for a nearly complete list of the papers of Wilmington, with the names of their publishers, taken from the papers themselves and given in the order in which their existence dawned on a waiting world. The items which appear under them have, with some exceptions, been taken by the writer from the numbers placed at his disposal by Mr. Walker.

The first paper established in the county was started at Wilmington, possibly in the winter of 1814-15, by Gaddis & Abrams, and was known as the *True American*. Mr. Gaddis is said by some to have removed to Wilmington in the spring* of 1814, and his press was shipped by way of the Ohio River, being a long time in reaching its destination. William Hale, who was keeping store for his brother Samuel, judged from recollection that the paper was started in the winter, and, as Mr. Walker found remnants of this paper bearing date of 1815, it is quite conclusive that if it began in the winter, it must have been established at the date first given. In one piece unearthed by Mr. Walker was found news from France to June 4, 1815, which stated that Bonaparte was still at Paris, and active hostilities were daily expected. This was a few days before the memorable battle of Waterloo. Another number contained news of the arrival of Bonaparte at St. Helena. Just how long this paper was published is not known.†

* Other authority places the date of the arrival of the family of Col. Thomas Gaddis, of which Rice Gaddis was a member, in September, 1814. They came down the Ohio in boats, the latter having his press and types along, and those materials were left at Manchester until the family had become located in a house belonging to Henry Babb, at Wilmington, when Col. Gaddis took his team and brought them to the latter place. There is an opinion existing that the *True American* was not established before March, 1815, and possibly later. The proceedings of the County Commissioners show that very soon subsequent to the first of June, 1815, the receipts and expenditures of the county were inserted in his paper and continued three weeks, and allowance No. 941 for \$8 at the October term, 1815, was in payment for the use of said paper for the publication thereof. Mrs. Lettie Seaman related, some years since, that her husband, Ebenezer Seaman, a printer by trade, assisted in getting out the first number of the paper, which she thought must have been issued in March, 1815, fixing the date from the birth of her son, which occurred in that month. The Commissioners, on the 3d of May, 1817, rented of Henry Babb, for an office, at \$2.50 per month, the frame house on Main street, "formerly occupied by Rice Gaddis, as a printing office." Mr. G. was born August 28, 1789, and died February 11, 1853. His partner, Israel Abrams, it is said, married a daughter of William Biggs, an early tavern-keeper and Justice. Abrams was connected with the paper until some time in 1816.

Since the above, with the accompanying note, was written, we have seen a perfect copy of the *True American*, bearing date August 15, 1816, and being the sixty-sixth issue of said publication. Figuring backward from this date would fix the time of the first issue at about the 20th of May, 1815, providing a paper was published each week. This is the best evidence now obtainable regarding the time at which this paper was established. At the date of said paper, Rice Gaddis was editing and publishing it alone. From this number we gather the following items: Michael Toderow, living on Cowan's Creek, offered a lot of property at auction; Gideon Edwards, of Union Township, had taken up a strawberry roan horse; John T. Athank offered lots for sale in the village of West Liberty, which he had laid out on Anderson's Fork, "thirteen miles from Xenia, and eight from Wilmington, in Clinton County, on the road leading from Wilmington to Urbana, and on the road from Waynesville to Chillicothe. There is a good grist and saw mill joining the town, stone and timber in abundance, a high and healthy situation, a rich and flourishing settlement around it." Andrew Christy published a notice as administrator of the estate of Peter Peyton (colored), deceased. Peter Burr, Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, had died August 8, 1816, aged forty-nine years. Thomas McCoy, living near Wilmington, wanted to purchase a good milch cow. Ferguson & Morris advertised "new goods just received" at their store in Wilmington. Eli Gaskill, J. P., on the 15th of August, 1816, had married Samuel Spray and Elizabeth Haworth, daughter of Absalom Haworth. The motto of the paper, which was issued every Thursday, at \$2 a year in advance, was: "Where Liberty dwells, there is my country.—Franklin."

† It is said that after this paper was discontinued, Mr. Gaddis removed the press to his home on Todd's Fork, where he did job work, and published a few original essays. In one scrap in Mr. Walker's possession, issued probably in December, 1815, is a part of a notice, as follows: "Taken up by Christopher Hiatt, a resident of Clinton County, Vernon Township, a sorrel horse ———."

The *Galaxy** was the second paper to make its appearance, the first number being issued October 29, 1821, by George Denny (father of W. H. P. Denny, who was afterward a publisher in Wilmington). The paper was issued weekly, at the rate of \$2 per annum, and its publication was continued until some time in 1823. The first number contains information respecting the young Bonaparte, giving a description of his equipage. In the twelfth number, of date January 14, 1822, a notice is given of a meeting at the "school-house of Mr. Arnold Treusdell," for the purpose of taking steps to build a permanent schoolhouse on the Lancasterian plan. Eli Gaskill was chosen President of the meeting, and S. H. Hale, Secretary, and Messrs. Hibben, Morris and Rigdon were appointed a Committee to estimate on size and expense of such a building. In the same paper was a notice of the dissolution of the firm of Gaskill & Smart, and the marriage of John Perkins and Julia Ann Eachus, at Center Meeting-House. Pork was then selling at Cincinnati at \$1.75 to \$2, and was expected to rise. In one number which we examined, was an advertisement dated "Clinton County, Chester Township, September 25, 1821," stating that James Brown had commenced the business of "fulling and dying" at his mill on a branch of Caesar's Creek, where he was prepared to do work with neatness and dispatch. He said, also, that his mill was so fixed that he had at any time water enough, even in the driest seasons or in hard freezes, closing thus: "Cloth will be received by David Smart or James Fife, in Wilmington, and returned to the place it was received at, when dressed." The proprietor offered to take pay either in cash or in wheat, tallow, beeswax, sugar, feathers, flax, or tow linens, which articles appear to have been legal tender at that time for all debts. James W. Magee was then Postmaster at Wilmington, and had a long list of unclaimed letters advertised January 1, 1822. In the same number of the paper (January 14, 1822), David H. Bird-sall offered to accept "good merchantable pork" in settlement of accounts with himself. William Munjar advertised that he had opened a shoe-shop in the house of Mr. Seaman, and Dr. Loammi Rigdon was seeking earnestly for money on account of services he had performed for suffering humanity. In the issue of this paper for June 24, 1822, appears the following:

ONE CENT REWARD.—Ran away from the subscriber on the 11th inst., an indented girl named Matilda Hindman, about fourteen years of age, small of her age, hair and complexion light. Had on when she went away a striped linen dress, and had several other articles of clothing with her. All persons are cautioned against trusting or harboring her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting. Whosoever will return said girl shall have the above reward, but no charges.

LOAMMI RIGDON.

WILMINGTON, June 17, 1822.

In October, 1822, it was advertised in the *Galaxy* that "Anna Anderson, late from Cincinnati," had opened the milliner's business in the front part of Mr. Thomas Hibben's house, while John Casada invited the attention of the public to his new grocery in the town of Wilmington, next door to the store of Samuel H. Hale. He promised to keep an orderly house and sell his goods cheap, and didn't want any disorderly persons around his establishment. Samuel H. Hale wanted 2,000 head of fat hogs, and 500 bushels of wheat, promising to pay the highest market price for pork, and 30 cents a bushel for wheat, if delivered at John Hadley's mill.

The *Wilmington Spectator* was the third paper in the village, commenced in December, 1823, by Jeremiah N. Reynolds, and conducted by him about eleven months, when its publication was suspended. Although not saying so directly, it is believed from the tone of Mr. Reynolds' paper that he was in favor of Henry Clay for President in 1824: Number 18, Volume I, of the *Spectator*, dated April 29, 1824, contains a notice that P. P. Price, a clock and

* This was an Anti-slavery paper, judging from the contents of a part of the first issue.

watch-maker, late from Cincinnati, had commenced business in Wilmington. George Bruce was then Postmaster.

The Western Argus.—The first number of this paper was issued November 11, 1824, by B. Hinkson and J. McManis, who continued to publish it until November 17, 1825, when they sold the press to John B. Seamans. That gentleman continued the paper uninterruptedly under the original title until some time in 1828, when he changed the name to the *Wilmington Argus*. Circumstances at length became so weighty that, after a hard struggle for existence, the *Argus* peacefully closed its eyes and gave up the ghost on the 26th of June, 1829.

From the files of this paper, we have made the following notes concerning Wilmington: The Fourth District Medical Society met in Wilmington on Tuesday, November 30, 1824, and Dr. Isaac Telfair was admitted to membership. Samuel Price, L. Rigdon and ——— Telfair were appointed a committee to revise the by-laws, and Jacob Kirby, M. D., was appointed to "read to the Society at its next meeting a dissertation on some medical subject." That word probably demoralized the poor doctor, for we find nothing further about the article. Under date of December 16, 1824, the Wilmington Thespian Society advertised to give, on the 21st of that month, "the much-admired comedy, *She Stoops to Conquer*; or, *the Mistakes of a Night*." Admission, 12½ cents; children half price. December 23, 1824, Jones & Dinsmore announced that they had commenced the chair and wheel business in the shop formerly occupied by G. B. Moore, on South street. April 14, 1825, the account of the death of a child of James Reeves, of this county, was given. It occurred April 3, 1825, the little one, only two or three years old, being "killed by the fall of a gum full of ashes which had been placed upon a rail a short distance above ground, in Mr. Reeves' yard." In the same paper notice was given of the death of Hon. Return J. Meigs, late United States Postmaster General, and former Governor of Ohio. In the issue of May 26, 1825, over the signature "S.," was an article on card-playing, in which the writer asserted that several young gentlemen in Wilmington had become so infatuated with gambling that they were in the habit of resorting to the woods near by every Sunday for the purpose of indulging in their favorite pastime.

June 30, 1825, Andrew Welch announced that he had opened a tailor shop in the house opposite the court house, where William Millikan, Esq., had his office. The issue of July 14, 1825, contained an account of the Fourth of July celebration on the premises of Abraham How, in Richland Township. A considerable company was present, a bountiful dinner was partaken of, and numerous toasts were drank. October 13, 1825, Abel Martin, Captain of the "Wilmington Guards," ordered the company to parade at Wilmington on "Saturday, the 22d inst., to perform military duty according to law." A meeting was held December 29, 1825, to consider the project of building a steam grist-mill in Wilmington, such an institution being considered necessary. November 25, 1826, Charles Russell advertised a new machine for shelling corn, to be seen at his fulling-mill in Wilmington. This was undoubtedly a great novelty. It would, he said, shell a barrel of corn in four or five minutes, and a person could see at first sight that there was "no deception belonging to it." In the paper of the same date is this item: "An apple was lately picked from the orchard of Nathan Linton, of this vicinity, weighing twenty-nine ounces, and a pear weighing twenty-six ounces. A turnip was recently taken from the patch of Moses Hoskin, of this county, which weighed twelve pounds."

June 16, 1827, the following was published, showing the number of white male inhabitants in Clinton County, over the age of twenty-one years: Union

Township, 458; Chester, 324; Greene, 214; Richland, 229; Liberty, 127; Vernon, 309; Clark, 302; total, 1,963.

The 4th of July, 1827, was duly celebrated at Wilmington. On the 30th of the previous June, a large meeting had been held in the place, at the court house, for the purpose of making arrangements to act with parties at Chillicothe, where a meeting had already been held, to induce the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company to extend its road west of the Ohio River as far as some suitable point on the Great Miami River. Resolutions were adopted to be forwarded, and a Corresponding Committee was chosen, consisting of John McManis, Eli Gaskill, Isaiah Morris, William Hibben and Benjamin Hinkson. September 22, 1827, Joseph Farquhar advertised that he would have for sale on the 20th of the next month "thirty-five or forty Merino sheep." December 12, 1827, William Smalley, one of the early settlers in Warren County, offered for sale his farm and plantation of 640 acres, lying on Todd's Fork, near the line between Clinton and Warren Counties. He then had 150 acres cleared, a good brick house and kitchen, a grist-mill, a saw-mill, 150 acres of good bottom land, and two orchards on the premises. On the evening of March 4, 1829, the house of Samuel H. Hale, Esq., in Wilmington, was burned, entailing a loss of about \$2,500. The fire originated in the kitchen, and spread from that to the dwelling, consuming both.

"The next paper published," says Mr. Walker, "was the *Clintonian*." Under this caption a newspaper was started at Wilmington in November, 1829, by W. H. P. Denny. April 4, 1830, he changed the name to the *Clintonian and Farmers' Repository*. In 1831, the title was changed again, and the paper was called the *Clintonian and Farmers' and Mechanics' Journal*. In January, 1831, Mr. Denny offered his establishment for sale, as he wished to engage in other business; and, during that year, the publication of the paper was suspended.

The *Constitutional Republican* was established in May, 1831, by John Cribfield, and continued six months.

In July, 1832, Samuel Pike and Thomas B. Palmer began the publication of a paper known as the *Democrat and Railroad Advocate*, which was continued about one year, when the career of the sheet closed.

The Democrat and Herald.—At this time there is no positive evidence who founded this paper. Its publication began in July, 1832. The oldest copy which has been found, bearing date April 19, 1833, was published by Pike & Camron. May 10, in the same year, Pike & McKibbin were the publishers, and June 7, following, William A. Camron had become editor and publisher. He continued until January 2, 1835, when it passed into the hands of J. & T. McKibbin. In 1841, this paper joined those which had gone before; the Harrison campaign had been too much for it, perhaps. The last issue was dated January 8, 1841.

In the issue of this paper for June 7, 1833, there was notice of an order by the Commissioners for a meeting to be held on the last Friday in June, for the purpose of organizing an agricultural society, in accordance with an act passed by the Legislature February 25, 1833. June 14, 1833, a village ordinance was published warning persons not to ring the market bell, either in case of fire or on occasions of meetings of any kind, without first obtaining permission from the market clerk. Under date of June 6, 1833, is an advertisement of Doup & Grover, who had associated together in the drug and medicine business,* their store being on "Main Cross street, between Mr. Stratton's and Antrim's stores, and nearly opposite the market house." Dr. A. Grover, of this firm, was a practicing physician.

*This store had been established in December, 1832, as shown by the files of the paper here named.

In the issue of the *Democrat and Herald* for May 23, 1834, is given an account of a squirrel hunt, which took place on the Friday previous. Forty men took part in this hunt, the two parties being captained by J. B. Posey and Charles Hughes. Upon their return in the evening, the scalps of the slain animals were counted, when it was found that Capt. Posey's company had brought in 1,119, and Capt. Hughes' 1,100. Supper was eaten by the men at the hotel of E. S. Quinby, and the occasion appears to have been greatly enjoyed. Seven years before this (April 20 and 21, 1827), a squirrel hunt had taken place, the rendezvous being the residence of Jonathan Seaman, and, on that occasion, 1,333 squirrels bit the dust. Men knew the use of the rifle in those days, and the abundance of at least one kind of game is shown by the foregoing figures.

The paper for July 11, 1834, gave an account of the Fourth of July proceedings at Wilmington. The ceremonies commenced at the Methodist Church, from which an adjournment was had to the hotel of Richard Peirce, where the company ate a big dinner, drank numerous toasts, and felt patriotism's thrill in every nerve. In the same issue were published the Constitution and by-laws of the Wilmington Temperance Society, which had been organized February 3, 1834, and had, on the 29th of the following June, 127 members. The same paper also had a report of a meeting of the Clinton County Colonization Society, organized for the purpose of aiding in sending the negroes from the United States to colonies in Liberia, Africa. At this date, Isaiah Morris was President of the society; Jesse Hughes, Sr., Vice President; Amos T. Sewell, Treasurer; A. E. Strickle, Secretary; John Taaffe, Lewis Wright, James McElroy, John A. Holly, R. B. Harlan, Isaac Shepherd, C. B. Harlan, Alexander Roberts, John Carman and Dr. J. K. Sparks, Directors. At the meeting mentioned (held July 4, 1834), a number of ladies and gentlemen became members, and a series of resolutions was adopted, lauding the objects of the society, and thanking Dr. Sparks, Isaac Shepherd and R. B. Harlan for addresses delivered before the society that day.

October 3, 1834, an account was given of a slight fire which broke out on Sunday night previous, in the kitchen of D. C. Hinman, Esq., but which was extinguished after causing small damage. Exertions were then being made to organize a fire company in the village, and purchase an engine. November 6, 1835, M. Rombach and R. B. Harlan announced that they had purchased and brought from Kentucky a fine Durham bull, known as "Comet." May 13, 1836, came an account of a death in the jail, and of two runaways of teams, all occurring in Wilmington on Sunday, May 8, 1836. Several persons were injured by the runaways. In this number was the advertisement of the Wilmington Academy, W. H. Rogers, Principal, and an announcement that the Clinton County Teachers' Institute would hold its first regular meeting in the Christian Church, at Wilmington, on Saturday, May 14, 1836, W. H. Rogers, Secretary. The Institute met and elected Dr. T. Welch, President; Dr. A. Jones, Vice President; W. H. Rogers, Secretary; R. B. Harlan, Treasurer. It was resolved to ask teachers throughout the county to discontinue corporal punishment. April 7, 1837, a notice appeared of a meeting to be held April 20, of the Goshen, Wilmington & Columbus Turnpike Company. This company was incorporated by act of the Legislature March 22, 1837. The Clinton County members were Eli Hale, John Hadley, William Hadley, Nathan Linton, Isaiah Morris, David Strattan, Lawrence Fitzhugh and Josephus Reed. The road had been commenced years before, and completed from Cincinnati to Goshen. The work was under contract as far as Wilmington in the spring of 1838, mostly to Wilmington parties, but the pike was not completed to the latter place until 1840. Its cost was about \$4,000 per mile. The Clinton

County Anti-slavery Society had an existence in 1839, and an account was published in the *Democrat and Herald* of a meeting held by it on the 22d of November, in that year.

In December, 1832, the first number of a paper called the *Farmers' Herald* was issued by Truesdell & McKibben; but Mr. Walker, after investigation, could not learn that more than three numbers were ever published.

The Western Whig.—It is not positively known by whom this paper was established, and there is a dispute upon the point. In the *Clinton Republican* of March 15, 1850, it is stated that the *Western Whig* was commenced in 1838 by Truesdell & Drake, and that R. B. Harlan subsequently took an interest and became the editor of the paper, which was continued under that name but one year. The paper was first issued in October, 1838, and Samuel P. Drake, in a letter to Samuel Walker, says his brother, Stephen P. Drake, was the founder and proprietor. Other authority states that Stephen P. Drake and John O. Truesdell first published it, and that Truesdell's name appeared as one of the proprietors, although he probably had no interest in the materials. He was a printer by trade.* Dr. A. Jones, of Wilmington, states that Drake certainly started it, but became embarrassed, and could not pay for the press and materials, and R. B. Harlan, attorney for the creditors, purchased the office in his own name, and for a short time published and edited the paper, disposing of it soon to R. R. Lindsey, who purchased it with capital furnished by Dr. Jones, the latter stating that for a time he assisted Mr. Lindsey, who was his brother-in-law, in editing it. Parker B. Osborn, who came to Wilmington in the fall of 1839, recollects that Mr. Drake was then editing this paper, and thinks he was its founder. John F. McGregor's recollection is that Drake & Truesdell established the paper at the date given (October, 1838), and that Truesdell's name appeared but a short time as a member of the firm. He thinks that R. B. Harlan, who had probably become responsible for the press, etc., finally took charge, issued three or four numbers in his own name, and then disposed of the establishment to R. R. Lindsey. Mr. McGregor worked in the cabinet-shop of his father, Eli McGregor, in the fall of 1838; and in his possession at present are his father's old books. Considerable work was done for the printing-office, and for the greater part of the year succeeding the establishment of the paper, charges are found against Drake for materials furnished, among other things being a type-case. Succeeding Drake, the charges are made against Lindsey. Mrs. Harlan is of the opinion that her husband, Robert Barclay Harlan, established this paper himself, and states that he had told her he did do so. It is very evident that he at one time conceived the idea of starting a Whig paper in Wilmington, for we have seen a time-worn piece of manuscript in his handwriting which was evidently intended as a prospectus to the paper he should found.† He said his paper should be different in politics from others before published, or those then in existence. "In a word," wrote he. "my paper will be Whig." He closes his prospectus thus: "With a full reliance on the liberality of the citizens of Clinton County, among whom I have lived the greater part of my life, I offer my proposals to the public, conscious that patronage will be extended in aid of my undertaking, if approved." Mrs. Harlan has also in her possession a note reading as follows: "For value received, we, or either of us, promise to pay W. Humphrey, or order, twelve months after date, \$125. Witness our hands this 8th day of September, 1838." This note is signed by R. B. Har-

* Charles N. Osborn, who came to Wilmington in June, 1838, is positive that the paper was established by Drake alone, and that Truesdell was not then in the place, not coming until Lindsey had purchased the paper. Truesdell is said to have been nothing more than a vagabond printer, with no capital whatever; and, upon this point at least, all agree.

† There is no date upon this manuscript to show when it was written.

lan and Michael H. Johnson, and on the back are the following indorsements: "R. B. Harlan, M. H. Johnson, notes for press." "I assign the within to G. W. King, without recourse. William Humphrey." "Received pay of R. B. Harlan, September 27, 1839. J. W. King, for G. W. King." In a scrap-book filled by Judge Harlan's own hands, is an item cut from a newspaper* to the effect that the *Western Whig* was started by himself. Aside from Mrs. Harlan and her family, it is the opinion of most people who remember the paper in its infancy, that it was started by Drake & Truesdell; but their opinions are not more positive than are those of Mrs. Harlan and the supporters of the idea that Judge Harlan was the original proprietor. In the absence of conclusive evidence, the points bearing on the case from both directions are here given as found, and the writer's opinion or belief in the matter will have no weight perhaps either way; therefore, it is not expressed. It is known positively that R. R. Lindsey soon became proprietor, and since that time there is no obscurity to puzzle the seeker after historical facts, and the succeeding changes are now given. At some time between September 18 and December 13, 1839, Mr. Lindsey changed the name of the paper to the *Clinton Republican*. It was a staunch Whig journal, and, in the exciting campaign of 1840, ardently supported "Old Tippecanoe and Tyler too." In 1846, David Fisher† succeeded R. R. Lindsey, and continued the publication of the paper until 1850, when William B. Fisher and Franklin Corwin became proprietors. August 6, 1852, Corwin sold his interest to Hon. A. P. Russell, and the firm of Russell & Fisher managed affairs until February 10, 1860, when Mr. Russell disposed of his interest. Mr. Fisher conducted it alone until July 19, 1866, when David L. Way became his partner. November 10, 1870, Fisher sold his share to Frank Browning, the new firm being known as Browning & Way. November 18, 1875, the establishment became the property of Browning Bros., who were also interested in the publishing business at Batavia, Clermont County. In August, 1878, Frank Browning died very suddenly, and his brother, C. N. Browning, then holding a clerkship at Washington, D. C., came on at once and took charge of affairs. In settling up matters, he disposed of the office at Batavia, and gave his whole attention to the one at Wilmington, of which he has since been the head. The *Clinton Republican* is now published by C. N. Browning & Co., Mr. B.'s sister being associated with him. The paper is ably conducted and prosperous.

The *Democratic Star* was a paper established at Wilmington in May, 1844, by J. & T. McKibbin, and was a campaign sheet, advocating the election of James K. Polk. It was continued only until the close of that year.

In May, 1847, about a year after he had disposed of the *Clinton Republican*, R. R. Lindsey began publishing a paper called the *People's Press*. It was neutral in politics and religion, and was continued but a short time.

The *Wilmington Banner* was commenced in August, 1848, by John W. Kees, with W. Fuller and J. W. Kees as editors. March 1, 1849, it appears from an old scrap that W. Fuller and W. Tillinghast were editors and proprietors.‡ The paper was only published about one year. It was in favor of Lewis Cass for President, in 1848.

January 2, 1850, W. T. Tillinghast began the publication of the *Empyrean*, and discontinued it September 13, 1851. Politically, this paper was radically Democratic; but it opposed the extension of slavery, and urged its aboli-

* *Clinton Republican* of November 14, 1867.

† David Fisher was elected to Congress from this district, and was a member of that body in 1848, at the time of the death of John Quincy Adams.

‡ The issue of this paper, dated Thursday, March 22, 1849, has the names of John W. Kees, publisher, and W. Fuller and J. W. Kees, editors. July 18, 1849, William Tillinghast was publisher and editor. It seems the paper changed hands quite often.



WILLIAM HOBLIT.
(DECEASED)

tion in the District of Columbia. Mr. Tillinghast had not long previously published a paper called the *Reveille* (or, as we have seen it spelled, *Revilliee*), but we have failed to learn its exact time.

A new paper appeared in Wilmington October 31, 1851, published by J. W. Chaffin, and called the *Herald of Freedom*. August 5, 1853, J. Gibson and J. B. Dunn became its editors; continuing until February 24, 1854, at which time Gibson sold out, and Dunn continued until January 26, 1855. The following week no paper was issued, but on the 9th of February following, it appeared under the name of the *Wilmington Independent*, with J. W. Chaffin as publisher. November 16, 1855, its existence ended. It was a Free-Soil paper, having supported John P. Hale for President, and George W. Julian for Vice President, in 1852, under its original name.

In 1852, a paper was published in Wilmington for a short time by John Torry. It was known as the *Democratic Advocate*.

December 14, 1855, J. D. Thurston threw down his gauntlet in the publishers' field, and issued a paper which he called the *Independent Citizen*. The push was a bold one, but he backed water a little by announcing that he would not continue the paper until he could see prospects for its support. It is possible that the first number was the only one issued.

The publication of the *Wilmington Watchman* was begun January 26, 1856, by Bayham & Brodess. It was Republican in politics, and passed through many hands in its comparatively short career. February 20, 1857, Isaac S. Wright had it in charge. His successors were as follows: June 5, 1857, Tillinghast; October 16, 1857, R. E. & A. W. Doan; March 12, 1858, J. D. Hines and A. W. Doan; May 7, 1858, H. S. Doan & I. S. Whinery; August 27, 1858, H. S. Doan; April 23, 1859, W. H. Foos; January 5, 1860, C. B. Lindsey; October 14, 1860, H. S. Doan; January 2, 1862, W. P. Reid; May 1, 1862, James D. Thurston, which latter gentleman published it until September 24, 1863, when the last number was issued.

The *Clinton Democrat*—its politics apparent from its name—was published by B. F. Raleigh, twenty-four numbers being issued, the last under date of April 1, 1864.

Some time in 1864, the Garvin Bros. began the publication of a paper in the interests of Christianity and education, naming it the *Franklin College Monthly*. Just how long it was continued, we are unable to state; but in February, 1868, the same gentlemen established a monthly pamphlet known as the *Journal of Information*. This was the direct forerunner of the *Wilmington Journal*, which the Messrs. Garvin began to publish, in newspaper form, at the close of the year 1868. Garvin & Lowery were its proprietors May 5, 1869, and on the 11th of May, 1870, A. H. McVey & Co. had taken charge of it. October 20, 1871, W. H. P. Denny was editor and proprietor. April 12, 1877, John Tudor became proprietor, and James M. Vernon editor. February 15, 1880, Mr. Vernon purchased a half-interest, retaining the editorship. December 17, 1880, Mr. Tudor disposed of his remaining interest to Mr. Vernon, who continues the publication of the *Journal*, which is a neat, well-edited, and prosperous sheet. The office is, perhaps, the best fitted of all country offices in Southern Ohio. Steam power is used.

The *Aid to Progress* was commenced in 1868, by A. D. Rhonemus, and continued about three years. Mrs. Mary Jane Adams had charge of it for a few months previous to its final closing up. Politically, it was Republican.

In the fall of 1868, a small Republican campaign sheet called *Tanner and Typo* was issued for a short time by Melville Hayes.

The first number of the *Wilmington Weekly Gazette* was published October 6, 1870, by A. E. Routh. May 25, 1871, the paper passed into the hands

of William C. & James T. Gould. In October of that year the publishers stated they must either discontinue or get what was due them. Whether they received their dues or not is not stated; but the paper was finally discontinued. It supported Allen G. Thurman for President in 1872.

May 14, 1880, Thomas M. Proctor began at Wilmington the publication of the *Clinton County Democrat*, which he continued until September 6, 1881, when his wife, Mrs. Mary V. Proctor, became its editress and publisher, which position she continues to fill. The paper is Democratic in politics, has a good appearance, and appears to be receiving a fair share of patronage.

The journals mentioned in the foregoing pages have all been published at Wilmington, and the struggle to maintain a paper in the place was, for many years, attended with ill success, as seen from the many aspiring sheets which sprang into existence only to have their s ns set in a blaze of anything but glory, however worthy they may have been. But at last the day came when a paper could live, and those published in the county at the present time (1882) are excellent specimens of their kind, and creditable to proprietors and patrons. With the exception of the pamphlet which immediately preceded the *Wilmington Journal*, all the papers which are mentioned were issued in folio form—four pages. The dearth of local news in the publications of the earlier years is remarkable; and from them no possible idea of their abiding-place could be obtained were it not for the few local advertisements they contained. The early merchants spent considerable money in advertising that they must have what was owing them, or leave their accounts in the hands of proper officers for collection. Goods were purchased mostly in the far Eastern cities, and announcements of departures for New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore are frequent in the columns of the old Wilmington papers. When the merchants could not get money, they seemed willing to accept of almost any kind of produce. It was many years after the newspaper made its debut in Wilmington before the idea gained a place that local happenings should be chronicled, and it was but slowly accepted. Could the historian read of the events which transpired here away back in the twenties and thirties, he would have a rich fund from which to draw; but it is impossible, as they were never recorded in print.

At New Vienna, in 1870, Daniel Hill and J. M. Hussey, who had been engaged in mercantile trade at that place, established a well-furnished printing office for publishing the periodicals of the Orthodox Friends. Two years later, Mr. Hussey became sole manager, and continues the publication of three church papers, known as the *Christian Worker*, the *Olive Leaf*, and the *Bible Lesson Leaf*, besides a local paper known as the *New Vienna Record*. In addition to these, Mr. Hussey prints the *Messenger of Peace*, and a large amount of tract work for the "Peace Association of Friends," of which Daniel Hill is Secretary. The publishing-house is one of the best equipped in the region outside the large cities. The *New Vienna Record* is the successor of the *New Vienna Register*, which, in 1878-79, was published by James D. McClintock.

November 6, 1874, S. R. Nickerson, formerly proprietor of a paper at Blanchester, established at Sabina a sheet known as the *Sabina Telegram*, using the press and material he had brought from Blanchester. April 8, 1876, he sold the *Telegram* to E. L. Mann, and on the 29th of March, 1877, its successor, the *Sabina News*, was established by Ely & Sanders, being a seven-column folio. December 1, 1878, W. H. Sanders became sole proprietor, and in November, 1881, Z. R. Sanders became a member of the firm of Sanders & Son, now Z. R. & W. H. Sanders, who continue the publication of the paper, which has been enlarged to a seven-column quarto. The business of the office

is extensive, and the firm has started offices in adjoining towns. The paper is cut and pasted before being mailed to its patrons.

At Blanchester, March 24, 1870, S. R. Nickerson established the *Blanchester Herald*, which he sold eighteen months later to James S. Turk, who soon changed the name to the *Marion Independent*. The publication of the paper ceased about October 1, 1872. The present paper published at Blanchester, called the *Blanchester Star*, was established in 1875, by W. Nickerson; is Republican in politics, has a good circulation, and is now published by Fred A. Goulding.



CHAPTER XIV.

THE MILITARY HISTORY OF CLINTON COUNTY.

IT is but natural that the inhabitants of the county of Clinton, through all generations, should be possessed of patriotism and military ardor. Numbers of the pioneers had seen service under the lead of Washington, or had become acquainted with Indian warfare both in the East and the West, and the spirit which stirred the blood of the men of yore at sound of trumpet and drum was transmitted through the fleeting years to their sons and grandsons. The mothers of the land stood ready at every emergency to dedicate their husbands, sons and brothers to their country, and nobly have they always responded to the call. It is impossible, from the means at hand in this county, to give anything like a correct list of Revolutionary and "second war" veterans, whose homes were here, and regarding those who served in the latter war (1812-15) such information as has been gained will be found in their personal mention elsewhere. The following names have been given of Revolutionary pensioners who became residents of Clinton County:

Thomas Fugate, private, Twenty-second U. S. Infantry, died September 11, 1833; William Spencer, private, Virginia Continental Line; William Venard, private, Tupper's Brigade; Daniel Redington, private, Massachusetts Continental Line; John Allen, private, Virginia State Troops; Jacob Beard, private, Virginia Militia; Asa Disbrow, private, Connecticut State Troops; Abraham Ellis, private, Pennsylvania State Troops; William Lloyd, private, Virginia Continental Line; Thomas Gaddis, Captain and Colonel, Virginia State Troops; Isaac Grant, private, Virginia Continental Line; John Hall, private, Virginia State Troops; David Hardwick, private in Virginia Cavalry; Thomas Hardin, private, Delaware Militia; John Jones, private, Pennsylvania Militia; Elijah Sabin, private, New York Militia; David Shields, James Spencer, John Wollard, privates, Virginia Militia; Gordon Howard, Dennis O'Laughlin, privates, Pennsylvania Continental Line; Alexander Strickland, Michael Wolf, privates, Virginia Continental Line; Abraham Westfall, New York Continental Line; Thomas Weekley, Connecticut Continental Line. Capt. Joseph Parrott, who was living in the county in 1840, and was then a very old man, claimed to have fought under Washington in the Revolution, and under Harrison in the war of 1812.

That numerous men from this county served in various capacities in the army of the Northwest under Harrison, in the second war with Great Britain, there is no doubt; but no lists have been preserved that are available, consequently the names cannot be given except in a few scattering instances. Clinton County had not then very many persons to send; therefore, it is presumed the ranks of the army were not perceptibly swelled by her recruits. In 1847, during the war with Mexico, R. B. Harlan, of Wilmington, raised a company, and prepared to depart with it to the seat of war; but the quota of the State was full without them, and they were therefore not needed. Gen. James W. Denver, now a resident of Wilmington, achieved distinction in the Mexican war as a volunteer from the State of Missouri.

Militia companies were organized throughout Ohio, both before and after the struggle with Mexico, and Judge R. B. Harlan, before mentioned, rose to

the rank of Major General of Ohio militia. The uniforms of the companies of those days were gorgeous with feathers and gilt trappings, and general musters, "trainings" and Fourth of July parades were witnessed by eager crowds who saw beneath the glitter the mettle which would be sure to show itself if danger should ever menace the country. The stormy times in the National Legislature during Buchanan's administration forboded war; and when the lightning beam of rebellion was hurled forth in April, 1861, it found the people not wholly unprepared for the event. The crash of hostile shells against the walls of Sumter echoed throughout the North, and the patriotic pulse throbbed fiercely at this angry summons to the fray. The tremendous uprising which followed will never be forgotten by those who witnessed it, and the history of the four years of strife from 1861 to 1865 must ever be intensely interesting to citizens of the Republic. The record of Clinton County during that war was magnificent.

The *Clinton Republican* of Friday, April 19, 1861, had the following article, headed "Popular Excitement:"

The news of the surrender of Fort Sumter fell heavily upon our citizens on Sunday evening, as it flashed along the wires, and on Monday, when the daily papers arrived confirming the report, and bringing also the President's proclamation calling for 75,000 volunteers, the excitement became intense. Preparations were immediately commenced for erecting a national flag on the top of the court house, whilst those of our citizens who happened to be possessed of national banners, immediately unfurled them to the breeze. About 1 o'clock, a large flag displaying thirty-four stars, was run up on the court house, accompanied by the cheers of the hundreds of people who lined the sidewalks and thronged the streets. A large meeting of the citizens then spontaneously assembled in the court house, which was organized by the appointment of William Fuller, Esq., Chairman, and Rodney Foos, Secretary. The meeting was spiritedly addressed by Messrs. William Fuller, J. Q. Smith, R. B. Harlan, A. W. Doan, I. B. Allen, Leroy Pope, A. C. Diboll, J. D. Hines and David Linton. An agreement was then presented to the meeting of volunteers to be subject to the call of the proper authorities, to march to the defense of the Union, whenever and wherever called, which was signed on the spot by the following-named citizens: R. B. Harlan, J. D. Hines, I. B. Allen, A. W. Doan, H. B. Crumly, C. B. Lindsey, William S. Foos, William Adams, Jesse Hines, D. C. Kearns, James D. Roak, C. H. Morgan, S. J. Reed, Ed. Foos, H. S. Doan, J. W. Campbell, Jonathan Doan, Jr., C. T. Atkinson, A. H. Chapman, W. J. Speers, Samuel Woodruff.

The following names have been added since: C. M. Robinson, Michael Heck, P. A. Stamats, James B. Ireland, Samuel S. Dunham, Eli Madden, Cyrus Hunt, Eden Andrew, Albert Harvey, S. T. Darbyshire, John Pennington, Stephen G. Job, Silas Page, Franklin Bayhan, John W. Shirey, Carey Johnson, John B. Abbott, W. B. Moore, G. P. Dunham, Elias Doan, G. D. Bendel, William H. Garrett, G. D. Smith, C. P. Penn, J. Parkerson, A. Arnold, J. F. Dakin, Frank S. Wheeler, J. N. Colvin, Rockey Osborn, Michael Long, John J. Harris, Amos T. Sewell, Miles Reeder, Joseph Smith, W. N. Wilkerson, E. S. Cline, G. M. McKinsey, John Fugate, James Garrison, Thomas P. Tyrrell, Thomas M. Pugh, C. S. Outcalt, George M. Zeigler, and several others whose names we have not learned.

Attention, Clinton County Volunteers! The volunteers of Clinton County will assemble in front of the court house in Wilmington to-day (Friday), at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of arranging to start to Washington on Monday next. Any suitable persons, desirous of joining the company, by attending at that time, may possibly have an opportunity to do so, but, as the number is limited, it would be safer to apply before. By order of the Captain.

R. B. HARLAN.

Agreeably to the call of Capt. Harlan, the volunteers met at the court house at the time appointed, ready to organize and prepare to march. The paper states that "Judge R. B. Harlan was unanimously and enthusiastically chosen Captain by acclamation. The Captain was then called upon to address the assembled multitude, but the affectionate ardor of the men who thus placed themselves under his charge had so far overcome his feelings that he was unable at the moment to respond. He finally told them that he proposed thereafter to teach them how to fight, and not to entertain them with speeches. A. W. Doan was elected First Lieutenant, and J. D. Hines, Second Lieutenant. It was agreed that the non-commissioned officers should not be elected until they reached Columbus. After the election of officers, a subscription was pre-

sented to the meeting for the future aid of the volunteers, with \$1,000 already subscribed upon it, which was immediately doubled by the gentlemen present, and which has since been largely increased. By Monday morning the number of applications for admission to the company had become so numerous that there were enough to form two full companies, which will probably be done at Columbus. On Monday morning at 9 o'clock, a beautiful flag was presented to the company by the ladies of Wilmington, and at 9:30 o'clock the company started on a special train for Columbus. At Columbus about sixty were dismissed from this company, owing to the great number of men offered in Ohio, and many returned home. Others joined other companies, leaving Capt. Harlan's company consisting of about one hundred men. The following non-commissioned officers were appointed: First Sergeant, Morris Harlan; Second Sergeant, C. B. Lindsey; Third Sergeant, A. H. Chapman; Fourth Sergeant, B. A. Hines; First Corporal, J. V. Drake; Second Corporal, E. G. Rizer; Third Corporal, Hiram McKay; Fourth Corporal, H. S. Doan."

The following is a list of the private soldiers of this company, as shown by the original roll: P. A. Arthur, John B. Abbott, Anderson Arnold, Isaac B. Allen, C. T. Atkinson, Abraham H. Anson, John W. Bardsley, George D. Bendel, John J. Barlow, John Brehlman, John Briant, Andrew J. Brown, Henry C. Brown, John C. Cline, Ephraim S. Cline, Harvey F. Conklin, Martin V. Crosson, James Crosson, Burlington Carlisle, Thomas Conway, Henry B. Crumley, Lewis Dunn, Samuel S. Dunham, Jonathan Doan, Jr., John F. Dakin, James W. Eaton, William Foos, Edward Foos, William R. Gillespie, Timothy Garner, Jesse Hines, Sock Harlan, John Harris, William Hartman, Michael Heck, James E. Harman, A. J. Hodson, J. A. Johnson, Carey Johnson, James Johnson, Stephen G. Job, De C. Kearns, Harrison Luddington, Michael Long, David Lyon, William H. McLean, Jacob Moon, Samuel Marks, G. B. Miller, William Miller, Thomas I. Mercer, William B. Moore, P. R. Osborn, John Owens, Charles P. Penn, Silas Page, A. J. Pennington, Seymour J. Reed, James D. Rake, John B. Roberts, Elias Roberts, J. G. Smithson, J. D. Smith, Orlando Smith, Joseph F. Smith, James R. Smith, James M. Speers, W. J. Speers, William H. Stroad, Henry Sands, P. A. Stamats, John Standard, Isaac Sewell, John S. Surfas, H. F. Stivins, John Talbert, James Todd, Thomas Tyrrell, F. M. Underwood, Isaiah Wilkerson, William N. Wilkerson, Ellis B. Wall, Jesse R. Williams, Joshua R. Walker, Silas Woodmansee, Frank S. Wheeler, George M. Zeigler. The company was assigned to the Twelfth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and received the distinctive letter "B." Term of enlistment, three months. Company called "Clinton County Guards."

A company known as "Clinton Guards, No. 2," was organized at Wilmington immediately after Capt. Harlan's company had gone forward, its officers being: D. Linton, Captain; Thomas Vantress, First Lieutenant; Thomas Thatcher, Second Lieutenant.* The Twelfth Regiment took up its quarters at Camp Dennison, near Milford, May 8, 1861. Lieut. J. D. Hines was subsequently made Adjutant of the regiment, and I. B. Allen was appointed Second Lieutenant in his place. Col. King, the commanding officer of the guard at Camp Jackson, Columbus, asserted that the "Clinton stavers" were worth any two companies of the regiment to preserve order and keep a good guard line.

By May 31, 1861, a fine company of Ellsworth Zouaves had been organized at Wilmington, through the efforts of some of the young men of the place, and fifty-two men were enrolled at that date. The organization was completed by the election of J. A. Farden as Captain, H. P. Jones, First Lieutenant,

* This company was offered to the State, but was not accepted, as the number of men from the county was so much greater than that called for. The company was therefore disbanded.

and Robert Dillon, Second Lieutenant. On the same date companies were organized and ready for service at the following points in Clinton County, viz.: Port William, Westboro, Sabina, Cuba, Reesville, New Vienna and Wilmington—making seven besides the one already at Camp Dennison. In June, Charles J. Ent had in training a company which he called the "Wilmington Lancors," composed of boys from ten to fifteen years of age. Besides these, a number of the citizens of Wilmington organized a rifle company, intending to uniform and equip themselves. They elected A. Koogle, Captain; John Rutherford, First Lieutenant; S. Rulon, Second Lieutenant; and L. B. Welch, Orderly Sergeant.

By direction of the State military authorities, Capt. Rodney Foos established a military camp on the fair ground at Wilmington early in May, 1861, for the temporary reception of soldiers. The first company assigned to it was that of Capt. Johnson, of Payette County, which arrived previous to the 10th of the month, and began regular drilling.

In the issue of the *Clinton Republican* for May 10, 1861, is the following: " * * * We hereby agree to contribute the sums set opposite our names to aid and support the families of those volunteers who may be disabled or fall in defending the Federal Government against the assaults of traitors: James Fife, \$200; W. C. Fife, \$100; W. Hibben, \$100; C. M. Bosworth, \$100; L. B. Welch, \$100; T. L. Carothers, \$100; Thomas Hibben, \$50; R. B. Mory, \$50; Samuel Smith, \$50; T. R. Wraith, \$50; William Preston, \$50; Samuel Haines, \$50; J. W. Farren, \$50; Eli Hadley, \$50; J. Perrell, \$50; Henry Babb, \$25; Mahlon Wall, \$25; A. T. Wall, \$25; David Sanders, \$25; I. R. Moody, \$25; Samuel Knowlton, \$25; E. Doan, \$25; R. E. Doan, \$25; J. M. Haworth, \$50; W. B. Fisher, \$25; W. Greer, \$25; C. F. Truesdell, \$25; William Reed, \$25; E. S. Davis, \$25; J. H. West, \$25; R. Foos, \$25; H. D. Sayers, \$25; Levi Sheppard, \$25; David Fife, \$25; Thomas Custis, \$25; James Henry, \$25; H. H. Hankins, \$20; C. Blazier, \$50; J. F. Masters, \$30; Levi Bennett, \$20; William Knox, \$20; John Holly, \$20; E. L. Lacy, \$25; R. Wickersham, \$25."

During the month of May, 1861, enlistments began for three years, and most of the members in the Clinton County company in the Twelfth Regiment signified their willingness to re-enlist for that period.* The correspondence of the volunteers during the first weeks of service in camp shows that many of them were dissatisfied with their fare and accommodations, having been used to better things at home, and not yet realizing that war brings with it a multitude of trials from the day the new recruit first finds himself in a military camp, to the close of his term of service. The citizens of Clinton County sent generous donations of home delicacies to the boys in camp, who welcomed them gratefully, and appreciated them as perhaps they had never done before; and when, during the hard campaigns they afterward experienced, their thoughts reverted to Camps Jackson and Dennison, the memory was doubtless far more pleasing than were the stern facts which stared them in the face at the front. There is a "green age" in the life of the soldier, and it is during the first few weeks subsequent to his sudden change from civil to military life; but, when once he becomes accustomed to the new order of things, the amount of endurance he is found to be possessed of is remarkable.

In June, 1861, five men from the vicinity of Port William enlisted in the First Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, the regiment being quartered for a short time at Camp Dennison. These men were Ezra Jones, J. Owens, W. Quigley,

* It happened, however, that a large proportion of the men returned to their homes, leaving but a small number who actually did enlist for three years. Lieut. A. W. Doan was elected Captain of the re-organized three years' company, which by the 21st of June had swelled to ninety-three men. The company retained its original letter, and remained in the Twelfth Regiment.

William Toy and James Williams. On the Fourth of July a grand celebration occurred at Wilmington, and one of the features of the day was the presentation of a handsome flag to the "Lancers," by the young misses of the village. A list of the men in Company B of the Twelfth Regiment, July 2, 1861, shows that of its 100 members at that time, but twenty-six were from Clinton County, while fifty-two were from Greene, eight from Butler, and fourteen from other points. During the week ending July 12, 1861, a fine company of three years' men was raised at Wilmington, with R. B. Harlan as Captain, Asa Higgins, of New Vienna, First Lieutenant; A. H. Chapman, of Wilmington, Second Lieutenant; and P. A. Arthur, of New Vienna, Orderly Sergeant. This company, which was recruited for the Eleventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, left on its organization for Camp Dennison, where it received arms and equipments, and soon after joined the regiment in Western Virginia. The Twelfth had gone to the same point of operations on the 6th of the month, and in an engagement near Charleston on the 18th, was driven back by a superior force of rebels, with a loss of seven men killed and thirty-five wounded. None of the killed were from Clinton County.

Capt. R. B. Harlan, who was elected to command the company raised for the Eleventh Regiment, stayed with his men until their departure for Virginia, July 18, 1861, when he returned home, much to the regret of the members of the company; but his age was against him in the chances he must take in the field, and he afterward did good service in Ohio in the matter of raising troops, and performing other labors which fell to his lot.

The *Clinton Republican* of August 2, 1861, has these notes: "The Clinton Grays of this place have applied for and obtained a position in the Groesbeck regiment, now at Camp Dennison, and will take their position there in a few days. Capt. Farden's Zouave Company, of this place, has a position in Piatt's regiment, and will soon go to it. There is another company forming for the war at Westboro, but whether they have a place assigned them yet or not, we do not know." Thirty additional men were wanted for Capt. Farden's Company. Drs. Oliver W. Nixon and T. W. McArthur were in July appointed surgeons of the Groesbeck regiment, which was raised principally in Cincinnati. August 9, 1861, the *Republican* says: "Capt. Koogle left this place on last Monday, with a full company, for Camp Dennison, to join the Groesbeck regiment at that place. This is the second full company raised in Clinton County to serve during the war. Besides and before these, a portion of Capt. Doan's company (B), about twenty-five in the Kentucky regiments, together with quite a number in divers other companies, were furnished by Clinton County. Nearly all of the first company of three months' men have joined the various three years' companies above referred to, and are now in for the war."

Military displays and parades were at this period held often in the county, and served to arouse the spirit of the people, besides affording them pleasure.

The "Clinton Grays" and "Wilmington Lancers" were two fine companies which were conspicuous on such occasions. A note in the *Republican* of August 16, 1861, gives an account of Col. William J. Morgan, a former resident and business man of Wilmington, but who had for several years been residing in Chariton County, Mo., a hot-bed of secession. His life had been threatened because of his stanch Union principles, and he proceeded to raise a regiment of troops known as "Morgan's Missouri Rangers," of which he was elected Colonel. Its members, 1,000 in number, were deer hunters and other hardy men, who had been subjected to greater or less indignities by the rebels, and who sought revenge therefor. That they were firm supporters of the Union was not questioned. The Colonel's son, George Morgan, was a Lieutenant in the Chariton County "Yellow Creek Guards."



HEZEKIAH HIATT.
(DECEASED)



MRS. ANN HIATT.
(DECEASED)

Toward the last of August, 1861, Capt. George Vandergrift, a former resident of Wilmington, who had been a Lieutenant in the "Zouave Guards," Second Regiment, three months' men, came to the place to obtain recruits for a company in the same regiment for the three years' service, and Judge J. H. West was at the same time authorized to receive and forward recruits for a regiment of infantry under Col. Worthington. Any competent volunteer bringing thirty-five men was offered a Lieutenant's commission. August 30, 1861, it was announced that "Lafe" Johnson, a previous resident of Wilmington, was recruiting for an artillery regiment, which was to be raised in Ohio, with sixty guns. He wanted able-bodied men for his company, which was to have 100 members. Persons desirous of joining were requested to report to Capts. Harlan and Babb, or to James M. Haworth, at Wilmington. The county had in the service, by the 1st of September, about four hundred and ten men, with other companies being organized and nearly ready for departure. A company for Col. Worthington's regiment (the Forty-seventh), commanded by Capt. David Miller, was raised in the vicinity of Reesville, and left for Columbus September 3. On arriving at Columbus, it was assigned to the regiment commanded by Col. Moses B. Walker. Another company, raised at Westboro and vicinity, was then with Gen. Rosocrans, its officers being A. S. Bundy, Captain; A. F. Denniston, First Lieutenant; and C. J. Cunningham, Second Lieutenant. Capt. Farden's company of Zouaves left for Camp Dennison on the 6th of September. Capt. Frank Spencer raised a fine company in the early part of September, and Capts. Haworth and Vandergrift were at the same time recruiting in Wilmington. George Carter, a venerable member of the Society of Friends, in a discourse delivered at Wilmington September 8, 1863, said: "You all do know that the Friends are opposed to wars and bloodshed; but Friends, this Government is too good a one to be given up peaceably to traitors to be by them destroyed." The stanch old man but gave words to the sentiment which stirred the hearts of his people, and the uprising among the Quakers of Clinton County at the time of their country's peril was one of the brightest events in their history.

Capt. Frank Spencer's company left for Camp Dennison September 13, 1863, and on their arrival the men were assigned to the Seventeenth Regiment. A Zouave company left Blanchester for Camp Dennison the same day, and on Tuesday following Capt. J. M. Haworth, with C. J. Ent and John Barlow for Lieutenants, left for Camp Chase, near Columbus, in command of a splendid company, which had been raised in a very few days. Lieut. Vandergrift had by the 20th of the month enlisted some twenty-five or thirty men at Wilmington, and placed them in the Second Ohio Regiment, of Camp Dennison. Capt. Haworth's company was assigned to the Fortieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, soon after its arrival at Camp Chase. About the 1st of October, officers were appointed for a new regiment, to be numbered Fifty-nine. James A. Farden, of Wilmington, was given the position of Major in this command.

A Soldiers' Aid Society was organized in Wilmington October 4, 1861, at a meeting of the citizens held at the court house. R. B. Harlan was chosen President, Rodney Foos, Secretary, and Albert Hockett, Treasurer. The object of the society was to "relieve the wants of the families of those that have gone into the service of our country." A Board of Control was chosen, consisting of A. H. Jenkins, Justus Taylor, D. S. King, T. R. Wraith and Elisha Doan. A committee to solicit subscriptions was appointed, authorized to appoint a sub-committee in each school district of Union Township. A depot for the reception and disbursements of contributions was established at the store of T. R. Wraith. In the early part of October, the Congressional Committee appointed a military committee for Clinton County, which held a meet-

ing on the 14th of the month and completed its organization by electing R. B. Harlan, President; Rodney Foos, Secretary; and H. D. Sayres, Treasurer. The following were among the resolutions passed:

"*Resolved*, That this committee earnestly recommend to the women of this county to form circles for knitting socks and mittens, and making undergarments for the volunteers now in and soon to go into service, and report from time to time the results of their labors.

"*Resolved*, That the committee use such means as they can command to procure blankets and other clothing that may be needful for our volunteers * * *

In October, 1861, Rev. S. A. Brewster, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Wilmington, was commissioned Chaplain of the Fortieth Ohio, then at Camp Chase, near Columbus, and was released by the official members of his charge in order that he might accept his new position, which he did. Capt. A. W. Doan, of the Twelfth Regiment, resigned and returned home in November, 1861, on account of ill health, but made a splendid record afterward as commander of the Seventy-ninth.

In December, 1861, a company raised in Richland Township and commanded by Capt. William Reed, left that township to join its regiment, the Seventy-fourth. Lieut. Col. Parker, of the Forty-eighth Ohio, encamped near Wilmington in the latter part of the month, for the purpose of securing recruits for his regiment, which a number from the vicinity joined. Near the end of January, 1862, John N. Fallis, of Wilmington, received a commission as Lieutenant and recruiting officer of the Fifty-second Ohio (Col. Sargent), and he at once opened a recruiting office on Main street. The companies raised for this regiment, however, at that time were distributed among other regiments, leaving its officers without a command, but it was finally fully organized and sent to the field. February 12, 1862, three trains from Zanesville, loaded with troops on their way to Kentucky, passed through Wilmington. In the month last named, there were two recruiting offices in the place. Capt. J. J. Ennis was recruiting for the Fifty-second, and enlisted about thirty men from Wilmington and Clarksville, who joined Company A, at Camp Dennison, on the 3d of March. In that month, W. P. Reid, editor of the *Wilmington Watchman*, was commissioned Lieutenant, and became recruiting officer for the Fifty-second Ohio, W. S. Foos in the meantime editing the paper temporarily. Mr. Reid had seen service in the Mexican war, and in April, 1862, he went to the front with his company. The ladies of Wilmington had organized an Aid Society in the fall of 1861, and in March, 1862, Mrs. Rhoda C. Morris was President, and Mrs. Caroline E. Harlan, Vice President. In the latter month, the society sent a large box filled with clothing, blankets, and various delicacies, by Lieut. Ent, to his company in the Fortieth Regiment. There was in the place at the same time a "School-girls' Soldiers' Aid Society," which was very industriously engaged in collecting articles and sending them to the front. Of this society, Lizzie Work was President, Louisa Strickle, Vice President, Angie Outcalt, Secretary, and Millie Hibben, Treasurer. Both these societies, with others,* which were formed during the war, performed nobly their self-imposed missions.

March 25, 1862, the Sugar Grove Cemetery Association met and passed a resolution that Lot No. 130, in Section 1, containing 2,030 square feet of ground, appraised at \$203, "be and the same is hereby set apart and donated for the exclusive purpose of a place of interment for all volunteer soldiers from Clinton County who have fallen or may hereafter fall by disease or

* Other organizations were a "Ladies' Dime Circle," a "Ladies' Soldiers' Relief Society," and a relief society in each township in the county, authorized by the Commissioners, for the purpose of affording aid to the families of soldiers.

in battle." Monday evening, May 26, 1862, a great excitement was created in Wilmington on receipt of a telegram from Gov. Tod to the Clinton County Military Committee, asking for 100 more men from the county to join the forces which were to be sent to the defense of Washington, which was in imminent danger. Recruiting in response to this telegram did not progress very rapidly; but thirty men were secured in three days, while Fayette County sent her quota of 100 men to Columbus on the morning following the receipt of the dispatch. On the 3d of July, Gov. Tod called for more men from Ohio, in response to a call issued by President Lincoln. In the same month, numerous Clinton County men were sent with others to Kentucky for a three months' campaign against the rebel Gen. Morgan, who had frightened the people of Cincinnati and Southwestern Ohio by a threatened raid. In July, Gov. Tod made the following appointments for a new regiment—the Seventy-ninth—of which three companies were to be raised in Clinton County. Colonel, R. B. Hayes; Lieutenant Colonel, R. B. Harlan, of Wilmington; Adjutant, Rodney Foos, of Wilmington. Col. Hayes became Colonel of another regiment, and Lieut. Col. Harlan did not go to the field. Company officers were appointed as follows: First Company—I. B. Allen, of Wilmington, Captain; John A. Smith, of Wilmington, First Lieutenant; H. S. Doan, of Wilmington, Second Lieutenant. Second Company*—J. C. Moon, of Wilmington, Captain; John Harrison, of New Vienna, First Lieutenant; Bryant Robinson, of Westboro, Second Lieutenant. Third Company—G. B. Hicks, of Clarksville, Captain; A. H. Botkin, of Port William, First Lieutenant; John Reese, of Reesville, Second Lieutenant. Recruiting was begun immediately, and volunteers came in quite rapidly at Wilmington for Capt. Allen's company. War meetings were held in various parts of the county, and the citizens adopted active measures to escape a draft, which they feared might be made, and which a second call for 300,000 men soon after made them apprehend still more. Capt. Allen's company left for Camp Dennison August 11, 1862. A war meeting had been held the day previous at the fair ground to effect the organization of the company, where speeches were made by Judge West and A. W. Doan. A large number of people attended, including a considerable delegation from Martinsville. Capt. Spencer's company, recruited at Sabina, left August 12, 1862, for Camp Dennison, an enthusiastic crowd being present to witness its departure.

In the third week of August, 1862, the papers of Wilmington stated that nearly every train west for ten days had taken out volunteers from Clinton County. About that time Gov. Tod appointed R. E. Doan Commissioner to superintend the draft in the county, while Jephtha Perrill was appointed Provost Marshal, Dr. J. Walker, of Wilmington, Examining Surgeon, and Marion Wilkerson, of Clarksville, Assistant Surgeon. Stephen Evans was subsequently appointed Draft Commissioner, and September 16 was set as the day on which the draft should be made, with the apportionment as follows: Union Township, 63; Vernon, 17; Greene, 41; Wayne, 17; Washington, 12; Liberty, 17; Adams, 6; Richland, 27; Wilson, 23; Marion, 25; Jefferson, 26; Chester, 37; Clark, 23; total, 336. The draft was postponed until October 1, but was finally made, the following persons being drawn:

Adams Township—Nathan Newly, John T. Ward, Joseph Pennington, Henry M. Reese, Samuel Hutchinson, Archibald Jobe, Josiah Anderson—7.

Wilson Township—George Gray—1.

Wayne Township—John M. C. Wilson, David Rollison, Eli Mathew. John Hoblett, Edmund West, Henry F. Johnson, James M. Syfferd, Joseph

* The officers of this company were changed to the following: Ethan Allen Spencer, of Wilson Township, Captain; Daniel Giffin, of Richland Township, First Lieutenant; John Harrison, of Greene Township, Second Lieutenant.

Sweetman, Daniel Drago, John Q. Adams, Jr., John Savage, John Butterfield, Henry L. Lutterell, Isaac Runnells, Ryden Van Pelt—15.

Washington Township—James Skimmings, Armonia M. Hale, George King, Elijah G. Ford, William H. Florea—5.

Marion Township—Thomas T. Sever, Jacob Burroughs, Milton A. Craft—3.

Liberty Township—Joshua Pilcher, Allen Beal, Stephen Shafer, John A. Beal, William Almond, James Barton, Joseph Antram, Ira Scott, Thomas Linkhart, William S. Hoblett, Asa Oliphant, Calvin H. Antram, John Rankin, John Cline—14.

Greene Township—Washington Spears, Salathiel Harris, John W. Bean, Valentine Cox, Joel Sanderson, Michael Swingley, John R. Holmes, George W. Mory—8.

Chester Township—Lawson M. Lafetra, Robert Reeves, Washington Nagles, Nathan McKay, Amos Mills, William Q. Hurton, Richard Williams, Jeremiah Jeffries, Samuel P. Bailey, James Austin, Emory H. McMillan, Philip Mills, Edward Evans, John Mendenhall, James Jay, Amos Haines, William H. Ferguson, Joshua Lucas, James Mannon, William Lister, Robert Carr, Clarkson McMillan, Nathan Kirk—23.

Union Township—Michael O'Donnel, William J. Rouch, William Woods, Frederick Wegman, Thomas W. Gaskill, Eli Thompson, Alfred C. Antram, Jesse H. Stout, James C. Boyd, George L. Fallis, Jesse Woods, Jacob Thompson, John Davis, William Smith, John M. Kirk, John Mussetter, Alfred Wilson, John Conway, James Wilson, James Thompson, Nathan Starbuck, William Welch—22.

Numbers of the above procured substitutes, for which they paid sums ranging from \$300 to \$500 each. The drafted men left for Camp Dennison October 6, 1862. Many of them joined old regiments, while others entered new three years' regiments. Col. James Farden, of the Fifty-fourth, resigned on account of ill health, and returned to his home in Wilmington in December, 1862. Sergt. Landon S. Farquhar, a former citizen of Wilmington, but for some years a resident of Indiana, from which State he volunteered in the Ninth Indiana Regiment of Infantry, was killed at Murfreesboro, Tenn., December 31, 1862, by a cannon shot striking him in the left groin.

Most of the foregoing items were found in the file of the *Wilmington Watchman* for 1862; those which follow were gathered from the volumes of the *Clinton Republican* for that and the subsequent years of the war.

At Sabina, on the day after the receipt of the news of the great battle of Pittsburg Landing, April 6 and 7, 1862, a meeting of the citizens was called; and a committee appointed to solicit contributions to send for the relief of those at the scene of the conflict. This committee was composed of E. Roberts, John Sillik and R. McGuire, and by evening of the same day they had collected \$295.35, of which \$74.50 had been raised at a meeting held at Reesville at 3 o'clock that afternoon. Dr. S. A. Christy, David Giffin, John Parkerson, Elias Roberts and Samuel Henry were sent with this money as nurses to the scene of suffering, a large box of delicacies and necessary articles having been made up and sent the same evening (April 10). Dr. Christy had been influential in calling the meeting at Sabina, of which C. P. Gallaher was Chairman, and J. Theobald, Secretary.

In June, 1862, a company of men was raised, mostly in Clinton County, for the Eighty-fifth Regiment (three months' men), and went out commanded by John C. Moon. After their time was out, Capt Moon at once began recruiting a company for the three years' service, half of his old company re-enlisting. Under calls for troops in the summer of 1862, five companies were raised in

Clinton County by Capts. George B. Hicks, I. B. Allen, Ethan A. Spencer, J. R. Stillwell and J. C. Moon. Sergt. J. B. Nickerson, of the Fortieth Infantry, left for his command September 1, 1862, with sixteen recruits whom he had enlisted at Wilmington. On the 9th of August, Capt. G. B. Hicks' company (D) for the Seventy-ninth Regiment was reported full, and the next morning he proceeded with it—a fine body of men—to Camp Dennison. Capt. Allen's and Capt. Spencer's companies soon followed, and Capt. Stillwell's company, which was raised in the neighborhood of Clarksville, went into camp on the 22d.

During the week ending September 11, 1862, there was great excitement at Wilmington and throughout the county. Rumors arrived on Wednesday evening, the 3d of the month, by telegraph, that Cincinnati was in imminent danger of attack from a large force of rebels who were marching upon it from the Kentucky side of the Ohio. The alarm spread rapidly. A meeting was called to be held at the court house, and soon the bell rang out in impatient tones to call the people together. Posters were printed and widely circulated, calling on the citizens of the county to assemble at Wilmington the following day, bringing with them all available kinds of fire-arms, for the purpose of organizing volunteer companies to go to the defense of Cincinnati. "Runners" were sent into the country to tell the news, calls to arms were issued by the newspapers, and, on the morning of the next day, an immense gathering of people assembled at the county seat, the men being armed with squirrel rifles, shot-guns, muskets, etc., and the boys of fourteen were as eager to be enrolled as were their elders, of all ages up to threescore and ten. It needed but this danger to thoroughly arouse the people, and the uprising in the county was greater than at any other time during the war. Volunteers were called for at the meeting held in the forenoon at the court house, and 405 men stepped forward immediately. A special train was provided by the railroad company, and at 6 o'clock in the evening the men embarked, having been formed into companies about an hour before. These companies were officered as follows: First Company—John Q. Smith, Captain; Leroy Pope, First Lieutenant; John A. Smith, Second Lieutenant. Second Company—David Brown, Captain; Elon B. Ward, First Lieutenant; John W. Custis, Second Lieutenant. Third Company—Mahlon Wall, Captain; William C. Wilson, First Lieutenant; Samuel Rulon, Second Lieutenant. Fourth Company—A. E. Steele, Captain; Christopher Rhonemus, First Lieutenant; M. P. Early, Second Lieutenant. These companies were all formed at Wilmington; a fifth, raised at Blanchester, had for its officers John K. Trickey, Captain; Joseph Kelsey, First Lieutenant. All proceeded to Cincinnati, and were formed into a battalion. They were sent to a position some miles south of the city, in Kentucky; but, after a few days, were sent home, the rebels, under Kirby Smith, failing to give them a chance to test their mettle and marksmanship. These volunteers became known as the "squirrel hunters," a name which has been recorded in history. Although they saw no fighting, heard not the roar of heavy guns nor the rattle of musketry, and had no chance to spill blood, yet they felt ready for anything, and had they been well armed, must have made ugly opponents for even a well organized army.

Lieut. Chapman, of Company G, Eleventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, was in Wilmington in September, 1862, recruiting for his regiment. The State was then under martial law, and persons leaving were required to first procure passes; none were necessary, however, in going from county to county within the State. Several military companies were formed in the county under a militia law, and those had regular drills. A recruiting officer came to Wilmington on the evening of May 15, 1863, seeking recruits for a Massachusetts

colored regiment, and on Monday morning following he left for Waynesville with eighteen of the colored citizens of Wilmington, who had enlisted under him. They were Erasmus Bennett, John Joels; James A. Rickman, David Adams, Nathaniel Stewart, O. S. Hightower, Levi Green, William Barber, William H. Thomas, Joseph Mace, A. Thomas, Jordan Robinson, Albert T. Felter, Seth C. Felter, Samuel Hill, Richard Jones, Simon Ratcliffe, Charles Chatman.

In June, 1863, in response to a call from the President, it became necessary to raise men in Ohio to serve six months, and steps were taken toward raising three companies in Clinton County. Ohio was asked to furnish, under this call, twenty-five regiments of infantry, three of cavalry, and three batteries of artillery, and in the same proportion according to the number volunteering. The Governor also urged the expediency of raising at least one colored regiment in the State during the thirty days following June 22, 1863. A new militia law in Ohio, in the summer of 1863, required that every able-bodied man in the State between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years should either enroll himself in a militia company or pay a certain sum of money. Five years' service rendered each man exempt from further duty under that law. The townships were formed into military districts, and in Clinton County the following company officers were elected:

Union Township, First District—Morris Harlan, Captain; Lewis C. Walker, First Lieutenant; John Rutherford, Second Lieutenant. Second District—William Frazer, Captain; B. Leonard, First Lieutenant; William H. Reed, Second Lieutenant. Third District—Henry S. Doan, Captain; John K. Spencer, First Lieutenant; Joseph Doan, Second Lieutenant. Fourth District—R. H. Smith, Captain; C. W. Doan, First Lieutenant; S. Jones, Second Lieutenant. Fifth District—John M. Underwood, Captain; Lewis Boots, First Lieutenant; William E. Parker, Second Lieutenant.

Liberty Township, First District—James H. Hart, Captain; Reese Stephens, First Lieutenant; Cyrus Johnson, Second Lieutenant. Second District—Tilghman McKay, Captain; A. C. Hiatt, First Lieutenant; J. C. Cohagen, Second Lieutenant.

Chester Township, First District—Benjamin Collett, Captain; John Middleton, First Lieutenant; C. H. Van Tress, Second Lieutenant. Second District—H. C. Colvin, Captain; J. Blair, First Lieutenant; M. M. Collett, Second Lieutenant.

Adams Township, First District—J. M. Gorrelle, Captain; P. R. Osborn, First Lieutenant; S. Denney, Second Lieutenant.

Jefferson Township, First District—C. J. Cunningham, Captain; John T. Hammer, First Lieutenant; George Hudson, Second Lieutenant. Second District—J. D. Hodson, Captain; J. T. Jackson, First Lieutenant; G. R. Jackson, Second Lieutenant.

Clark Township, First District—Finley Moon, Captain; George R. Moon, First Lieutenant; J. P. Langden, Second Lieutenant.

Marion Township, First District—C. P. Baldwin, Captain; Joseph Garrison, First Lieutenant; S. G. Clark, Second Lieutenant. Second District—Henry C. Smith, Captain; Andrew J. Hodson, First Lieutenant; J. M. Gustin, Second Lieutenant.

Vernon Township, First District—Eli Hadley, Captain; David Mann, First Lieutenant; D. A. Kelley, Second Lieutenant. Second District—John M. Villars, Captain; T. H. Townsend, First Lieutenant; E. Cast, Second Lieutenant.

Washington Township, First District—Samuel Briggs, Captain; Daniel Stephenson, First Lieutenant; Frank Mitchel, Second Lieutenant. Second

District—William Clevenger, Captain; Philip Smith, First Lieutenant; Clark Brown, Second Lieutenant.

Wilson Township, First District—Ethan A. Spencer, Captain; M. P. Early, First Lieutenant; O. B. Carroll, Second Lieutenant. Second District—William Pope, Captain; I. C. Williams, First Lieutenant; B. B. Brewer, Second Lieutenant.

Richland Township, First District—H. H. Thorp, Captain; Thomas Glass, First Lieutenant; John Kenny, Second Lieutenant. Second District—C. Rhonemus, Captain; William Ross, First Lieutenant; Lewis Bigley, Second Lieutenant.

Wayne Township, First District—J. Stout, Captain; B. Davis, First Lieutenant; J. Runnels, Second Lieutenant. Second District—James E. Pidgeon, Captain; William H. Strobe, First Lieutenant; James Babb, Second Lieutenant.

Greene Township, First District—Joshua Hussey, Captain; Granville Osborn, First Lieutenant; W. W. Barnes, Second Lieutenant. Second District—Thomas Elliott, Captain; Elijah Mathews, First Lieutenant; M. Swingley, Second Lieutenant. Third District—William C. Wilson, Captain; James V. Raynald, First Lieutenant; Newton Shoemaker, Second Lieutenant.

About the same time these officers were appointed for their respective districts (July, 1863), news arrived that the rebel Gen. John Morgan was pushing rapidly through Indiana toward Cincinnati on his famous raid. With the news came the proclamation of Gov. Tod calling out the militia, and on Monday morning July 13, they gathered at Wilmington about one thousand strong, ready to be transported to camp. Companies also took the cars at Sabina, Reesville and Sligo. One company, under command of Capt. Eli Hadley, had left Clarksville on the early morning train, and was captured by Morgan's men before reaching Camp Dennison, and before obtaining arms. The rebels had torn up the track, from which the train was thrown, killing the fireman and wounding the engineer. The prisoners were hastily paroled, and the raiders, after destroying the train, pushed eastward through Williamsburg to Georgetown. The other companies did not reach Camp Dennison until Wednesday; but on Tuesday, while they were waiting for transportation, a cavalry company was hastily organized and sent off southwestwardly on a scouting expedition. Men of all classes and callings came forward to offer their services at this time, for war in their very midst was something which had not been prepared for. The writer has heard men say, who were among the volunteers who joined in the pursuit of Morgan, that they were never anxious to overtake him, and were willing always to be twenty-four hours behind him, which they generally were. But however the case may be, the bold rebel found himself so hotly beset that he imagined that safety lay only in precipitate flight; consequently he retreated as rapidly as possible. But his pursuers at last entrapped him, and with some of his brother officers he spent some time in the penitentiary at Columbus, finally escaping to the South, and at length meeting the fate of a traitor.

In August, 1863, Rev. J. F. Spence, late Chaplain of the Forty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, was in Wilmington recruiting for the Second Ohio Battery of heavy artillery. At that time, four companies of volunteer militia had been organized in the county, and formed by the Adjutant General of the State into a battalion called the Fifty-fifth. On the last day of August, H. H. Hankins, of Company A, was elected Lieutenant Colonel of the battalion. The three militia regiments of the county elected their officers as follows:

First Regiment—H. S. Doan, Colonel; H. B. Crumly, Lieutenant Colonel; Alfred McKay, Major.

Second Regiment—A. F. Deniston, Colonel; David Mann, Lieutenant Colonel; Owen West, Major.

Third Regiment—E. A. Spencer, Colonel; James Pidgeon, Lieutenant Colonel; ——— Matthews, Major.

Maj. John F. Rucker, a notorious rebel bushwacker, grew to manhood in Clinton County, but a few years previous to the war removed to Missouri, and when the rebellion broke out he entered the Confederate service and became one of the most desperate of the guerrilla leaders. On the 8th of September, 1863, he was mortally wounded in an engagement with a detachment of Union troops under Capt. Williams, of Company A, Ninth Provisional Regiment, E. M. M., near St. Aubert, Calloway Co., Mo. He had paid a visit to Wilmington but a few weeks previously, but learned that the Deputy Provost Marshal was anxious to see him, and departed for more congenial territory.

On the 3d of March, 1863, the total number of Clinton County volunteers in actual service was 1,108, including 1,030 in various infantry regiments, 31 in the cavalry, and 47 miscellaneous—gun-boat service, etc. The different townships of the county were represented in numbers as follows:

Union, 186; Chester and Adams, 99; Liberty, 90; Vernon, Marion and Jefferson, 217; Clark and Washington, 171; Greene and Wayne, 188; Richland and Wilson, 157; total, 1,108. In October, 1863, P. H. Stamats, formerly of Company H, Thirty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry (wounded in the hand at New Madrid), was appointed First Lieutenant in Capt. Charles Oren's Company (E), in the Fifth United States Colored Infantry. Capt. Oren, Assist. Surg. H. V. Noble, and one other man in the company besides Lieut. Stamats, were from Clinton County. Under the call of the President for 300,000 men in the fall of 1863, the quota of the Sixth Congressional District of Ohio was 1,624, of which Clinton County's quota was 284, apportioned as follows among the townships: Union, 51; Chester, 20; Liberty, 18; Vernon, 15; Marion, 18; Jefferson, 14; Clark, 27; Washington, 17; Greene, 36; Adams, 14; Wayne, 18; Richland, 21; Wilson, 15. Each new recruit was offered a bounty of \$302 and premium, while veterans were entitled to \$100 more. December 9, 1863, five recruits were sent from Clinton County to join a battalion of Ohio troops guarding prisoners at Johnson's Island, the battalion being raised to a regiment when sufficient recruits had been obtained. The five Clinton men were William E. Parker, Elisha Parker, Thomas Gaskill, Thomas Haws and George Bernlehr. The regiment as organized was numbered the One Hundred and Twenty-eighth. In the month of December, 1863, Maj. Clement and Sergts. McMillan and Clifford, of the Seventy-ninth, were recruiting for their regiment in Clinton and adjoining counties.

Monday, January 11, 1864, about sixty cords of wood were brought by the farmers to Wilmington and contributed to the families of soldiers living in the place. Forty citizens who had no wood to contribute paid \$1 each, and joined with the farmers in partaking of a bountiful dinner at Clinton Hall. In the same month (January, 1864), Capt. T. Q. Hildebrant, Capt. J. M. Underwood and Capt. Joshua Hussey, were appointed recruiting officers for Clinton County, and the time for receiving recruits was extended to the 1st of March, the bounties of \$302 and \$402 remaining the same. Any man who had served in the army not less than nine months was deemed a veteran, and became entitled to the larger bounty upon volunteering. About February 1, 1864, Lieut. Joseph J. Wakefield began recruiting a company in the county for the Twenty-seventh regiment United States Colored Troops. Early in March, Lieut. * J. M. Underwood sent forward twenty-four recruits from Wilmington and vicinity, to be assigned to new companies, and others had been

*Given also as Captain.



David Curl

recruited about the same time for veteran regiments. The *Clinton Republican* of March 18, 1864, stated that Capt. Williamson, of the Seventy-ninth, was in town recruiting sharpshooters for his company, while Lieut. J. M. Underwood was still seeking for men to join his company in the Sixtieth, at Camp Chase. The total quota of Clinton County under the calls aggregating 700,000 men, in the spring of 1864, was 487; and, after deducting the credits for veterans and new recruits up to the 2d of April, there remained yet to be raised 363. A draft was imminent if the townships did not raise the numbers expected of them. Adams was the first township in the county to fill her quota, and was congratulated upon the fact by the Provost Marshal. In the latter part of April, Gov. Brough (who had been elected the previous fall), called into active service for 100 days, unless sooner discharged, the militia companies of the State, which had been re-organized as the Ohio National Guard, under an act passed March 31, 1864. Of the 486 companies in the State, 443 responded to the call, including the four from Clinton County, constituting the Fifty-fifth battalion. The latter was consolidated with a battalion from Highland County, the two forming the Twenty-seventh Regiment Ohio National Guards. The command left for Camp Dennison May 4, 1864, and chose West Virginia as their place of destination. At Columbus, Ohio, soon after, the Clinton County battalion was consolidated with one from Ross County, the two together being known as the One Hundred and Forty-ninth Regiment, 850 strong, commanded by Col. A. E. Brown. They were sent to Washington, saw severe service in Virginia, and returned home at the expiration of their term of enlistment.

A draft was made in Clinton County May 18, 1864, affecting all the townships except Adams, Chester and Liberty, which had furnished their respective quotas. The numbers from the other townships were: Union, 68; Vernon, 10; Marion, 3; Jefferson, 7; Clark, 25; Washington, 23; Wilson 26; Greene, 4, and numbers from other townships not given in the report from which this is taken. A second draft took place June 14, to supply the places of those persons who had been exempted by reason of disability, and at that time Union Township furnished 13, Wilson 6, Washington 4, Clark 2, and Vernon 2. In July, 1864, the time of the Twelfth Ohio Volunteer Infantry was out, and those who did not re-enlist as veterans returned to Ohio and were mustered out. Many of the Clinton County members remained in the service. On the 16th of July, a war meeting was held at Wilmington to devise means of raising volunteers for the army in order that another draft, then impending, should not be necessary in the county. It was resolved that the Trustees of the several townships should be requested to borrow sufficient money to enable them to pay \$100 to each volunteer and levy a tax on the property in the township to liquidate the same. It was also resolved that the citizens of the respective townships be requested to hold meetings therein and solicit subscriptions for additional bounties. Capt. J. N. Fallis was appointed to recruit men in Union Township. President Lincoln, on the 18th of July, issued a call for 500,000 men, those who should be drafted to serve one year. Under this call, Ohio's quota was twenty-five regiments, and that of Clinton County about four hundred and fifty men. A draft to fill it took place on the 26th of September. Friday, November 11, the citizens of Wilmington and the farmers from the vicinity formed another "wood train" for the benefit of soldiers' families, and the net proceeds of the day were \$55. Under the President's call for 300,000 men, dated December 19, 1864, the net quota of Clinton County was placed at 206.

It was now evident that the terrible war was drawing to a close; yet the last struggles of the monster Rebellion were fierce as the spring of the tiger upon his prey. The armies of the Confederacy were being surely encompassed

in the toils of the conquerors, and peace hovered in sight, awaiting the glad day when her welcome coming should bring joy to a land drenched for four years in blood. The people were weary of strife, and throughout the broad land there was mourning for the men who had met their death on the fiercely contested fields, by swift messengers from the foe, or in the prison pen or the hospital—all in the deadly struggle which had devastated homes and made firesides desolate. Billions of money had been expended, and the Government was saved. In Clinton County, aside from the money raised from all other sources, the Commissioners had appropriated about \$60,000 for the relief of soldiers' families. Glad were the waiting hearts at home when the news came that Petersburg had fallen, that Richmond once again saw the stars and stripes waving upon her heights, and that the army of Lee had surrendered to the silent, modest man whose name was in the ears of all the people—Grant. Bells were rung, flags and banners were hung on the outer walls, guns were fired, men, women and children cheered until they were hoarse, and the demonstrations of joy were greater than were ever before seen. Suddenly, in the midst of rejoicing, came over the wires the dire announcement that President Lincoln had been foully assassinated just as he was at the zenith of his glory, just as he had enshrined himself in the grateful hearts of all men not devoid of humanity. Quickly was joy changed to mourning. The flags which had swelled upon the breeze at the news of the death throes of the rebellion were lowered to half-mast; black and somber drapery took the place of gay decorations; funeral services were held in the churches; bands played dead marches at the heads of long, silent, slowly-moving processions; a sorrowful gloom pervaded all communities, and sadness rested upon the faces of the people who had been granted a respite from strife at such a cost. The dastardly act of the assassin was a fitting finale to the record of the traitors and the leniency of the Government toward its erring children was never equaled in history.

Most of the volunteers from Clinton County returned to their homes in the summer of 1865, the Seventy-ninth Regiment arriving on the evening of June 17. The men were treated to a feast which had been prepared at the depot by the ladies, and hundreds of people met there to welcome them home. The two banners which had been carried to the field by the regiment thirty-four months before were brought back scarred and torn in battle, their colors dimmed—the evidence of stormy and deadly strife in the sacred tatters. Lewis C. Walker, Esq., on behalf of the citizens, welcomed the soldier boys home, and Col. A. W. Doan responded in an address giving an account of the scenes through which he and his men had passed. The regiment had gone into the field originally with 900 men, had received 400 recruits, and returned at the close of the war with but few over four hundred men. The Clinton County members of the Seventy-fourth and One Hundred and Seventy-fifth regiments returned in July.

The Fourth of July, 1865, was appropriately celebrated at Wilmington, the gathering being more of a general and joyous re-union in honor of the returned boys in blue than aught else, and a very large number of soldiers and citizens were present. After the exercises, speeches were delivered by J. Q. Smith, T. Q. Hildebrandt, L. C. Walker, Robert Gray, H. S. Doan, Alonzo Hickson, M. M. Clinton, and Col. A. W. Doan. The latter told of life in "Dixie"—of the campaigns in which the gallant Seventy-ninth had been engaged, and of the varied experiences of its officers and men. He detailed the adventures of the two tattered banners they had brought back with them, and told how eight color-bearers had successively fallen in the duty of upholding them. The last one, Sergt. Hunter, was present beside the Colonel, having recovered from a wound through the lung received in one of the last engagements in

North Carolina. The drummer-boy of the Seventy-ninth, Gilbert Van Zant, was also present at the celebration. He was one of the youngest soldiers in the service, having been but ten years of age when he enlisted.

When at last the echoes of the bugle were silent, when the decimated ranks of the army had been mustered for the last time, when war had become a story of the past and the survivors of the conflict had been discharged and sent to their homes, they returned to peaceful pursuits again as if they had never marched thousands of miles, stood where death was present in most terrible shape, or slept beneath the stars upon the rough bed of the soldier. Those men made excellent citizens, despite the croaking of the unpatriotic, and the country is proud to-day of their splendid record. But many and many a brave heart was stilled in the strife, and the greedy Southern soil drank torrents of the best blood in the land. The misguided sons of the Southland fought long and well, and they too suffered terribly before the passage of arms was concluded. The trials of the country were great; but it rode safely through the storm and entered the harbor of peace with the splendid stripes and stars unfurled to the gaze of envious nations, and the great results of the purification as by fire evident to all who should choose to contemplate.

Decoration Day (May 30), has been fittingly observed in Clinton County for a number of years. From an account of the services on that day in 1869, it is learned that about two thousand persons were in the cemetery grounds during the ceremonies, conducted by the local Post of the G. A. R. The graves were decorated by little girls, under charge of several ladies, the following being the names of the soldiers whose last resting-place was thus honored: Claudius Morgan, Company D, Twelfth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; Enoch P. Arnott, Company B, Seventy-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; John E. Lazenby, company and regiment not known; Capt. Richard L. Fallis, Company I, Eighteenth Missouri Volunteer Infantry; John Taylor, band, Seventeenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; Samuel Henry, Company B, One Hundred and Forty-ninth Ohio National Guard; James B. O'Neal, Company B, Fortieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; George M. O'Neal, same; Seymour J. Reed, same; John W. Morey, Twelfth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; Capt. Andrew W. Chapman, Company G, Eleventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry; Edward Bruce, company and regiment unknown; Lannes Irvin, Company I, Thirty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry; Frank Johns, wagon master; an unknown soldier, who died at Wilmington on his way home; Edward Miles, Company F, Sixty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry; Cyrus Vanpelt, Company G, Fifty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry; James L. Hinman, Company C, Seventy-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; David H. Horseman, Company H, Forty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; Jacob Carroll, Company C, Seventy-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; D. P. Carroll, same; Joseph Woodruff, Company I, Twenty-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry; Warren Fuller, Company I, Thirty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry; Daniel Kelley, First Ohio Volunteer Infantry; William Lang, band, Forty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; A. E. Strickle, Commissary United States Army; Jesse Stout, Company G, Seventeenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; Charles Ashcraft, Eighty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; Col. J. R. Parker, Forty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

HISTORY OF THE REGIMENTS.

It is deemed proper to insert a synopsis of the history of the regiments from Ohio during the rebellion, in which were representatives from the county of Clinton, so far as these organizations are known. The sketches following are taken principally from Whitelaw Reid's history of "Ohio in the War," a standard work in the State.

Clinton County furnished three general officers by brevet, namely, Azariah

W. Doan, John C. Moon, and George M. Zeigler. The first-named gentleman volunteered in the spring of 1861, in the Twelfth Ohio (three months') Infantry, and on the 12th of June in the same year was promoted to Captain. He resigned October 18, 1861, and on the 19th of August, 1862, he was appointed Lieutenant Colonel of the Seventy-ninth Ohio. He served with great credit to the close of the war, and was promoted to Colonel July 8, 1865, but was mustered out as Lieutenant Colonel. After the close of the war he was brevetted Brigadier General of volunteers to date from March 13, 1865. John C. Moon, in June, 1862, raised Company F, of the Eighty-fifth regiment, three months' men, that being the only company of the regiment containing men from Clinton County. September 24, 1862, Capt. Moon was commissioned Captain in the Eighty-eighth Ohio, and most of the men in his old company re-enlisted under him. They had originally gone out from Wilmington and vicinity. Capt. Moon was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel of the One Hundred and Eighteenth United States Colored Troops, in the fall of 1863, and was subsequently promoted to Colonel. He continued in the service until some time in 1866, and was brevetted Brigadier General of volunteers, to date from November 21, 1865. He was the only one of the three from the county to have brevet rank conferred upon them who was still in the service when thus honored. George M. Zeigler* was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Forty-seventh Ohio Infantry August 28, 1861; was promoted to First Lieutenant December 6, 1861; to Captain December 28, 1862, and to Colonel of the Fifty-second Regiment United States Colored Troops, December 22, 1864. His brevet rank as Brigadier General dates from March 13, 1865.

Sketches are given here only of the regiments which contained the greater numbers of men from the county, the others having but scattering detachments or single individuals. They fought in all branches of the service, and in all of the principal engagements of the war. A few Clinton County men were in the First and Second Ohio Infantry Regiments, but the first which called a considerable number was the

ELEVENTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Of this regiment, Company G was raised in this county. The regiment was formed of men from the counties of Miami, Clinton, Hamilton, Montgomery and Columbiana, and was mustered into the service for three months, at Camp Dennison, in April, 1861. The regiment was re-organized and mustered into the service for three years on the 20th of June, 1861, and on the 7th of July was ordered to the Kanawha Valley, in Virginia. Arriving at Point Pleasant July 11, it was attached to the celebrated Kanawha Division, commanded by Gen. J. D. Cox. A movement up the river was begun July 26, but the rebels had burned the bridge over the Pocotaligo River, causing a delay of twenty-four hours, during which time Capt. Lane's company, of the Eleventh, composed principally of mechanics, rebuilt the bridge with no tools but a few axes and two or three augers, and the army moved on. Through the winter, the regiment was actively engaged only a portion of the time.

April 16, 1862, began another campaign, and during the maneuvers on the Kanawha, the men acquitted themselves with credit. "Floyd, on his retreat from Cotton Mountain, had completely blockaded the road from Shady Springs to Pack's Ferry, at New River, a distance of sixteen miles. Two companies (G and K), of the Eleventh, were detailed to open and guard the road. One-half of the men were under arms, while the other half were at work with spades and axes; and, after great labor, on the evening of the fifth day, they

* By the rolls at Columbus, it is seen that George M. Zeigler was First Sergeant of Company H, Forty-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, as organized at Cincinnati, and that afterward he was transferred to Company C as Captain.

reached the ferry, having cleared the road and rendered it available for artillery and supply trains. In a short time, two boats were built out of the timber in a barn near by, with the use of one auger and a few axes; and, by joining the two boats, they formed a ferry-boat 140 feet long, and communication was thus opened between the two wings of the Kanawha army. In the latter part of July, the regiment returned to Gauley Bridge, and Company C was ordered to Summerville to re-enforce a detachment of the Ninth Virginia, stationed there, and remained until the regiment moved to Washington City.*

The regiment was ordered to Washington on the 18th of August, 1862; thence, on the 27th, to Manassas Junction to oppose a demonstration by a rebel force, and during the next few days was sharply engaged. September 12th, the rebel picket line was reached in the vicinity of Frederick City. Mr. Reid writes: "The rebels were posted on the banks of the Monocacy, holding the bridge across the stream. Three attacking columns were formed, with the Eleventh in the advance of the center, and advanced against the rebels. The center column gained the bridge and drove the enemy from it. A charge was ordered, but the line was thrown into some confusion, and the rebels rallied and captured two pieces of artillery. Gen. Cox called to Col. Coleman: 'Will the Eleventh recover those guns?' With a loud cheer, the regiment dashed at the rebels, drove them from the guns, and still pressed on, cheering and charging, advancing into the city, and only halting when the enemy was completely routed. That night the Kanawha Division bivouacked near the city; and by the evening of the next day, advanced to Catocin Creek, near Middletown, the Eleventh being posted near the bridge."

The next day the regiment was fiercely engaged, being exposed to a galling fire from sharpshooters, and not only standing its ground, but driving the force in its front. Its survivors will long remember South Mountain, and their blood will stir at the recollection of Antietam, where their gallant Col. Coleman fell mortally wounded, while leading his men against a strong rebel position, which they carried after his fall.

In January, 1863, the command was transferred to Nashville, Tenn., and, after numerous minor expeditions, was, on the 27th of June, assigned to Gen. Reynolds' Third Division of Gen. George H. Thomas' Fourteenth Army Corps. It saw plenty of hard service henceforth, and, on the 18th and 19th of September, at Chickamauga, suffered severely. At Lookout Mountain and Mission Ridge, it distinguished itself greatly, and during the charge on the Ridge, captured one battle-flag and a quantity of artillery and small arms. "Sergt. Bull, who was carrying the colors of the Eleventh, was struck several times, but still pressed on until struck the seventh time, he was unable to rise. Lieut. Peck seized the colors, planted them on the rebel ramparts, and almost instantly fell mortally wounded." After pushing the enemy toward Ringgold, and engaging him at Ringgold Gap, the regiment returned to Chattanooga. February 17, 1864, the command was paraded in full view of Lookout Mountain and Mission Ridge, and presented by Chaplain Lyle with a stand of colors donated by the ladies of Troy, Ohio. In a charge at Buzzard's Roost, the regiment lost one-sixth of its men, and was compelled to fall back. The surviving veterans, about two hundred in number, returned to Ohio March 26, 1864, for the purpose of recruiting. The regiment was then engaged in doing garrison duty at Ringgold until the 10th of June, when it proceeded to Cincinnati and Camp Dennison, and was mustered out at the latter place June 21, 1864. Two companies, whose time had not yet expired, and the veterans of the regiment, were officially recognized as the Eleventh Ohio Detachment, and were assigned to Baird's Division of the Fourteenth Corps. They were commanded by Lieut.

* Reid.

Col. D. C. Stubbs, promoted from Sergeant Major of the old organization; accompanied Gen. Sherman in his great campaign, and were mustered out after the surrender of the rebel armies.

TWELFTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

This regiment was organized at Camp Jackson, Ohio, May 3, 1861, under President Lincoln's call for 75,000 three months' troops. It moved to Camp Dennison May 6, re-enlisted, and was re-organized and mustered into the United States service for three years on the 28th of June, 1861. The regiment left Camp Dennison July 6; arrived at Point Pleasant on the 9th, and on the 14th reached Pocotaligo River. July 17 it engaged the enemy for three hours at Scary Creek, and, after exhausting its ammunition, fell back in good order, having lost five men killed, thirty wounded, and four missing. On the 13th of August, eight companies were assigned to Gen. Benham's brigade, having marched to Clarksburg, W. Va. Moving south, the regiment was engaged with the enemy at Carnifex Ferry, September 18, where it suffered the loss of its gallant commander, Col. John W. Lowe, who was shot through the head and instantly killed. Col. Lowe was the first field officer from Ohio killed during the war.

After several skirmishes, the regiment was, on the 10th of December, 1861, transferred to Gen. Cox's brigade, and moved to Charleston, W. Va., where it went into winter quarters. May 3, 1862, it left that place and joined Scammon's brigade, at the mouth of East River. It was engaged in scouting until August 15, when it was ordered to the Army of the Potomac, and arrived at Alexandria on the 24th. At Bull Run, on the 27th, it lost nine killed, sixty-eight wounded (six mortally), and twelve missing. In September it joined the advance into Maryland, and entered Frederick City on the 12th of that month, after a sharp skirmish at Monocacy. September 14, 1862, at South Mountain, it participated in three bayonet charges, captured three battle-flags, a large number of small arms, and over two hundred prisoners, with a loss of sixteen killed, ninety-one wounded and eight missing. At Antietam, on the 17th, the loss was six killed and twenty-nine wounded. After numerous movements, the regiment went into winter quarters at Fayette Court House, W. Va., December 4, and while there was assigned to the Second Brigade, Third Division, Eighth Army Corps. The brigade was engaged at Fayette Court House May 19, 1863, repulsing a rebel attack; and, on the 13th of July, the regiment made a demonstration against a force at Piney Creek, the rebels retreating. July 17, "the brigade was ordered to Ohio to assist in capturing John Morgan; and after proceeding up the Ohio as far as Blennerhassett's Island, and guarding fords for several days, it returned to Fayette Court House." During operations from that time until December, the regiment lost several men killed, wounded and missing, and went into winter quarters again at Fayette Court House. At Cloyd's Mountain, May 9, 1864, it lost eleven killed and sixty-eight wounded, and Surgeon Graham and nineteen men, left on the field in charge of the wounded, were captured by the enemy. The regiment was subsequently engaged in several important skirmishes, losing eight men killed and eleven wounded at Quaker Church, near Lynchburg, June 17, 1864. In a long march via Catawba Valley, New Castle, Sweet Springs, White Sulphur, Lewisburg and Gauley to Camp Piatt, on the Kanawha, where it arrived June 29; the regiment suffered severely from hunger and thirst. July 2, it was ordered to Columbus, Ohio, where it was mustered out of the service July 11, 1864. "During its term of service, the regiment moved on foot, by rail and by water, a distance of 4,049 miles, and sustained a loss in killed, wounded and missing of 455 men."

THE SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT.

Company G, of this regiment, contained a number of Clinton County men, and operated first in Virginia as a three months' organization, having been formed in April, 1861. It was re-organized in the fall of that year and ordered to Kentucky, subsequently serving through campaigns in Kentucky, Tennessee and Mississippi; re-enlisted as veterans early in 1864, and participated in Gen. Sherman's subsequent movements, being mustered out at Louisville, Ky., in July, 1865.

THE TWENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

This regiment was organized at Camp Chase June 28, 1861, and saw service first in Virginia, afterward in the Gettysburg campaign and the movements of the Eleventh Corps. Re-enlisted as veterans in January, 1864, and in April left Alexandria, Va., for Hilton Head, S. C., where it arrived on the 26th of that month. Its subsequent operations were in that region, and on the 18th of June, 1866, after five years of hard service, it was mustered out and discharged at Columbus, Ohio.

THE TWENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

The organization of this regiment was effected at Camp Chase, near Columbus, in August, 1861; left for St. Louis, Mo., on the 20th of that month, and saw service with the great Army of the West through all the seven campaigns of the latter. In July, 1865, it was discharged at Camp Dennison.

THE THIRTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

This regiment was organized at Camp Chase between August 4 and September 7, 1861, and contained men in Company I from Clinton County. September 30, the regiment left Cincinnati and proceeded to Camp Dick Robinson, in Kentucky, where it was subjected to a thorough course of drill. Its campaigns were under Thomas, Buell and Sherman. The regiment re-enlisted as veterans, and, after a varied experience, was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 20, 1865, transferred immediately to Camp Chase, Ohio, paid and discharged.

THE THIRTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

A few men from Clinton County were members of this regiment. It was organized at Hamilton, Ohio, in August and September, 1861, served its term of enlistment in the Western Army, lost very heavily, and was mustered out at Chattanooga, Tenn., in August, 1864.

THE THIRTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

This regiment contained one company (H) from Clinton County, commanded by Capt. John V. Drake. The regiment was organized in July, 1861, at Camp Colerain, ten miles north of Cincinnati, and joined Gen. Fremont in Missouri in August, being the first Ohio regiment to enter that State. In the early part of 1862, it was assigned to the army under Gen. Pope; and, after that officer's achievement on the Mississippi, joined the army under Gen. Halleck, afterward commanded by Gen. Grant. December 27, 1863, 534 members of the regiment were mustered into the service as veteran volunteers, and after a furlough, the organization formed a part of the Fourth Division of the Sixteenth Corps. July 22, 1864, it lost one-third of its numbers in killed and wounded in the terrific engagements of that day near Atlanta, Ga. It accompanied Sherman in his subsequent marches and engagements, participated in the grand review at Washington on the 24th of May, 1865, and, after being transported to Louisville, Ky., was mustered out of the service July 9,

1865. It was transferred to Camp Dennison, Ohio, and there paid and discharged. It furnished more veterans than any other Ohio regiment, and in all of its engagements had the good fortune never to turn its back upon the enemy. Capt. Drake, who led out the Clinton County company, met his death on the field of battle.

THE FORTIETH REGIMENT.

Company B, of this regiment, commanded by Capt. James M. Haworth, was raised in Clinton County. The regimental organization was completed at Camp Chase December 7, 1861, and four days later the troops left for Kentucky. It saw service subsequently in Kentucky, Virginia, Tennessee and Georgia. Capt. Haworth resigned February 7, 1863, and on the 7th of October, 1864, his company with Companies A, C and D, was mustered out. The remainder of the regiment shared the fortunes of the Fourth Corps in the maneuvers against the rebel Gen. Hood, and, in December, 1864, the veterans of the regiment were consolidated with the Fifty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, proceeded to New Orleans, and thence to Texas, and were finally mustered out December 3, 1865.

THE FORTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.

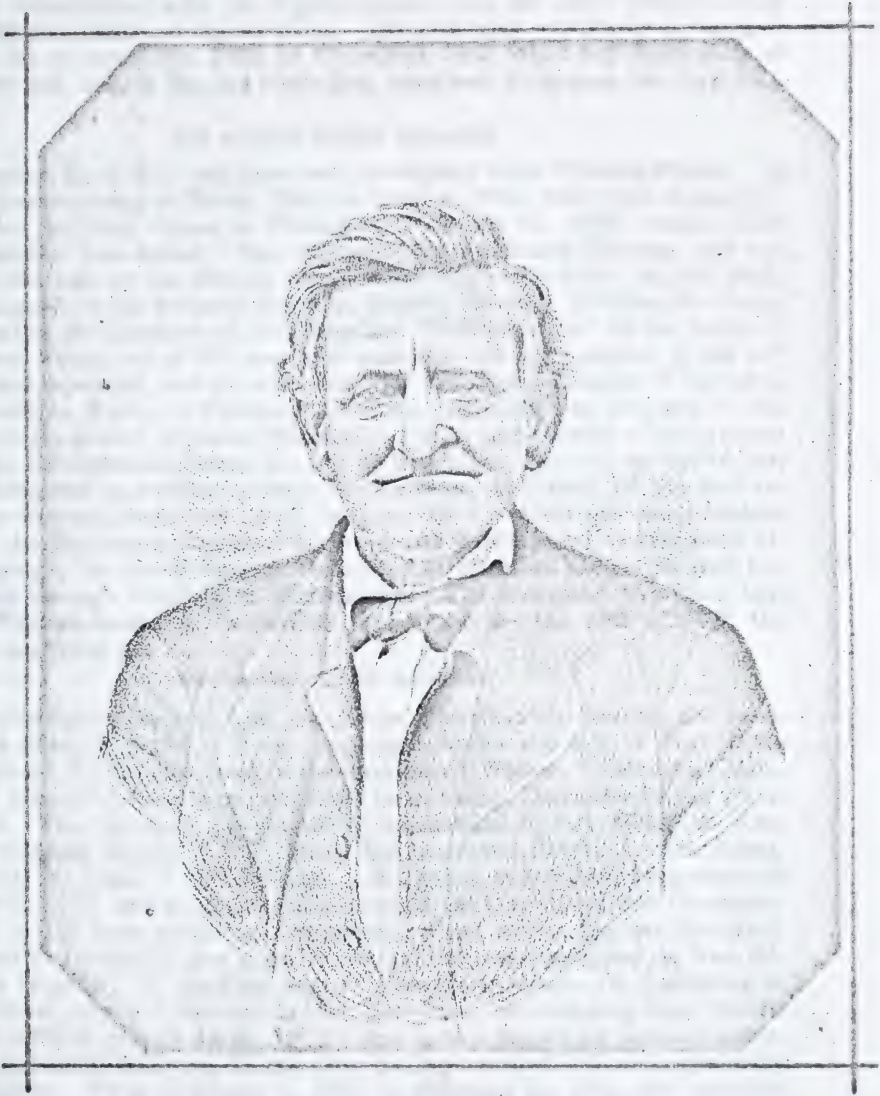
The above regiment was organized near Springfield, Ohio, in the summer and autumn of 1861; the Forty-sixth, recruited at Washington, Franklin County, in September (organized October 16), 1861; and the Forty-seventh, organized near Cincinnati in the summer of 1861, all had members from Clinton County. The latter regiment was that in which George M. Zeigler volunteered as a private, and in which he was successively promoted until he had reached the rank of Captain, when he was promoted to Colonel of the Fifty-second United States Colored Troops, as elsewhere mentioned. These regiments all saw active service. There were men from this county also in the Forty-eighth, Fifty-first and Fifty-second, who found plenty to do during their terms of enlistment.

THE FIFTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.

Organized in the fall of 1861, at Camp Dennison, this regiment was called the best drilled organization at that place of rendezvous in January, 1862, and saw hard service with the Western Army in the field. Lieut. Col. James A. Farden, of this regiment, was from Clinton County. Dr. N. H. Fisher, of New Vienna, was Assistant Surgeon of the Fifty-sixth Regiment, and died at Helena, Ark., in February, 1863. The Fifty-ninth regiment had among its members several men from this county.

THE SIXTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

This regiment was organized at Camp Chase, Ohio, April 23, 1862, Company E being commanded by Capt. John N. Fallis, of Wilmington. The regiment was first sent to the Potomac Army, participating in the second battle of Bull Run, and other engagements, including Chancellorsville, in the early part of May, 1863, and Gettysburg in July. In September, it was transported to the Army of the Cumberland, along with the Twelfth Corps, and reached Bridgeport, Ala., on the 1st of October. It engaged in the operations around Chattanooga, and in March, 1864, re-enlisted as veterans, and was ordered to Ohio on a thirty days' veteran furlough. It reached Chattanooga on its return on the 5th of May, and joined the main forces at Rocky Face Ridge on the 7th, when the Atlanta campaign began. The regiment was assigned to the Third Brigade, First Division, Twentieth Army Corps, under Maj. Gen. Hooker. It took part in the various movements of the corps during the operations around Atlanta, and joined in the "march to the sea" afterward tramp-



Samuel Pyle

ing through the Carolinas and Virginia. At Goldsboro, N. C., the regiment was consolidated with the Eighty-second Ohio, the latter number being retained for the combined organization. The new body was finally discharged about the 1st of September, 1865, at Columbus, Ohio, when but about sixty of the officers and men of the old Sixty-first remained to answer the final roll-call.

THE SEVENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.

Company K, of this regiment, was principally from Clinton County. It was organized in camp at Xenia, Ohio, in October, 1861, with seven companies. It proceeded to Camp Chase, at Columbus, February 24, 1862, where three full companies were added. The regiment then numbered 978 men, and was ordered to the field on the 20th of April, reporting at Nashville on the 24th. It was assigned to the Seventh Brigade, Eighth Division, Fourteenth Corps, Department of the Cumberland, in December, 1862, took part in the battle of Stone River, where, out of 380 men who went into the engagement, it lost 109 in killed and wounded, and 46 prisoners. On the re-organization of the army at Murfreesboro, Tenn., in February, 1863, the regiment was assigned to the Third Brigade, Second Division, Fourteenth Corps, and assisted in doing guard duty on the fortifications during the stay at that place. It took an active part in the subsequent operations around Chattanooga, and most of the men re-enlisted as veterans about the 1st of January, 1864. After the usual veteran furlough, the regiment returned to the front and participated in the great Atlanta campaign, the march through Georgia, the Carolina campaign, and the final march through Virginia to Washington. The command was then sent with the Western troops to Louisville, Ky., where, on the 10th of July, the men were mustered out.

THE SEVENTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

This regiment contained four companies from Clinton County, and made for itself a splendid record. It was organized under the call of July, 1862, in the military district composed of the counties of Warren, Clinton and Hamilton, and nine companies were mustered in at Camp Dennison by the 1st of September. The regiment was originally commanded by Col. Henry G. Kennett, who resigned August 1, 1864, when the command devolved upon Lieut. Col. Azariah W. Doan, of Wilmington. Marching orders had been received September 3, 1862, and the organization crossed the Ohio River into Kentucky, the rebels at the time menacing Cincinnati. Soon after, the Seventy-ninth was ordered to Louisville, and upon its arrival there was assigned to Gen. W. T. Ward's brigade. It was then sent to Frankfort, thence in November to Bowling Green, where it reported to Gen. Rosecrans, commanding Gen. Buell's army. It suffered greatly during its marches in that region for want of water. It finally arrived at Gallatin, Tenn., after having marched 550 miles, generally in bad weather. From December 1, 1863, to February 24, 1864, the regiment was stationed at Gallatin, Buck's Lodge, Lavergne, Edgefield and Nashville, "engaged in guarding railroads, supplies, and breaking up bands of guerrillas on the Cumberland and Stone Rivers. At Nashville, Company F joined the regiment, having marched from Knoxville, Tenn., where it was acting as headquarters guard for Gen. Burnside. At Lavergne, Company K (sharpshooters) joined the command, armed with Spencer rifles, and was a great acquisition to the regiment. On the 24th day of February the Seventy-ninth having been transferred from the Army of the Cumberland to the Eleventh Army Corps, then stationed in Lookout Valley, marched over the Cumberland Mountains, in bad weather, over miserable roads, and reached the Valley on the 10th day of March, having lost but one man. Active measures were at once inaugurated

for the coming campaign, and all detailed men were ordered to rejoin the regiment. On the 2d of May, 1864, the regiment numbered 600 effective men; but the strength was reduced by detailing Company I to division headquarters, where it remained on duty until the close of the war. In the re-organization of the army previous to the Atlanta campaign, the Seventy-ninth was assigned to the First Brigade, Third Division, Twentieth Army Corps, under Gen. Hooker, an assignment that continued uninterrupted during the war."*

From this time the regiment saw the hottest kind of service. Mr. Reid continues as follows: "On the 2d day of May, the armies in Lookout Valley moved from their encampment on the enemy, concentrated in force at Dalton, Ga. The Seventy-ninth was not engaged in the demonstrations at Buzzard's Roost and Dug Gap, being in the reserve line; but after passing through Snake Creek Gap on the 13th and 14th, near Resaca, it skirmished with the enemy, with considerable loss in killed and wounded. On the 18th day of May, the Seventy-ninth was one of the five regiments that were ordered to assault a strong position held by the enemy on the road leading from Dalton to Resaca. The position was defended by artillery and infantry. The assaulting party was composed of about twenty-five hundred men, under Gen. W. T. Ward. It approached within 400 yards of the enemy's position under cover of a dense forest of pine. At a given signal the troops rushed forward, amid a storm of grape, canister and musket balls, and after hard fighting, carried the works, with the loss to the enemy of a number of prisoners, four pieces of artillery, and 1,500 stand of small arms. This was the introduction of the regiment to a hand-to-hand fight with the foe; and the dead and wounded that lay thick before the face of the enemy's works, on the parapet and within, indicated as landmarks where the regiment had struggled for victory. The loss in this engagement fell most severely on the enlisted men. There were no officers killed, but five were wounded. The enemy retreated during the night, and was found the next day at 'Gravelly Plateaux,' from which it was driven back early on Cassville. Here it made a more stubborn resistance, and again the Seventy-ninth was engaged, but with small loss. At Dallas, on the 25th of May, the enemy was brought to bay, and the whole Twentieth Corps was hurled, again and again, against the lines, until 1,600 men were lost by the corps. On the 27th day of May, an advance was ordered, and the Seventy-ninth was one of the first to march. The movement was a success, but cost the regiment many lives. On the 28th, the enemy opened on the position of the regiment with artillery. On the same night, an attack was made along the whole line, but was repulsed. The Twentieth Army Corps was moved to the enemy's flank, and an attack was made on the 3d day of June. This engagement was a severe test of firmness, as the regiment was exposed to the shell of the enemy in an open field without an opportunity of returning the fire. Another retreat by the enemy, and fighting was resumed at Pine Mountain. Skirmishing continued for some days, ascertaining the enemy's true position; and on the 15th an advance by the Twentieth Corps was ordered. On the evening of that day, the Seventy-ninth Ohio and the Seventieth Indiana were detached from the other troops, a swamp cutting off these two regiments from the main line. These regiments came upon the enemy, a desperate conflict ensued, and the enemy was driven at the point of the bayonet within seventy yards of its main works. These two regiments attempted to carry the works of the enemy, but failed; yet they held at heavy cost the advantage they had gained until night, when re-enforcements came to the rescue. All night was occupied in strengthening the position of the national army. The 16th day of June was occupied in an artillery duel and skirmishing. In the night the enemy retreated, and the following day was employed in skirmishing near Kenesaw Mountain."

* Reid.

The Seventy-ninth was part of an assaulting party on the 22d of June, and lost several men. After the evacuation by the enemy on the morning of July 3, the regiment was in the pursuing column, on the Marietta road, and was engaged with the rear guard of the rebels for about four miles. Skirmishing now occurred daily, until July 20. At Peach Tree Creek, the Seventy-ninth was in the front line, and was the second regiment engaged, losing half its men between 3 o'clock and 7 o'clock, and repulsing assault after assault made by the enemy. When the battle began, it had but four or five officers, and some of the companies were commanded by non-commissioned officers. Seven color-bearers were killed or wounded. After the battle, it was only a regiment in name, and not in numbers, having commenced the campaign with 600 men and numbering at the fall of Atlanta but 182. Its losses in 100 days were 425 men. It received sufficient recruits just before the march to the sea began to increase its strength to 400 men. In the march through South Carolina, the regiment suffered little loss. In North Carolina, its losses were severe at Averysboro and Bentonville. The men were mustered out June 9, 1865, after the arrival of the victorious army at Washington, and on the 17th of the same month they were paid off and discharged at Camp Dennison.

Clinton County furnished a few men for the Eightieth and Eighty-third regiments, and one company (F) for the Eighty-fourth, the latter in the three months' service, in Maryland. The Eighty-sixth, for three and six months, the Eighty-seventh, for three months, and Company B, of the Eighty-eighth, or "First Battalion of Governor's Guards, Ohio Volunteer Infantry," for three years, also contained representatives from Clinton. Capt. John C. Moon, of this regiment, was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel United States Colored Troops. Several men from the county enlisted in the One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Regiment, which was placed on duty guarding rebel prisoners at Johnson's Island, in Lake Erie.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-NINTH REGIMENT OHIO NATIONAL GUARD.

This regiment was organized and mustered into service at Camp Dennison, Ohio, May 8, 1864, and was composed of the Fifty-fifth Battalion Ohio National Guard, of Clinton County, and the Twenty-seventh Regiment Ohio National Guard, of Ross County. It was enlisted in the national service for 100 days, and left this State for Baltimore, Md., on the 11th of May, 1864. Upon arriving at its destination, it was assigned to duty at the various forts in and around the city, and remained there until the 29th of May, when it was ordered to the eastern shore of Maryland, and distributed at various points. "About the Fourth of July," says Whitelaw Reed, "the regiment was ordered to Monocacy Junction, and on the evening of the 8th it took position on the extreme right of Gen. Wallace's army, at the stone bridge, on the Baltimore & Frederick pike. Early in the forenoon of the 9th, the regiment's skirmish line was attacked, and the fight continued until late in the evening, when the regiment was compelled to fall back, though not until the left of the line had given way, and the regiment was nearly surrounded. When a retreat was ordered, Gen. Tyler, the brigade commander, directed the One Hundred and Forty-ninth to hold the bridge until the last extremity, in order to secure the safety of the army." Gen. Tyler himself thus wrote of the heroic efforts of the regiment on that occasion: "No officer did his duty better than did Col. Brown, and no troops could have done more than did the men under his command in that unequal combat. It seldom falls to the lot of veterans to be more severely tried than were the Ohio National Guard at the stone bridge, and none ever carried out trying and hazardous orders better or with a more determined spirit than did the One Hundred and Forty-ninth and the men as-

sociated with it." The regiment in this engagement suffered the loss of about thirty in killed and wounded, and over one hundred prisoners. Many of the latter were recaptured the next day by Gen. Hunter's federal cavalry, at Frederick, and some made their escape; but when the regiment was mustered out, sixty-seven of its men were in rebel prisons, and some of them died. After the battle of Monocacy, the regiment was brigaded with the One Hundred and Forty-fourth Ohio and Third Maryland, under command of Brig. Gen. Kelly, and took part (with the Sixth and Nineteenth Corps) in the marches in Maryland and Virginia. Portions of two companies were with the One Hundred and Forty-fourth Ohio at Berryville, Va., August 13, 1864, when an attack was made by Mosby's guerrillas. On that occasion one man was wounded, and a few were captured. After having seen more hard service than usually fell to the lot of hundred days' troops, the regiment returned to Ohio August 20, 1864, and was mustered out.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

This regiment was organized for one year at Camp Dennison, Ohio, October 11, 1864, and contained two companies from Clinton County, commanded by Capt. W. P. Wolf and A. F. Deniston. "The regiment was ordered to Columbia, Tenn., where it performed post and garrison duty in the town, and was also engaged in guarding the Tennessee & Alabama Railroad. In the advance of Hood, one of the regiment's outposts, south of Columbia, failing to receive orders, made a strong resistance, but was captured, while the remainder of the regiment fell back to Franklin. The One Hundred and Seventy-fifth was temporarily assigned to the Third Brigade, Third Division, Twenty-third Army Corps, and was placed on the left of the center, in reserve. In one of the enemy's charges, a veteran regiment gave way in utter confusion, and though the One Hundred and Seventy-fifth had never been under fire, and never even on battalion drill, they fixed bayonets, advanced rapidly over an open field, drove the rebels back, gained the works and held them, repelling charge after charge. In this engagement the regiment suffered severely, losing 161 officers and men killed, wounded and missing, among them Capt. W. B. Logan, a man universally esteemed as a Christian patriot. That night and next day the regiment fell back to Nashville, and took position in Fort Negley, where it remained during the battle, and on the 25th of December was again ordered to Columbia, and engaged in the usual garrison duties, and in guarding the railroad bridges." The regiment arrived at Camp Dennison, Ohio, July 3, 1865, and was finally discharged and paid July 13, 1865. When it entered the service it numbered 943 men; upon its return to Camp Dennison its strength was 582.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTIETH REGIMENT.

The above regiment was recruited in the fall of 1864, for one year, and contained a number of men from Clinton County. The foregoing were all infantry regiments. In the same branch of the service men from this county were in the Fourteenth United States Colored Troops, the Fifteenth Regular Infantry, and the Third Missouri Regiment of United States Colored Troops, in which latter were Lieuts. J. B. Nickerson and Ewing Wickersham. Of the cavalry regiments, the Second and Eighth Ohio and Fourth United States, had men in their ranks from this county, and others served in the Twenty-fourth Ohio Battery and the Second Heavy Artillery. A few were in the gunboat service on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. All acquitted themselves with credit, and the country will long remember their heroic deeds. Those who are living

share the honors bestowed upon the soldier who has done his duty; those who offered up their lives are remembered as martyrs in a glorious cause.

"On Fame's eternal camping-ground
Their silent tents are spread,
And glory guards, with solemn round,
The bivouac of the dead."

CLINTON COUNTY EX-SOLDIERS.

In the preparation of the following list, great pains has been taken to make it as complete and correct as possible. The names were first copied from official rolls in the Adjutant General's office, Columbus, Ohio, and then, as a whole, submitted to Col. A. W. Doan, of Wilmington, who kindly volunteered assistance in the revision of the list herewith presented.

EXPLANATION.

k.....Killed in action	d.....Died in service
p.....Prisoner	dd.....Deceased
w.....Wounded	m.....Missing
pd.....Promoted	v. r.....Veteran Recruit

SECOND OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY, COMPANY H.

This company was mustered into service at Camp Dennison, Ohio, July, 1861, to serve three years. The original members (except veterans) were mustered out October 10, 1864, by reason of expiration of term of service, and the veterans and recruits transferred to the Eighteenth Veteran Regiment, O. V. I., October 31, 1864.

Sergeant, James A. Suter.	
Sergeant, Robert Baggat, p.	
Antrim, John.	Spark, Stephen L.
Carrol, Albert.	Sewall, William.
Enfield, Zenform.	Stubbs, Noah.
Jennings, Levi W.	Van Sky, Jacob.
O'Connor, Thomas, k.	Wood, David.
Shotwell, John, p.	

SECOND OHIO VOLUNTEER HEAVY ARTILLERY, COMPANY A.

This company was mustered into service July 20, 1863, by Capt. Proctor, to serve three years. It was mustered out of service August 23, 1865, in accordance with orders from the War Department.

PRIVATES.

Brown, George.	Fletcher, A. W.
Brown, James.	Hilderbrandt, Elieha.
Brown, Samuel W.	Hughes, John W.
Black, Jonah.	Hansel, Ephraim.
Blair, John.	Hubbard, David.
Bobbet, William.	Moon, John W.
Bernard, John.	McNeal, W. F.
Dewitt, John W.	Wickersham, James H.
Davis, J. D.	William, Paul.
Dumcin, Theodore.	Villars, Hiram.

SECOND OHIO VOLUNTEER HEAVY ARTILLERY, COMPANY D.

This company was in organization from May to September, 1863, to serve three years. It was mustered out of service August 23, 1865, in accordance with orders from the War Department.

OFFICERS.

Sergeant, Enoch Morris.
Sergeant, Christian Cunny, d.

PRIVATES.

Barr, Robert.	Crawford, John.
Blizzard, Addison.	Forendyce, James.
Burns, Thomas.	McKinney, Stephen J.
Beckett, Isaac.	Nolder, George.

ELEVENTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY, COMPANY G.

This company was organized at Wilmington, Clinton Co., Ohio, July 9, 1861; mustered into service at Camp Dennison July 15, 1861, for the term of three years, under command of Robert B. Harlan, Captain at the organization of the company. It was mustered out of service June 21, 1864, by reason of expiration of term of service, except veteran recruits, who were retained in service until June 11, 1865, then mustered out by order from the War Department.

OFFICERS.

Captain, Robert B. Harlan.
First Lieutenant, Asa Higgins, pd Captain.
Second Lieutenant, A. H. Chapmans, pd Captain.
First Sergeant, P. A. Arthur, pd Captain.
Sergeant, Henry B. Crumley.
Sergeant, Phocion B. Way.
Sergeant, Michael Long, V. R.
Corporal, Elsworth G. Rizer, pd Sergt.
Corporal, Charles F. Atkinson, pd 1st Sergt.
Corporal, William R. Gillespie.
Corporal, John R. Dixon, d.
Corporal, John B. Roberts, d.
Corporal, Phillip R. Osborn.
Corporal, Ephraim S. Cline.
Corporal, Austin Hildebrandt, pd 5th Sergt.
Musician, Dallas L. R. Hust.

PRIVATES.

Arnold, Joshua R.	Bundy, Stephen F.
Alexander, Robert, pd 1st	Channell, James H., d.
Corp.	Crosson, James, V. R.
Allison, Thomas G.	Conner, John.
Branetrator, Andrew J.	Conklin, Harry F.
Brown, Parnell B.	Collier, John, p.

Conway Thomas.
 Clark, Benjamin F. pd Corp.
 Dunham, Samuel S.
 Driscoll, Simon, V. R.
 Devore, William B., V. R.
 Eaton, James W., V. R.
 Foos, Edward.
 Harris, John J., pd Corp.
 Harrison, James A., p.
 Harlan, Morris.
 Hicks, John D., m.
 Hallam, Thomas F.
 Huff, Levi H., p.
 Harvey, John R., k.
 Jacks, Daniel.
 Jacks, William.
 Johnson, Thomas E.
 Johnson, John A.
 Juvenile, Joseph, V. R.
 Keenan, Henry G., k.
 Kellis, James W.
 Killis, Willis M.
 Leverton, George.
 Long, Henry, V. R.
 Love, David, w.
 Lupton, Morgan, pd Corp.
 Lyon, David, pd Corp.
 Martin, Manasa, p.
 Martin, Charles.
 Martin, William H.
 McDaniel, James M.

Moon, William M.
 Moore, Richard S., pd Corp.
 Morris, James K., p.
 Marks, Samuel.
 Nunn, James A., V. R.
 Orr, Sampson M.
 Phillips, Samuel, p.
 Pennington, Amos J.
 Rapp, Anthony.
 Richards, John L., pd Corp.
 Richards, Samuel.
 Rhonemus, Andrew O. pd.
 1st Sergt.
 Roberts, George H.
 Roberts, Elias.
 Remington, Andrew J.
 Rone, Michael.
 Richards, Charles.
 Smith, Joseph.
 Savage, Samuel A.
 Sowell, Amos T.
 Smithson, J. G., d.
 Spencer, Silas.
 Stevens, Harvey H.
 Tillinghurst, Francis M., w.
 Underwood, Francis M., V.
 R.
 Villars, Alfred J., p.
 Wilkerson, Isaiah, pd Sergt.
 Zettner, John.

RECRUITS.

Hall, Solomon, p.
 Smith, Joseph W.
 Wain, Obed E., p.
 Wright, William H.

Wallace, James, Co. C, 11th
 O. V. I.
 Main, John, Co. C, 11th O.
 V. I.

SECOND OHIO VOLUNTEER HEAVY ARTILLERY,
COMPANY H.

OFFICERS.

Corporal, James W. Morris.
 Corporal, Ezekiel East.
 Corporal, Micajah Jones.
 Corporal, John W. Vennard.

PRIVATES.

Dakin, John W.
 Dennis, John F.
 Reese, Elwood.

Roberts, Benjamin.
 Shields, George.
 Williams, Amos.

TWELFTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY, COM-
PANY I.

This company was organized by Capt. Ferdinand Gunckel June 25, 1861; mustered into service at Camp Dennison, Ohio, to serve three years. It was mustered out July 11, 1864, by reason of expiration of term of service, and the veterans and recruits transferred to the Twenty-third Regiment Ohio Infantry.

PRIVATES.

Adams, David F.
 Abbott, John B.
 Briggs, Abner.
 Bryant, Jacob.
 Breckman, John.
 Conard, John.
 Doan, Archibald S.

Harvey, Albert.
 McMillan, John H.
 Maddern, Eli.
 Osborne, J. W.
 Smith, Orlando.
 Simonton, Franklin, w.

TWELFTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Major, Jonathan D. Hines, pd to Colonel.
 Lieutenant Colonel, Hiram M. Kay, in National Guards,
 and k.

Jonathan McMillan, w. d.
 Thomas Dunken.
 Isaac Mathews, w.
 A. J. Abbott.
 Daniel Stevens.
 Henry Long.
 J. F. Bowers.
 W. B. Moore, d.

Jonathan Howard.
 Aaron Howard.
 William Adams, w.
 J. R. Walker.
 B. A. Hines.
 Jesse V. Hines.
 A. J. Brown.
 William Duncan.

Cary, Johnson, k.
 M. V. Moyres.
 J. R. Conard.
 Frank Lapert.

Jonathan Cartwright.
 I. C. Moore.
 Buck Moore.

SEVENTEENTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY, COM-
PANY G.

This company was mustered into service October 28, 1861, at Camp Dennison, Ohio. At the expiration of its term of service, all (except veterans) were mustered out of service, and the organization, composed of veterans and recruits, retained in service until July 16, 1865, when it was mustered out in accordance with orders from the War Department.

First Lieutenant, pd Lieut. Col., Franklin Spencer.
 Second Lieutenant, pd Maj., transferred to F. and S.,
 Thomas R. Thatcher.
 Sergeant, pd 1st Lieut., Isaiah Whinery.
 Sergeant, pd 2d Lieut., Oliver Kibbey.
 Sergeant, Edward Champlain.
 Corporal, Thomas B. Clark, dd.
 Corporal, Isaac P. Jenks.
 Corporal, George H. Smith.
 Corporal, Adon Tomlin.

PRIVATES.

Albertson, Joshua.
 Anson, Abraham H.
 Anson, George H.
 Andrew, Jacob, pd Corp.
 Bolton, Richard.
 Brewer, James.
 Brown, George H.
 Briggs, Frank, d. at Andersonville Prison November 19, 1864.
 Bates, Hiram.
 Brown, G. W.
 Blizzard, Addison.
 Clark, Samuel, d.
 Conger, Morris.
 Cottrell, John M., k.
 Crowso, Peter.
 Cotton, Noah F., dd.
 Carlisle, Burling'n pd Sergt.
 Falkner, Samuel, dd.
 Foster, H., dd.
 Foss, Benjamin.
 Green, Leander, dd.
 Green, Parker.
 Gallaher, James M.
 Hurt, Thomas J.
 Jeffries, Nathan K.
 Jeffries, George W.
 Kelly, John R.
 Kibby, William H.
 Livecy, William.
 Little, Daniel.

Murphy, Timothy.
 Miller, John, dd.
 Moon, Joseph.
 Morey, John, dd.
 McKibben, T. C.
 Nolan, Thomas.
 Nolan, Daniel.
 Outcalt, Charles S., p. in Andersonville 19 months and 9 days.
 Ragan, Daniel, d.
 Ragan, Patrick.
 Rambough, Isaac.
 Smith, George W.
 Smith, Joseph, pd Sergt.
 Schoo, George.
 Shewalter, William M.
 Whitaker, Steven I.
 Wolfer, John O., pd Corp.
 Whitaker, Joseph R., w.
 Walter, David.
 Wesley, John, dd.
 Taylor, John.
 Smith, John O.
 Kibbey, John.
 Osborn, Seth.
 Crouse, John.
 Levey, Clark.
 Riley, John.
 Riley, C. B.
 Shaw, James.

TWENTY-FOURTH OHIO INDEPENDENT BATTERY.

This battery was organized at Camp Dennison, Ohio, August 4, 1863, to serve three years. It was mustered out of service June 24, 1865, in accordance with orders from the War Department.

PRIVATES

Campbell, Joseph.
 Campbell, Jackson.
 Elliott, William F.
 Fenner, Wyatto.
 Holladay, William.

Hunter, Henry C., pd Corp.
 Hudson, Thomas F.
 Hudson, Lewis.
 Kelso, Peter.
 Pegan, William L.

THIRTY-FIRST OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY, COM-
PANY I.

This company was organized at Reesville, Ohio, as Company E, and was mustered into service at Camp Chase, Ohio, September 19,

1861, to serve three years. On the expiration of its term of service, the original members (except veterans) were mustered out, and the organization, composed of veterans and recruits retained in service until July 20, 1865, when it was mustered out, in accordance with orders from the War Department.

Captain, David H. Miller, resigned.
Sergeant, Elias Doan.
Sergeant, Joseph Taylor.
Corporal, Salathiel H. Johnson.
Corporal, Thomas Sutton.
Corporal, George Irwin d. in A.
Corporal, W. H. McClaine, pd Sergt.

PRIVATES.

Barber, Allen, pd Sergt.
Bragg, Joseph.
Burns, Francis J.
Bragg, John.
Cumely, Azel.
Casey, Thomas.
Cottrell, John D.
Church, George W.
Collins, Levi.
Fanon, Levi.
Fink, Daniel.
Grooves, William H.
Griffin, Thomas.
Hallam, Matthew, pd Corp.
Hunter, William H.
Hallam, Marquis.
Henry, Nathan.
Irwin, David.
Jones, Benjamin F.

Johnson, John W.
Leamon, Samuel.
Moore, Newton G.
Nunn, William.
O'Donnell, James.
Parker, Daniel.
Richards, Wm. J., pd Corp.
Robinet, Joseph.
Spencer, Elisha.
Sutton, John T.
Sutton, William.
Stringfellow, R.
Tyrrell, Jonathan T.
Underwood, James.
Underwood, William.
Workman, Joseph R.
Wain, O. E.
Irvin, Lanes.
Irvin, Washington.

THIRTY-NINTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
COMPANY H.

This company was organized by Capt. Adam Koogle, at Wilmington, Clinton Co., Ohio, from the 3d to the 13th of August, 1861, to serve three years. On the expiration of term of service, the original members (except veterans) were mustered out, and the organization composed of veterans and recruits retained in service until July 9, 1865, when it was mustered out by order from the War Department.

OFFICERS.

Captain, Adam Koogle, died in service.
First Sergeant, David Mann.
Sergeant, Daniel W. Chase.
Sergeant, Declifford Kearns.
Corporal, Peter A. Stamata, pd. 1st Lieut.
Corporal, Silas Page.
Corporal, Franklin Babb.
Corporal, Thomas P. Tyrrell. k
Corporal, David Sayers.
Corporal, Jervis Harlan.
Corporal, William Miller.
Corporal, Robert Babb, pd. 1st Lieut.

PRIVATES.

Brown, James E., d.
Butterfield, Joseph.
Bell, George M., pd Corp.
Brewer, John B.
Barrett, John R.
Burton, William.
Babb, Marion.
Babb, Franklin.
Barrett, Samuel.
Collins, Francis M., d.
Carrell, Sol n.
Cleaver, John.
Cree, John M.
Cedwelder, Benjamin.
Daugherty, John V., pd Capt.
Daugherty, Benj., pd Corp.
Dillon, Robert.
Dunham, George P.
Dudley, William.

Deakin, John F.
Drake, James A.
Elders, William.
Elders, George.
Ellis, G. H.
Finley, James.
Goodrich, Benjamin.
Garner, Milton, pd Corp.
Gerlach, Matthias.
Gregory, Abraham.
Humphries, James.
Horseman, Amos.
Horseman, George W.
Hurley, H. J., pd Corp. d.
Harlan, Isaac H.
Harvey, John.
Harris, Samuel M.
Johns, Aaron, pd Sergt.
Kenney, Michael.

La Fetra, George H.
Mart, Anna.
Moon, Reuben.
Mart, Martin V., d.
Miller, G. B., pd 2d Lieut.
McKinzie, Edward.
Mooman, Joseph.
McKer, Sydnor.
Miller, William V.
Malono, F. M.
Merriweather, William.
Penington, John.
Penquite, James F.
Pfeister, Michael.
Reece, Henry S.
Rannels, Thomas G.
Rix, James H.
Rulon, S. H., pd 1st Lieut.

Rockhill, Francis F.
Rudraw, J. H., pd Sergt.
Seal, Milton, pd Corp.
Stratton, James.
Smith, Joseph F., p.
Strode, Abram M.
Shepherd, William O.
Saysa, Daniel H.
Shepherd, Louis C.
Shepherd, J. B., pd Sergt., d.
Shepherd, Edward W.
Shidaker, Warren, k.
Taylor, Henry.
Vanpelt, Joseph A.
Wall, Robert D.
Van Trees, Alfred, pd Corp.
Woolery, Henry.

FORTIETH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY, COM-
PANY B.

This company was organized at Wilmington, Clinton Co., Ohio, from September to November, 1861, to serve three years. The original members (except veterans) were mustered out in October, November and December, 1864, by reason of expiration of term of service, and the organization composed of veterans and recruits, consolidated into a battalion which was transferred to the Fifty-first Regiment Ohio Infantry, December 10, 1864.

OFFICERS.

Captain, James M. Haworth.
First Lieutenant, Charles J. Ent.
Second Lieutenant, John J. Barlow.
First Sergeant, James R. Nickerson.
Sergeant, Ewing M. Wickersham.
Sergeant, Thomas McVay.
Sergeant, Jerome Smith.
Sergeant, Lansing B. Moody.
Corporal, Daniel J. Collett.
Corporal, Jesse N. Oren.
Corporal, William M. Wain.
Corporal, Robert E. La Fetra.
Corporal, Porter Van Trees.
Corporal, Isaac Doan.
Corporal, Henry C. Cowgill.
Corporal, Jacob H. Allen.
Fifer, William H. Buntan.
Wagoner, Johnson Crawford.

PRIVATES.

Arnold, Samuel J.
Beavins, Joshua.
Boring, Henry.
Barton, James M.
Babb, Alpheus.
Beckford, James E.
Barnes, James A.
Carter, Joseph M.
Carver, William R.
Conklin, David F.
Conklin, David.
Clark, Josiah.
Campbell, William.
Daniels, George W.
Daniels, Joseph B.
Dean, Joseph N.
Edwards, Archibald.
Ellis, Eli.
Elwood, Hale.
Ellis, John W.
Edward, Nathaniel.
Gutting, Henry.
Griffith, Maron.
Hoover, Jacob A.
Haines, Jacob H.
Hodgson, George S.
Hart, Silas.
Hyatt, Marshall.
Hendershot, Jacob C.
Hunnicut, Wm. H. H.
Hollway, Charles.
Hallam, John M.

Hang, Ferdinand.
Harian, Elias.
Hawk, Silas P.
Hindershot, David W.
Jenkins, George.
Kizer, Isaiah.
Leavis, Evans J.
Lytle, Clarkson.
Leake, Stephen.
Lucky, Barney.
Morrow, Samuel J.
Morris, William H.
McFadden, Harrison W.
Miller, William H.
Middleton, Wm. H. H.
McGrudin, William Z.
Mills, John M.
Moony, Francis.
Mitchell, John F.
Mills, George W. D.
Mahan, Michael I.
Newman, Joseph M.
Owens, John.
O'Neal, George M.
O'Neal, James B.
Pugh, Edward N.
Peables, Joshua B.
Robinson, Robert K.
Raley, Joseph C.
Rix, William.
Reeder, Miles.
Sheppard, Levi P.

Reed, Seymour.
Vandervoot, Paul C.
Wooley, Nathaniel.
Wain, J. B.
Wilson, William I.
Wooley, Calvin.
Wain, J. A.
Wood, Joshua.
Wall, Absalom.

Young, James L.
Young, John C.
Yeo, Joshua L.
Yeo, W. H.
Thatcher, L. M.
Vandervort, Alf.
Vestal, S. W.
Wain, W. M.

FORTY-THIRD REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY, COMPANY A.

This regiment, Company A included, was organized at Camp Andrews and various places in Ohio from September 28, 1861, to February 1, 1862, to serve three years. On the expiration of its term of service, the original members (except veterans) were mustered out, and the organization, composed of veterans and recruits, retained in service until July 18, 1865, when it was mustered out by order from the War Department.

PRIVATES.

Brown, Henry, m. Hobbs, James, m.
Brooks, Benjamin F., m. Littleton, Charles A., m.
Clarke, John S., m. Madden, John.

FORTY-EIGHTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY, COMPANY D.

This company was organized in the State of Ohio at large from September to December, 1861, to serve three years. On the expiration of its term of service, the original members (except veterans) were mustered out, and the organization, composed of veterans and recruits, retained in service until January 17, 1865, when it was consolidated with the Eighty-third Regiment, Ohio Infantry.

First Lieutenant, Joshua Hussey.
Orderly Sergeant, Joshua Burley.
Corporal, Albert West.
Corporal, Asa N. Ballard.
Corporal, Harrison Luttrell.
Corporal, John W. Canter.
Corporal, Elkanah Ayers.

PRIVATES.

Achor, George R. Henry, Elias M.
Allison, Isaac R. Keesinger, George W.
Alexander, Starr. Kenworthy, William R.
Balow, Joseph. Mower, Samuel.
Burke, Thomas. McTune, Thomas I.
Baxin, William. McDonald, Bushrod.
Bonecutler, Martin. McKee, Francis M., p.
Bernard, George. McElvain, John F.
Canter, David H., p. Moses, Edward.
Clark, William I., w. Milton, Kirby.
Cashatt, John W., pd Corp. Robuck, James M.
Cox, Joseph. Robuck, Thomas.
Cox, Henry. Ralley, William I.
Cox, Simeon, p. Smith, Rolla.
Casperson, Adam M. Spurlock, Levi.
Craven, Peter. Snow, Daniel B.
Eaton, Levi. Stevens, John.
Ellis, Jesse. Trenary, Thomas B.
Gregory, John W. Williams, John D., d.
Henderson, Thomas. Woodmancee, Elias.
Henderson, William. Williams, Edward.

COMPANY A, FORTY-EIGHTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY, AND SCATTERING.

PRIVATES.

Allison, J. R. Coshott, Haney.
Conard, George R. Challander, Washington.
Conard, Cornelius. Duck, John.
Cowgill, Thomas. Davis, Mahlon.

Day, Thomas.
Fry, Peter.
Fry, Mick.
Grady, M. J.
Graratt, J. A.
Garrett, James.
Hansell, Thomas H.
Holmes, William.
Hlatt, Elihu.
Holliday, Frank.
Howland, Henry.
Hodson, Isaac.
Hussey, Cyrus.
Henry, Elias.
Hildebrandt, Henry.
Huff, Carl.
Johnson, A. T.
Ladd, Benjamin.
Leeka, J. W.

Lang, William.
McVey, Edward.
Montgomery, Samuel.
McKee, Frank.
Parker, J. R.
Postgate, Frank.
Baines, David D.
Riley, Patrick.
Riley, William.
Rogers, William.
Sweetman, Joseph.
Sweetman, Richard.
Spierlock, J. W.
Sharp, Boman.
Tudor, Clem.
Williams, John.
Williams, William.
Williams, Daniel.

FIFTY-FOURTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY, COMPANY C.

This company was organized in September and October, 1861, to serve three years; was mustered out with regiment in November, 1864.

First Sergeant, Fergus Mitchels.
Corporal, John Reynolds.
Corporal, Robert Wells, pd Sergt.
Corporal, Thomas V. Cuddington.

PRIVATES.

Barkel, Erastus. Miller, Isaac.
Bougham, James M. Miller, William.
Croppen, John. Moon, Albert.
Constable, Jasper. Osborn, John.
Carnahan, John. Osborn, George W.
Caplin, John. Peacock, John A.
Conner, John. Van Pelt, Oliver.

SIXTY-FIRST OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY, COMPANY A.

This company was mustered into the United States service at Camp Chase, Ohio, on the 23d of April, 1862, to serve three years. It was consolidated with the Eighty-second Regiment Ohio Infantry March 31, 1865, in accordance with orders from the War Department.

Corporal, Michael Heck, pd Sergt., w.
Corporal, Joel B. Crabb, pd 1st Sergt.
Corporal, Andrew Woolary.

SIXTY-FIRST OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY, COMPANY E.

This company was organized by Capt. Charles A. Leiter, and was mustered into service at Camp Chase, Ohio, on the 23d of April, 1862, to serve three years. It was consolidated with the Eighty-second Regiment Ohio Infantry, March 31, 1865, in accordance with orders from the War Department.

OFFICERS.

First Lieutenant, John N. Fallis.
Sergeant, Richard P. Woodruff, pd Sergt. Maj.
Sergeant, Joseph K. Trindall.
Sergeant, David H. Shutt.
Corporal, Mordecai Babb, d.
Corporal, James A. Ralston.
Corporal, Samuel Grooms.
Corporal, Francis M. Styer.
Corporal, James Marshal, d.
Corporal, Lewis Tomlin.
Corporal, Nathaniel Tomlin.
Wagoner, Robert W. Jones.



A. Sellar

PRIVATES.

Albright, John W., w.
 Brewer, William.
 Burton, John.
 Collins, Henry.
 Conger, Bradley.
 Fox, William E.
 Frank, Joel.
 Flower, David.
 Gaskill, Eli.
 Hall, Thomas.
 Johnson, Jacob J.
 Jones, Eli A.
 Jones, Wilson.
 Job, Archibald.
 Lee, John, V. R.
 Lindsay, John B.
 Morgan, William H., w.
 Mart, Wesley.
 Miles, Edwin D.
 Myers, John, V. R.
 Miars, Lewis.
 Mountjoy, Joseph.
 Nicewander, Samuel.
 Pennington, Thomas.
 Reese, Chockley.
 Shriver, Elias, d.
 Seibert, Daniel.
 Smith, Theodore W., V. R.
 Stevens, Alexander J., d.
 Thornsbury, Jacob.
 Tomlin, John.
 Thomas, Alden, p.
 Vandasas, Mulford, pd Corp.
 Zearyel, John G., V. R.

Hyd, Randolph, w.
 Hinman, James L., d.
 Hallam, Robert, k.
 Hoggatt, Joseph.
 Johnson, James F., m.
 Jackson, Uriah S., w.
 King, William H., w.
 King, Wyatt C., k.
 King, William J.
 Lewis, Albert G.
 Ligett, William.
 Leeds, Joseph.
 Maghear, Mathew.
 McKay, John D., d.
 Millham, Shipley.
 Miles, Lorenzo J.
 Miller, William.
 Moon, Robert, w.
 McKibben, Wesley.
 McAfee, Marcellus I.
 Nickerson, Samuel E.

Oldham, George T.
 Pitzer, Harrison.
 Richards, Jephtha, k.
 Ruller, John G.
 Robinson, Benjamin.
 Shepperd, William H.
 Stout, Isaac, pd Corp., k.
 Schonley, Isaac.
 Smith, James J.
 Stephens, Henry.
 Shawbor, Peter, w.
 Stephens, John, w.
 Turner, Amajiah.
 Titus, John H.
 Tice, C. P. m.
 Vantress, Thomas, pd Capt.
 Wells, James.
 Walton, Zimri.
 Wright, Abel.
 Wolf, James M., d.

SEVENTY-FOURTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
COMPANY K.

This company was mustered into service July 28, 1862, at Camp Chase, Ohio, to serve three years. On the expiration of its term of service, the original members (except veterans) were mustered out, and the organization, composed of veterans and recruits, retained in service until July, 10, 1865, when it was mustered out, in accordance with orders from the War Department.

PRIVATES.

Babb, Jasper.
 Bowers, William V., V. R.
 Berry, James.
 Savage, Robert.

SEVENTY-NINTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,

Colonel, A. W. Doan.
 Adjutant, Rodney Foss.

COMPANY C.

This company was mustered into service at Camp Dennison, Ohio, August 20, 1862, to serve three years. It was mustered out of service June 9, 1865, in accordance with orders from the War Department.

OFFICERS.

Captain, Isaac B. Allen.
 First Lieutenant, Bryant Robinson.
 Second Lieutenant, Henry S. Doan.
 First Sergeant, Stephen Jenny.
 First Sergeant, Ambrose Williams.
 Sergeant, George W. West, d.
 Sergeant, Jackson Suttles.
 Sergeant, Calvin W. Doan.
 Sergeant, Morris McMillan, k.
 Corporal, Lewis Moon, pd to Capt. 118th Reg. U. S. C.T.
 Corporal, John M. Botts, k.
 Corporal, William V. Doan.
 Corporal, Benjamin F. Hunter.
 Corporal, Allen Bingham.
 Corporal, Eli McMillen.
 Corporal, Joel W. Babb.
 Corporal, Mahlon Russel.
 Musician, Moses Maxfield.
 Musician, Frank Marble.
 Wagoner, Allen Shepperd.

PRIVATES.

Bloom, Thomas.
 Black, William, d.
 Burris, James H., m.
 Brown, John, d.
 Burns, Henry.
 Crawford, David.
 Chopson, Thomas.
 Carnahan, Barnett.
 Carroll, Dempsey P.
 Carroll, Jacob S.
 Compton, Alexander, p.
 Deck, Henry C., w.
 Davis, Samuel.
 Daugherty, David E.
 Darbyshire, Thomas.
 Donnard, William.
 Elster, William, k.
 Fletcher, Elam.
 Grabill, John M.
 Gable, Samuel D.
 Hamilton, Robert, d.
 Hale, Nathaniel C.

RECRUITS.

Andrew, John E.
 Carnahan, Aaron.
 Darbyshire, John.
 Doan, David W.
 Foss, Henry E.
 Martin, A. J., pd Hos. Stew.

SEVENTY-NINTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
COMPANY D.

This company was organized and mustered into service August 20, 1862, at Camp Dennison, Ohio, Capt. George B. Hicks and Col. R. B. Hayes in command. They were mustered out of service June 9, 1865, in accordance with orders from the War Department.

Captain, George B. Hicks.
 First Lieutenant, Abraham H. Botkins, pd Captain.
 Second Lieutenant, John Rees.
 First Sergeant, Charles A. Harrie.
 Second Sergeant, John Vanzant.
 Third Sergeant, Henry Barlow, pd 1st Sergt.
 Fourth Sergeant, Robert Dorsey.
 Fifth Sergeant, John Walker.
 Corporal, Robert A. Whorrey, pd Sergt.
 Corporal, Martin L. Sims.
 Corporal, Frank Androw.
 Corporal, William H. Compton.
 Corporal, Francis M. Vantress.
 Corporal, Isalah Taylor, pd Sergt.
 Corporal, Alexander M. Austin.
 Corporal, Ogan Ambrase, pd 1st Sergt.
 Fifer, John L. Halloway.
 Drummer, George D. Turnur.
 Wagoner, Isaac Smith.

PRIVATES.

Arnold, Joseph.
 Allen, James K.
 Barshear, James.
 Barlow, George W., d.
 Barlow, George L., pd Corp.
 Brackney, Richard.
 Brown, Elijah J.
 Bowers, George H., w.
 Briggs, Stephen F.
 Brayil, John.
 Bowers, James G.
 Cox, Aaron, w.
 Chance, Cyrus.
 Collins, Alexander.
 Collett, James W., d.
 Camp, John.
 Collins, John H.
 Chamberlin, William.
 Douglass, Orlando, d.
 Dillon, James.
 Dove, Stephen C.
 Darkin, James A., d.
 DeLong, Peter, d.
 Ellis, George W., pd Corp.
 Ellis, Nathan A.
 Edwards, Thomas.
 Ellis, Jacob B., pd Sergt.
 Engle, Daniel H., d.
 Emry, William.
 Eaton, Henry.
 Fields, Joseph.
 Fisher, William H. H.
 Flack, Adam.
 Gardner, Russella.
 Haynes, Edmund.
 Henry, Cyrus.
 Hunnicut, Dan'l B., pd Corp.
 Hartman, Jonathan H.
 Hansel, Francis.
 Hunt, Uriah W.
 Howe, Jonathan D.
 Helms, Henry, w.
 Hickman, Zachariah.
 Hobbett, James H.
 Hall, Elias W.
 Higgins, Joseph.
 Hale, Joseph, d.
 Jenkins, Frank.
 Johnson, Alfred J.
 Job, Andrew, pd Corp.
 Job, Thomas W., w.
 Johnson, Joel, pd Corp.
 Middleton, John D.
 Moore, Theodore F.
 Murrell, John.
 McKinney, Stephen J.
 McPherson, Hiram.
 McPherson, Henry H.

Owens, George W., w.
 Oren, Henry, d.
 Owens, Asa.
 Pyle, William C.
 Reeder, Joseph W., k.
 Ruddock, Martin M.
 Siehl, John.
 Schouley, Ezra, d.
 Smith, Bishop.
 Stringfellow, Robert.
 Turner, James C., pd Corp.
 Titus, Joseph W. H.

Thomas, Isaac.
 Underwood, John W.
 Vantress, Eli.
 Vantress, Thomas, d.
 Williams, Jesse B.
 Wall, Joseph, dd.
 Wiles, Samuel, dd.
 Williams, Elijah.
 Wherry, George A.
 Sims, Robert.
 Sims, Matthew L.

Sturgeon, Jeremiah.
 Stevens, Orlin A., pd Corp.
 Shockey, Joshua B., dd.
 Small, Henry.
 Taylor, John.
 Theobald, Fred'k, pd Sergt.
 Tysor, William A.
 Wilkerson, John W.

Workman, A. N., k.
 Wade, Harrison.
 Woods, John.
 Williams, James L.
 Woodmansee, Silas, m.
 West, Reason.
 West, John, dd.

SEVENTY-NINTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY, COMPANY F.

First Lieutenant, Thomas Van Treese, pd Capt.
 Oliver Outcalt.
 First Lieutenant, George M. Taylor, pd.
 Dwight J. Tillinghast.
 Samuel C. Way.
 Jediah Whinery.
 Captain, David L. Way, pd Capt. Fifth United States Cav.

SEVENTY-NINTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY, COMPANY G.

This company was organized and mustered into service August 23, 1862, at Camp Dennison, Ohio. It was mustered out of service June 9, 1865.

OFFICERS.

Captain, Ethan A. Spencer.
 First Lieutenant, David Giffin.
 Second Lieutenant, John Harrison.
 First Sergeant, David Wright.
 Sergeant, Micajah T. Nurdyke.
 Sergeant, Samuel R. Wood, k.
 Sergeant, David C. Harrison.
 Sergeant, Isham W. West.
 Corporal, Burwell B. Mills, d.
 Corporal, Isalah Custis.
 Corporal, Paten Mowrer.
 Corporal, John H. Barnes.
 Corporal, Alpheus Townsend.
 Corporal, Silas McFadden.
 Corporal, Israel Lupton.
 Corporal, Dennis Coakley, dd.
 Musician, Byron M. Hurr.
 Musician, Cyrus Shockey.
 Wagoner, Jacob Weist.

PRIVATES.

Bennett, James W. T.
 Barnard, George W.
 Burton, William A., dd.
 Bridwell, Zachariah.
 Custis, Azariah.
 Clifford, John E.
 Custis, Cyrus E., pd Sergt.
 Cochran, James.
 Chance, Henry C., dd.
 Crawford, Wyatt C.
 Custer, John L.
 Dakin, William H.
 Eicholberger, Jacob T.
 Fristo, Henry.
 Fannage, Hiram H.
 Fisher, Thomas.
 Fisher, Eli.
 Frayer, John W.
 Grise, Lafayette.
 Goodson, James.
 Glasgow, Thomas T.
 Halladay, Benjamin F., m.
 Howard, William.
 Haines, William N.
 Halladay, Jubal.
 Haines, Joseph.
 Hall, William H.
 Hinman, D. S., pd Corp.
 Hildebrandt, William.
 Russey, George W.
 Hildebrandt, David, dd.
 Howard, William A.
 Jones, Henry P.
 Jones, Andrew.
 Johnston, Lewis, k.
 Johnson, Peter.
 Johnson, Amos.
 Juvenile, Thomas B., p.
 Juvenile, Madison.
 Kieffe, James.
 Kirby, Christopher O.
 Kessinger, George.
 Kerr, Alexander.
 Larkin, John H.
 Lyon, Albert G.
 Miller, Matthew W., k.
 Miller, Demas M.
 Matthews, Isaac.
 Matson, James L., d.
 Myers, George E.
 Moyers, Joseph.
 McLinn, Isaac F., d.
 Mulladare, John.
 Newman, Henry C.
 Nevins, Daniel.
 O'Dunnell, Rogers.
 Oliver, Samuel.
 Parker, David H.
 Pierson, Lewis, d.
 Reed, William C.
 Rowe, James B.
 Rierdon, Matthew, dd.
 Rogers, William.
 Reed, Levi, d.
 Stone, Wm. H. H.
 Sturgeon, Robert.

SEVENTY-NINTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY, COMPANY I.

This company was mustered into service at Camp Dennison, Ohio, August 23, 1862. It was mustered out of service June 9, 1865, according to orders from the War Department.

OFFICERS.

Captain, James R. Stillwell.
 Second Lieutenant, Joseph Slack.
 First Sergeant, Jasper M. Johnson.
 Sergeant, Amos D. Williams.
 Sergeant, William H. Sutherland.
 Sergeant, Keenan William.
 Sergeant, Joseph B. Newberry.
 Corporal, William M. Reeder.
 Corporal, George L. Seavers, pd Sergt.
 Corporal, Clinton Anson.
 Corporal, Robert P. Snowden.
 Musician, Jacob D. Shank.
 Wagoner, Thomas Hickey, pd Sergt.

PRIVATES.

Andrew, William.
 Andrew, Wesley, d.
 Austin, Samuel H.
 Brown, John W.
 Burns, Robert.
 Brown, Thomas C., pd Corp.
 Barkley, John W., d.
 Brown, James W.
 Briggs, John.
 Cleland, William.
 Cusick, Leander.
 Dudley, William.
 Dakin, Barclay L.
 Ellis, Theodore.
 Hunt, Cyrus L.
 Harlan, William H.
 Harvey, Henry, d.
 Haines, Calvin.
 Hayard, John W., p.
 Hadley, Abraham H.
 Johnson, William.
 Kinbrough, James M.
 Kessinger, George W.
 Lawrence, Nathan M., pd Corp.
 McCray, Samuel.
 McCray, Thomas.
 McVay, Alfred H.
 Muchmore, Henry.
 Miller, Clason.
 Moore, John B.
 Mountjoy, John.
 Osborn, David.
 Osborn, Michael W., pd Corp.
 Osborn, Isiah H.
 Pennington, Christopher.
 Price, Henry C.
 Pagan, William H.
 Pennington, Stephen P.
 Quinly, Jesse C.
 Ruddick, David M.
 Reveal, George P., pd Corp.
 Smith, John G.
 Shank, Martin.
 Sniff, Bennett.
 Templin, William, d.
 Taylor, Benjamin.
 Tullis, John, left sick in hospital; supposed to be dead.
 Terry, Washington.
 Underwood, Marcus L.
 Thompson, Jacob R.
 Worthington, William C., pd Corp.
 West, Benjamin F.
 Williams, A. N., pd Sergt.

COMPANY K.

Howard, John K.
 Gorham, Eleazer J.
 Hale, Andrew.
 Leech, Cyrus, k.
 Lyon, John.

EIGHTY-SEVENTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY, COMPANY A.

This company was mustered into service at Camp Chase, Ohio, June 10, 1862, to serve three months. It was mustered out of service October 1, 1862, at Camp Delaware, Ohio.

Corporal, Carter L. Snowden.

PRIVATES.

Ashcroft, Charles B.
 Britton, William B.
 Creek, George.
 Foos, Benjamin.
 Gray, James C.
 Jones, Alpheus H.
 Johnson, Isaac H.
 Moon, John L.
 Marshall, George B.
 McMillen, Enoch W.
 McKean, William.
 Pierson, Mark L.

EIGHTY-EIGHTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY, COMPANY F.

This company was mustered into service July 29, 1863, at Camp Chase, Ohio. It was mustered out of service July 3, 1865, in accordance with orders from the War Department.

First Lieutenant, John V. Claxton.
Second Lieutenant, James M. Wimpigler.
Second Sergeant, Jesse W. Moore.
Second Sergeant, Reuben P. Moore, pd to Hos. Stew.
Second Sergeant, Alonzo Hendee.
Second Sergeant, Sylvester Nordyke.
First Corporal, Samuel L. L. Spees, pd to Sergt.
Fifth Corporal, Charles R. Davis, pd to 4th Sergt.
Second Corporal, Noah Hyatt, pd to 5th Sergt.
Third Corporal, Daniel Carey.

PRIVATES.

Andrews, Joseph M.	Melton, John W.
Brunson, John H.	McKibben, James M.
Brown, Jehiel.	Moon, Milton W.
Bailey, Daniel C.	Moon, John R.
Brown, William E.	Moon, Joseph H.
Crawford, Webster.	Morgan, Milton.
Davis, Newton.	McKinzie, Jesse.
Davis, Morris.	Michaels, William R.
Frazier, James.	McGregor, Andrew.
Frazier, Eli.	Nordyke, Solomon, d.
Garner, John N.	Nordyke, Benjamin.
Holmes, Alpheus.	Pobst, David.
Holmes, James W.	Quigley, Philip H., d.
Holmes, William E.	Rex, Joseph H.
Holmes, George W.	Simpson, John W.
Hammer, Henry R.	Snodgrass, John B.
Hockett, Lewis.	Skinner, Hannibal, d.
Hammer, William P.	Seaman, George.
Holoday, David.	Seaman, Jonah.
Hammer, Amos G.	Smith, Ephraim.
Hockett, William P.	Templin, James M.
Haines, Jeremiah R.	Thatcher, William.
Hammer, Lewis A.	Thornhill, David, pd to Corp.
Hilderbrant, Henry.	Treadway, Lewis.
Johnson, Henry.	Wilson, Thomas.
Johnson, Thomas W.	Whistler, Jacob.
James, John W.	Williams, Eli.
Luttrill, Holmes.	Williams, James A.
Lazenby, John E., dd.	Williams, Lewis, d.

EIGHTY-EIGHTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY, COMPANY B; OR, BATTALION GOVERNOR'S GUARDS.

This company originally was one of a battalion of four companies, organized at Camp Chase, Ohio, from September 24 to October 27, 1862, to serve three years, and designated First Battalion Governor's Guards. Six new companies were organized at Camp Chase, Ohio, from July 24 to August 3, 1863, to serve three years, and consolidated with this battalion, and designated the Eighty-eighth Ohio Volunteers. It was mustered out of service July 3, 1865, in accordance with orders from the War Department.

Captain, John C. Moore, pd to Lieut. Col. and Col. and Brevet Brig. Gen.
First Sergeant, John V. Cluxton, pd to 1st Lieutenant.
Sergeant, Harlan F. Walker, pd to 1st Lieutenant and Quartermaster.
First Corporal, Thomas Babb, pd to Sergt.
Corporal, D. W. C. Patrick, pd to 1st Lieut. and Adjt.
Corporal, Turner Gossett.
Corporal, Charles Custis.
Corporal, Emanuel Crick.
Corporal, William Holmes.
Corporal, B. F. Randall.
Musician, John W. Gassett.

PRIVATES.

Broomhall, George W.	Hadley, William.
Barber, Henry.	Johnson, Thomas B.
Bundy, Isaac N., pd 1st Lieut.	King, George W.
Botts, Wyatt.	Moon, Joab.
Conner, Charles J.	Mitchell, George.
Conner, Peter, dd.	O'Neal, Thomas.
Conner, Jesse L.	OWsley, John J.
Campbell, Jacob.	Rains, George.
Culbertson, J. W.	Rambo, James, pd Corp.
Flora, Parker.	Riley, Thomas.
Garner, J. B.	Snider, James.
Glanden, James.	Smith, J. D.
Grubbs, Thomas B.	Smith, J. H.
Gossett, William.	Smith, Loarmin.
Gassett, Joseph P.	Scaman, J. H.
Hamilton, Charles.	Shewalters, Ham.
Hilderbrant, H. N.	Shepard, William A.
Haga, Jesse.	Tremble, Allen.
Ham, F. F.	Ward, Lewis.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-NINTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY, COMPANY K.

This was formerly the Fifty-fifth Battalion Ohio National Guard, of Clinton County, Ohio. It was mustered into the service of the United States at Camp Dennison, Ohio, on the 8th of May, 1864, and August 20, 1864, the company returned to Ohio and was mustered out.

OFFICERS.

Captain, William C. Wilson.
First Lieutenant, James V. Rammels.
Second Lieutenant, Newton Shoemaker.
Sergeant, Edwin Shockley.
Sergeant, John M. Johnson.
Sergeant, James J. Gregory.
Sergeant, Edward P. Bond.
Sergeant, George S. Haymes.
Corporal, George Lawhead.
Corporal, Henry Lieuellen.
Corporal, John Eachus.
Corporal, William T. Wheeler.
Corporal, Mahlon Russell.
Corporal, John Boring.
Corporal, John McWilliams.
Corporal, Robert R. Mitchell.
Corporal, Joseph Woodmaney.
Corporal, Daniel Penner.

PRIVATES.

Aithy, Henry C.	Hansell, Howard.
Brewer, George.	Hoolon, Thomas.
Bloom, Alfred.	Hearn, John.
Baker, Griffin.	Hubbell, Edward, p.
Bloom, George.	Hendee, William.
Boring, Joseph.	Hamilton, Tobias.
Boring, Henry.	Hamilton, John W.
Clement, John D.	Harlan Carter B.
Cook, Nathan.	Hull, George.
Clevenger, Martin.	Haines, Monroe.
Canney, George W.	Hamilton, James F.
Craig, Franklin, k.	Hunt, Uriah.
Curtis, James.	Hormell, Milton.
Crick, Franklin.	Hunt, Harvey, dd.
Campbell, James W.	Jeffries, Jeremiah.
Cottrell, Joseph.	Johnson, Henry C.
Dillon, James.	Kirk, Jesse.
Devers, Thomas.	Lawhead, John W.
Derby, Thomas.	Lieurance, George.
Dennis, Seneca, p.	Lieurance, John.
Dabo, James.	Lieurance, David.
Eachus, Squire, p.	Lyon, David.
Ellis, James V.	Linton, James.
Fenner, James H.	Lafetra, Milton.
Freed, Mabury.	Mathews, Eli.
Fisher, George.	McVey, James.
Fenner, William.	Morton, Richard.
Fisher, William.	Mitchell, Arthur L.
Fisher, James.	Middleton, Jehu.
Farquhar, Amos.	McDonald, E. P.
Gregory, Robert W.	McKinzie, James.
Hallam, William.	Miller, Samuel S.
Hoover, Oliver F.	Moore, Thomas A.

Mann, William H.
McMillen, Judiah H.
McKenzie, Harvey.
Nofftger, Naaman.
Pond, William J.
Pond, George D.
Pond, Jesse W.
Prichard, Benjamin.
Pierson, Levi.
Rannella, Thomas G., p.
Roberts (Thaddeus) H.
(Ellison).
Rockhill, Jonathan.
Roes, James.
Spencer, Alfred.

Slate, Daniel P.
Spencer, Harvey.
Stackhouse, Joshua.
Stackhouse, Albert.
Stackhouse, Jesse.
Smith, Isaac A.
Thorn, Elbert.
Sherbill, Samuel.
Sabin, Curtis.
Tupes, William.
Vanderburg, Paul.
Walker, Robert B.
Walker, Ana.
Walker, Elijah T.
White, David T.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIFTH OHIO VOL-
UNTEER INFANTRY, COMPANY C.

Sergeant, Hugh A. Gibson, d.

PRIVATE.

Garner, Joseph T.
Lindsey, John B.
Lemen, Dopey.

Madden, Thomas.
Madden, John.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIFTH OHIO VOL-
UNTEER INFANTRY, COMPANY G.

This company was mustered into service
October 11, 1864. On the 13th of July, 1865,
the company received its final payment and
discharge.

Captain, William P. Wolf.
First Lieutenant, Isaac N. Bundy.
First Sergeant, John D. Deniston, d.
Sergeant, James M. Gustin.
Corporal, Ebenezer D. Leonard.
Musician, James Nicely.
Wagoner, Cortland C. Cusick.

PRIVATE.

Boroughs, James, d.
Baldwin, Thomas B.
Bryant, William H.
Casto, James M.
Crosson, Edward, d.
Greely, Moris, d.
Garrison, Lemuel.
Garrison, William W.
Hudson, Henry.
Hudson, James, d.
Lemons, Nathan.
Layman, Alway.
Moris, Stacy, d.

Monce, Benjamin.
Morris, John.
McKinney, Robert.
Morrow, William, d.
Oliver, William H.
Rude, William.
Siddle, Israel, d.
Stewart, John P.
Simpson, Wilford.
Shell, Phillip A.
Smith, John G.
Templin, Thomas.
White, Zachariah J.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Whitzel, James.
Clark, Sylvester.
Harris, John.
Woodruff, Joseph.
Deniston, A. F.
Dugan, W. M.
Fisher, Joshua.
Fisher, W. B.
Gurton, George.
Holliday, J. H.
Hamlin, Lewis A.
Moore, J. D.
Oliver, W. H.
Shields, R. D.

Simpson, D. B.
Conner, W., Jr.
Covatt, J. A.
Garner, Joseph L.
Newton, George.
Spencer, James.
Carpenter, Junius.
Shewalters, Hamilton.
Zeigler, George, Col.
Long, Henry.
Way, David L. Capt. 6th U.
S. Inf.
Robinson, M. C.
Wright, David H.

COLOR.

Hart, Robert.
Hart, James.
Hart, Peter.
Hart, John.
Taylor, Henry.
Harrison, William.
Hightower, Westley.
Hightower, James P.
Dinimory, William.
Mayes, James.
Wood, David.
Good, Gaston.
Stewart, Nathan.
Mallory, A. G.

Mallory, M. E.
Mallory, William.
Palne, John.
Hargrave, William.
Bishop, James.
Chadwell, James.
Wilkins, Vase.
Hargrave, John.
Adams, David.
Mayes, Alfred.
Chapman, Charles.
Robinson, J. B.
Hightower, Orlando.







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KAROLTON ENVELOPE DIVISION
KIMBERLY-CLARK CORPORATION



OUTLINE MAP OF CLINTON CO.

O H I O



(Clinton Co., Ohio)
1882

Letter No. XIII.

From the Senior Editor, Clinton Republican

Washington, March 2nd, 1848.

On last Saturday, the 26th ult., the funeral of Mr. Adams took place. He was taken ill in the Hall, conveyed to the Speaker's room, where he died; he was then taken to the room of Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, where he remained till Saturday; and there the remains of this great and good man was visited by thousands. On Saturday he was conveyed to the Hall of the Capitol, and laid in the area before (before) the Speaker's desk.

The President and Vice President took their seats, one on each side of the Speaker. All the foreign Ministers, the officers of the army and Navy, the heads of departments, with all the Senators and Representatives of Congress, were present in the Hall. The galleries, the rotunda -

- indeed the whole Capitol with the grounds around it - were alive with human beings; to the number, I have no doubt, of ten thousand.

A sermon was preached from the Clerk's desk, by the Chaplain of the House, the Rev. Mr. Girdley; after which Mr. Adams was conveyed, followed ^{by} an innumerable host, to the Congressional burying ground about one and a half miles east of the Capitol, and there interred in a vault, from whence he will before long be taken to his own native Massachusetts for final interment, until the resurrection of the just. Thus, has the great and good John Quincy Adams, passed away. And, because I believed him to be such, I supported him for the Presidency in the campaigns of 1824 and 1828. But little did

5
I then think, that I would be
seated by his side some twenty
years afterwards and catch him
in my arms and raise him
up, when he was falling from
his seat by the stroke of death,
in the Hall of Congress! But he
is gone. May we all emulate his
virtues, honesty and patriot-
ism.

David Fisher

At that time M.C.
from this
Congressional
District.

